

# Manufacturers Record

Exponent of America



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Baltimore, Md.,  
DECEMBER 25, 1919

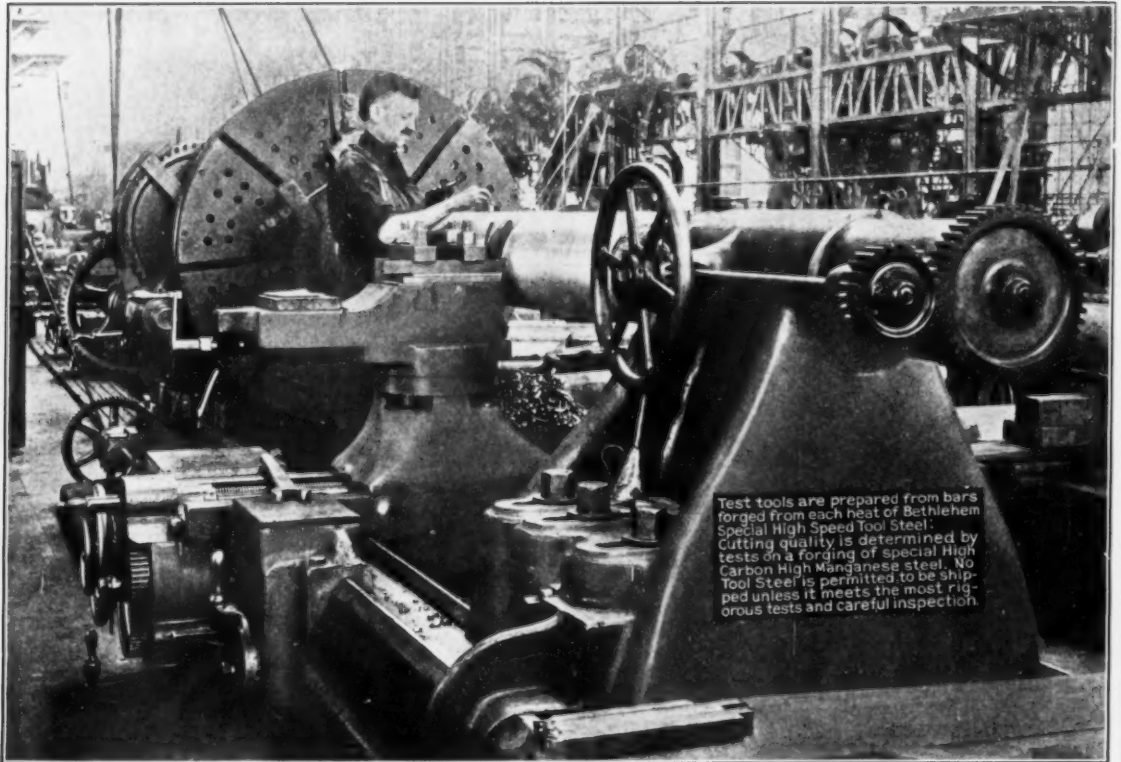
## "Peace on Earth to Men of Good Will"

The song of the Angel Choir as the Heavenly Host hovered over the plains of Judea has been sounding down the ages for over nineteen hundred years, and it shall go on swelling in volume till unto the ends of earth their message shall be heard.

"Glory to God in the Highest" must be the heartfelt utterance of every man and woman before there shall come that day for which all mankind longs, of "Peace on Earth to Men of Good Will."

On this Christmas Day it well becomes every man, wherever he may be, to turn his thoughts to the meaning of this hour, and pledge himself to do all in his power—in his home, in his office, in his workshop—to hasten the coming of that day when throughout earth's remotest bounds there shall be voiced in every heart the spirit of the Heavenly music first heard by men as the shepherds of the East watched over their flocks beneath the starry skies.

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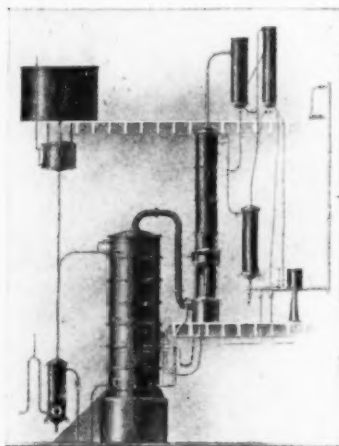
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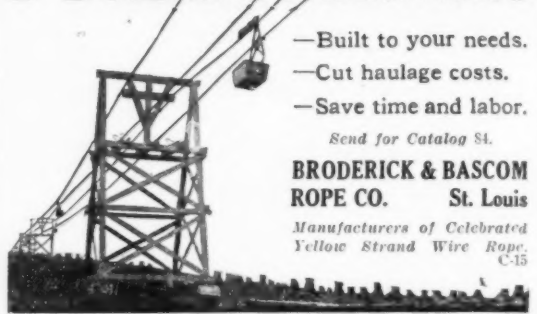
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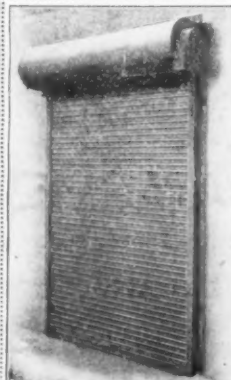


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# Manufacturers Record

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Devoted to the Upbuilding of the Nation Through the Development  
of the South and Southwest as the Nation's Greatest Material Asset

Trade-Name Registered in the U. S. Patent Office

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## WAS THE WHITE HOUSE A SANCTUARY FOR EAVESDROPPERS?

**I**N a remarkable address, wherein he lays bare the genesis of the coal strike and the processes which brought about the truce, George H. Cushing, managing director of the American Wholesale Coal Association, makes this statement:

"I know that the President of the American Federation of Labor is so powerful in Washington that unbidden, unexpected and unannounced he has walked through the back door of the President's private office and without being rebuked has listened while the heads of great business organizations had their conference with the Executive."

Mr. Gompers is president of the American Federation of Labor. It is not clear from Mr. Cushing's statement whether he charges that Mr. Gompers "listened in" as an eavesdropper or openly sat as a power behind the throne.

If he did either, he poured filth on the majesty of Government.

The thing charged is so monstrous in character that the country will demand immediate confirmation or denial of it from the White House.

## WHO WON THE WAR?

**S**ENATOR THOMAS of Colorado is credited with the direct assertion that the number of men who struck during the war exceeded the number of men who defended the country by several hundred thousand.

Men were left at home in essential industries on the theory that they could battle more effectively against the Hun at the lathe than at the front. But it appears that while millions of Americans were in France holding up the German horde, more millions of Americans were at home holding up the Government.

It is permitted to ask, "Who won the war?"

## DECREASED WHEAT AND RYE ACREAGE A STRIKING SIGN OF A DANGEROUS SITUATION.

**A** DECREASE in winter wheat acreage of nearly 12,000,000 acres, of nearly 25 per cent, and a decrease of about the same percentage in rye acreage, or a falling off in rye of over 1,700,000 acres, are startling illustrations of the decline in foodstuffs production which is ahead of us unless some way be devised to increase the number of farm laborers.

The decline in wheat acreage, coupled with the decline in condition, which on December 1 was 13 points lower than at the same time last year, may indicate a possible falling off of from 175,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels of winter wheat compared with this year's crop. This would be a national disaster, intensifying to a marked extent the continuation of high cost of foodstuffs.

Every possible effort should be made to induce farmers to increase their acreage in other food crops, and especially in corn and oats. The South especially must do its utmost to increase its grain crops, not only to meet its own needs but to help make up for the world shortage. Corn will probably be very high next year and therefore cotton farmers would make a great blunder if they failed to raise their own corn and meat.

Every man interested in the world's food supply and in bringing about some reduction in the cost of living should do his utmost to encourage the whole country, and especially the South, to give increased attention during the coming year to the production of foodstuffs, for if this be not done the present prices of food will a year or two hence seem very cheap as we look back upon them.

The most significant thing about the decrease in wheat acreage is that it applies to every State in the Union except three, whose aggregate acreage is so small as to be of no material importance. The same thing is true as to every State reported in detail on the rye acreage. Thus the same conditions are applying in every section of the country, and if they prevail in wheat and rye, they are likely to prevail in all other crops, for there is no crop which promises a better profit for the coming year than wheat. In Ohio there is a decrease of 340,000 acres; Indiana shows a decline of 900,000 acres; Illinois, over 1,000,000 acres; Missouri, 1,700,000 acres; Nebraska, 630,000 acres; Kansas, 2,500,000 acres; Texas, nearly 900,000 acres; Oklahoma, 880,000 acres; California, 320,000 acres. In Kentucky there was a decrease of 320,000 acres, or 30 per cent. Tennessee shows a decline of 330,000 acres, or 40 per cent; Arkansas, 190,000 acres, or more than 50 per cent.

The average condition of the whole crop on December 1 was

85.2, as compared with 98.5 at the same time last year, and with an average of 89.5 as the ten-year average. Rye shows a decline in average condition almost as great as that in wheat. The heaviest decrease in acreage of rye was in North Dakota, where there was a decline of over 1,000,000 acres, or a falling off of 53 per cent.

### BALTIMORE AS AN EXAMPLE TO EVERY OTHER SOUTHERN CITY AND SECTION.

**T**HE announcement that the American Sugar Refining Co. will build in Baltimore an \$8,000,000 refinery is of the utmost importance to this city and section and of great interest to the entire South. It is an illustration of the high place which Baltimore has come to occupy in the industrial world, and is really an event of exceptional moment.

The plant will be most complete and modern in every respect. It will employ from 1000 to 1500 people, and it will give a stimulus to shipping and other allied industries that is an augury of an increasingly brilliant future for the prestige of Baltimore as an industrial center and the best sort of city for laboring men to live in. As a matter of fact, there is some reason to believe that favorable labor conditions had not a little to do with the decision of the American Sugar Refining Co. to establish their new plant in Baltimore.

Not since the tremendous expansion of the Bethlehem Steel Co. at Sparrows Point, near Baltimore, several years ago has there been an announcement so pregnant with possibilities for the future of this port as this decision of America's largest sugar refiners to build in this city.

Of only secondary importance to the refinery itself is the reasonable certainty that shipping will be greatly stimulated, foreign trade much increased and that canning factories will see the advantage of preparing their products in the immediate vicinity of a large sugar refinery. Baltimore is already an immense manufacturer of candy, and it is fairly sure that manufacturers in other States will see the desirability of being close to the source of their supplies. It is likely that cooperage plants will be established in the same general shipping district as the refinery, because large quantities of barrels will be needed. The cities of Washington, Richmond and Norfolk are also large users of sugar and will be a natural market.

Baltimore has cause for congratulation in the securing of this mammoth industry. Success did not come unsought. For years Baltimore manufacturers have been co-operating in a persistent effort to tell the big industries of the North and East that this port possesses advantages second to none. They have labored in season and out to induce large enterprises in other sections to establish branches in this city or to move their factories here. The recent decision of the Columbia Phonograph Co. to build a plant here is an instance in point.

There is no city or section in the Southern States that could not with advantage to itself make a careful survey of its natural wealth and resources and tell the rest of the country about it.

Authorities on the chemical resources of the South say that this section is to become the very center of the chemical industry of the country. Many of the essential minerals are to be found nowhere else in abundance. Here also are enormous fuel supplies, coal, oil and gas, and water-power, developed and undeveloped, greater than almost any other section contains. Thus a most promising field for development exists in this favored section, and no Southern city or State should fail to take fullest advantage of those gifts which nature has so plentifully bestowed upon it.

### WHY GOVERNOR BICKETT SENT NO DELEGATES TO THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

**T**HE editor of the Charlotte Observer was, we believe, one of the unfortunates on that misnamed "Trade Commission" to Europe. He knows the inside of the whole thing. Would it not be a good thing for him to tell the facts and thus prevent others from being deluded as that small crowd seems to have been?

Says the Charlotte Observer:

Up to the time of this writing (December 7) Governor Bickett has made no appointment of delegates to the annual meeting of the Southern Commercial Congress, which this year meets in Savannah, beginning tomorrow and running through Wednesday. The Governor was not satisfied with the developments in connection with the recent expedition of the "Trade Commission" to Europe, and a failure on the part of Dr. Owens, the director-general, to furnish him information he had requested. Governor Bickett had made this request in the light of information lodged with him by one of the members of the party.

It had been the understanding that the commission was to be composed of representative business men from all the Southern States, but it developed on the assembling in New York of the commission for the trip it had dwindled to one representative from Florida and eight from North Carolina, there being but one member of the Southern Commercial Congress in the entire party. This failed development of a "representative party" from the Southern States was emphasized by the revelation, after the boat sailed, that the director-general had abandoned the party at the last moment, sending it in charge of a substitute manager. The nature of the expedition was changed from a business enterprise into that of a mere pleasure excursion.

Specific complaint was made to Governor Bickett also that information which the party asked of the disbursements of the fund it had contributed was withheld, no statement having been given up to this time. Where the Governor comes in is indicated by his responsibility in having appointed delegates on representations by the director-general, and by the complaint made to him that the management had not treated the party in full good faith. The Governor asked Dr. Owens for a statement of the financial transactions, informing him that no appointments would be made for the Savannah meeting until the Governor had been satisfied. The director-general answered by promiscuous assertion and specific invective, suggesting that whether the Governor of North Carolina was inclined to name delegates to the Savannah meeting was a matter of indifference. So the Governor made no appointments.

It is a matter of fact that very few, if indeed any, of the promises so glowingly held out in advance of the organization and departure of the "commission" were materialized, and as a business enterprise it was not deserving of the name.

### A GEM—LITERARY AND OTHERWISE.

James Hamilton Lewis, Illinois, Chairman.  
John F. Shafroth, Colorado.  
Henry L. Myers, Montana.  
Boles Penrose, Pennsylvania.  
Frederick Hale, Maine.  
Robert A. Widdowson, Clerk.

United States Senate,

Committee on Expenditures in the Department of State.  
Chicago, Ill., December 5.

To the Editors,  
Manufacturers' Record,  
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Gentlemen:

I send you my gracious thanks for the dignified and complimentary character of your reference to me in your issue of November 22.

May I be plain enough to call to your attention the message of the President as delivered this week, that you may see how very accurate was my forecast of what his message would be? Indeed, you may notice the parallel of what I stated it would contain and what it does contain.

With personal regards for the editors and writers, I am,  
Very sincerely,

LEWIS.



## A Christmas Sermon

*"Human management of the affairs of the universe is failing. Without Divine intervention, the world and its people will plunge into chaos. America is rent asunder by the spirit of defiance of law and order. There appears to be no man or men big enough in this land to stay the rising tide of disaster. \* \* \* God alone can save. \* \* \* In prayer alone exists hope. The people of America must go down on their knees and ask for Divine aid."—(Pittsburgh Leader, a leading daily paper, of October 31.)*

The most amazing fact, of incalculable significance and the most far-reaching in its consequences which this country faces, is the change in public sentiment and in the spirit of newspaper work which not only tolerates but practically demands of secular papers a full editorial discussion of the religious trend of the times, of which the foregoing from the Pittsburgh Leader is typical.

Religion is no longer relegated to religious papers, to the pulpit and to Sunday church services. Religion is now a dominant topic of discussion by many of the foremost secular papers of the country, a fact which is startling as compared with the past, as indicative of how men, even those who are not themselves professing Christians, demand that every possible light shall be thrown upon the mighty problems of the hour.

Today one can scarcely pick up any leading daily paper without being impressed with the fact that editorially and through its news columns great attention is given to the supreme need of this country of a larger realization of dependence upon Almighty God for guidance in this hour, which means so much for civilization and for the saving of the world from destruction.

The spirit of unrest is abroad, not only in America but in other lands, and men everywhere are coming to realize that there is no final solution of the problems which we face except through the acceptance of the gospel of Christ. Men who have never recognized their own dependence or the dependence of this country upon the guidance of God are now voicing a full appreciation of this need, and the great daily papers of the country are discussing these questions with an earnestness which it would never have been possible even twelve months ago to anticipate.

There is a stir in the world, and while Bolshevism utters its defiance of God and would seek to destroy all government and all churches, the spirit of Christianity is abroad as never before, and millions of people are looking to religion as the only solution of this unrest and the only salvation for the individual man and for the world from sinking back into the barbarism of the Dark Ages.

Thoughtful employers and employees are beginning to fully recognize that in the Golden Rule is found the only safeguard for peace and harmony. Until men everywhere follow the Divine command to do unto others as they would have others do unto them, there will be no permanent peace in individual life, in employment or in world affairs.

The forces of Evil let loose on earth are now seeking to undermine and destroy this and every other Government—all law and order and Christianity. Anarchy, voiced in Bolshevism, radicalism and socialism, is clutching at the throat of our nation. It found expression recently in the bulletin issued by the American Anarchistic Federated Commune Soviets, which said:

**"The press, church, Government and Constitution can go straight to hell. Down with all constitutions, governments, capitalism, churches and synagogues! Long live Anarchism!"**

That is the spirit which is abroad in this country and in Europe.

Millions of aliens who do not know our language and our civilization are being mobilized under the radical leaders of the Trotsky-Foster type, for the definite purpose of overturning this Government and of destroying churches and inde-

pendent newspapers and all governments. Millions of American citizens, misled by the spirit which is abroad in the world, are unwisely being used by these radical leaders to foment unrest and disorder. Comparatively few of these people fully realize that the spirit which rebels against work, the spirit which seeks to lessen efficiency, the spirit which would tear down all that has been achieved, is being fomented by radicalism for the express purpose of bringing anarchy on this country. Revolution is openly advocated to overturn and destroy the American Government and that liberty which in the providence of God this nation was founded to secure for all of its inhabitants and in order that it might be a beacon light to the world. To minimize these facts would be unspeakable folly.

The danger of this Government is today greater than was the danger during the Civil War. The forces of Evil are surging around us; the utmost powers of hell are being put forth in the most terrific battle to crush civilization and Christianity that the world has ever known.

If we would realize the danger that really faces us we must put aside our complacency and satisfaction with ourselves and our belief in the impossibility of this Government being overthrown and squarely face the issues of the hour. We shall see then a growing disregard of the Sabbath as typical of many movements against all religious life. We shall see many evidences not only among the Bolsheviks but among patriotic Americans that this nation has been and perchance is yet in the great danger of forgetting God. To the chosen people of old, God in the eighth chapter of Deuteronomy, said:

**"And it shall be, if thou do at all forget the Lord thy God, and walk after other gods, and serve them, and worship them, I testify against you this day that ye shall surely perish. As the nations which the Lord destroyeth before your face, so shall ye perish; because ye would not be obedient unto the voice of the Lord your God."**

There has been very great danger that America would come under the same condemnation of which Almighty God warned the Hebrews of old.

God will not save America unless Americans are willing to concentrate and consecrate their all to this mighty task.

God works through human agencies, and unless the people in this country are ready to do their part to save America, and in saving America to save the world, we may rest assured that neither will be saved.

As America goes, so goes the world.

On the other hand, the situation is extremely hopeful. The broad discussions of these questions through secular papers is the most promising of all signs that this country is being awakened to its duty and that men are no longer afraid to acknowledge the dependence of a nation upon the guidance and protecting care of Almighty God.

Heretofore men have largely thought of the salvation of the individual soul as relating specifically to the saving in this life and the life to come of the individual from the power of sin. But today men must think in broader terms. They must recognize that through the salvation of individual men extended on to other men, and still on to others, is to be found the only possible way in which there can be created a broad spirit of Christianity which will blot out the inharmonies that have existed, which will bring peace where there has been hatred, and which will reach men, employers and employees, statesmen and politicians, the farm hand and the factory hand, and make them understand that there is one God over all and He cannot be served except by a consecration of life to the duties which devolve upon us in this world.

In that happy day every employer will do his utmost to safeguard the welfare of his employee; every employee will recognize that slackness or inefficiency in work is robbery; every farmer will realize that he owes a responsibility to pro-



duce the most abundant supply of foodstuffs, and every other man will come into a clearer, broader recognition of man's responsibility to his family, to his neighbor and on out from his neighbor to his fellow-citizens and to the world at large.

To this stupendous task of destroying Bolshevism by the power of God, the people of this country must give themselves wholeheartedly.

Beneath the long unmoved log crawl many slimy things. Let the log be overturned and the sunlight comes and the slimy things slink away and are destroyed and vegetation grows where there was nothing but ruin.

Bolshevism and all of the radicalism of the hour and all of its false teachings are slimy things which crawl in the rottenness of the dark. Let the sunlight of the power of God come in all of its fullness through the work and the service of Christians and the logs will be rolled away and slimy things will die in the sunlight, and the life of the individual and of the nation will become purer and sweeter once more, to the saving of all mankind from the dangers of the hour.

Well may every honest man, whether he profess to be a Christian or not, recognize as one of the most significant signs of the times the willingness of secular papers which up to a year ago probably never touched on these questions, to discuss them today. The MANUFACTURERS RECORD has always felt that in its work it was justified occasionally in touching on the purely ethical and religious side of life as affecting business questions. It rejoices that the secular papers of the whole country are following its lead in that respect.

### ALL MEN ARE NOT CREATED EQUAL, AND NO HUMAN EFFORT CAN OVERRULE THE ALMIGHTY'S WORK.

**I**T is not possible to put all men on the same level, high or low. For some reason, beyond the power of man to understand, the Almighty has not so created mankind.

A great preacher crowds the house; a poor preacher empties it.

A great painter enthalls the world with his masterpiece; a poor deluded dauber wearies the world with his so-called paintings.

A great poet lifts the world into a higher realm of thought; a penny-a-liner makes man wonder at his hopeless stupidity.

A great musician brings to earth the sublime music of a heavenly choir; a poor one gives us the worst of ragtime.

A Shakespeare is born perhaps once in a thousand years, but tens of thousands think they are Shakespeare's equal.

God chose a Moses to lead His people. Why did He not select some other member of the Hebrew race?

Christ chose a John for His most intimate companion. Why did He not choose some other John or some other James or some other man?

God chose Abraham for His great mission. Were there not thousands of others who would have been glad to be an Abraham?

God chose a Livingstone to open darkest Africa, a Judson to lay the foundation of foreign missions in Burma. Were there not others fitted to be a Livingstone or a Judson?

Throughout all history some men have been chosen as leaders; some as statesmen, some as poets, some as painters, some as sculptors, some as martyrs to some great cause, some as financiers, and some as industrial developers.

Equality does not run through the human race, and there is no power on earth that can bring it about.

There is no power that can change the plans of the Almighty. He moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform.

As we cannot fathom the reasons for selecting this man or that man for some great work, as we cannot understand why one man is a mighty preacher and another a desperately poor

one, why one man enjoys abounding health and another suffers in sickness and misery, so we cannot understand why one man's brain is greater than another's, why one man is given the power to achieve more than others. But of all human folly there is none that is greater than that which rails at these conditions and seeks to put a premium upon inefficiency and slothfulness, and at the same time to penalize the efficient, honest, vigorous worker, whether he be a worker with brain or with muscle. Every man's effort should be to study and work to develop all the latent powers within him, for, as Edison once said, "genius is one part inspiration and nine parts perspiration." By the sweat of his brow man achieves success, and in no other way. That is a Divine law.

Labor-union members do themselves great harm and lessen the virility of all civilization when they undertake to place the good man, the hard-working man, on exactly the same basis of respectability and of pay as a dissolute and lazy, worthless man who happens to be a member of their organization. In doing this they put a premium on laziness and inefficiency instead of stimulating the ambition of the inefficient man to do better work by achieving great things for himself.

Equality of opportunity, equality of health, equality of brain and of brawn are absolutely impossible unless the Almighty should Himself change all of the plans by which He brought man into being.

The Bolshevistic campaign of the hour apparently seems to be based on the doctrine that in some way all Government, all property rights, all religion can be abolished to the good of all the people, and there must be neither rich nor poor, nor government of any kind, and some even go so far as to insist that all laws, moral or legislative, shall be abolished.

These people go even beyond the radical teachings of some of the radical union labor leaders. There was a time when union labor organizations, or at least many of them, were wisely managed. In those days membership in certain unions was almost proof of good character, soberness and steadiness at work. A union printer, for example, was for many years regarded by the great majority of employing printers as far and away more likely to be a satisfactory worker than a non-union printer, but gradually there crept into these various organizations a spirit which welcomed into membership every man, regardless of his ability or his character, and which at the same time limited the number of apprentices in order that there might be no increase in the number of men in that particular trade. Hard-working, honest-hearted, efficient men receive no recognition over the drunken loafer. If the loafer carries his union card, he must everywhere be accepted as on a par with the efficient, sober workman.

Out of this naturally grew the decay of the right spirit in many labor unions where membership no longer meant efficiency and honesty and faithfulness. It was once possible for labor unions to have proven a great blessing by developing efficiency and honesty and sobriety. Until labor unions return to that position, until they cease to fight other men because they do not belong to unions, they will prove a curse instead of a blessing to their own members and to the whole country.

### "BASIC ELEMENT OF HUMAN LIBERTY."

**T**HE right of any man to cease working for another for any reason that is sufficient to himself is the basic element of human liberty.—Secretary of Labor Wilson.

And Secretary Wilson might appropriately have said "the right of any man to work for another unmolested by any labor union, by picketers and thugs who seek to murder independent labor men, is the basic element of human liberty," and this statement would have been even more important than the other. Why didn't he do it? Was it because all politicians seem afraid of union labor men?

## The Sun Still Shines!

FOR five and one-half years the nerves of humanity have been racked and shaken as never before were nerves of men and women turned naked to the file. Tragedy has piled on tragedy, outrage on outrage, as if the powers of hell, flnding the world abandoned by God, had determined to test and overwhelm it by a whole series of calamities, each more terrible than the preceding, and all together forming so stupendous a cataclysm that the expectations were not unreasonable which glimpsed in the recurring horrors the collapse of the race.

There have been war and pestilence and famine, triple harbingers of death. All those things which men in repeated litanies for ages have prayed to be spared from have been poured out on their devoted heads. Below the earth and on the earth and above the earth, everywhere, terror unfurled its awful flags, and there was no place on the face of the whole globe that the machinery of ruin did not thunder.

And yet men live.

"My God, my God, why hast Thou forsaken Me!"

After the crucifixion the resurrection! The shadows of the universal Calvary are lost in the overwhelming splendor of recovered life!

There have been dark days. We are not through them. Never has the world more needed intelligent leadership, unselfish devotion, eyes to see and ears to hear, than now. And in the multiplicity of problems pressing for solution there must be that eternal vigilance which scents all dangers, and that wide daring which does not hesitate to meet them face to face, shoulder to shoulder, knife to knife, if need be.

The wise farmer who has weeded out his fields will keep them clean. His hoe will be instant for the reappearance of the pest. So must America, leader now in civilization, be instant in striking down treason and rebellion when they show their heads. And, most of all, does it behoove a brave and independent press to lash to nothingness the vagaries and fallacies which, under one form or another, are brought forward to beguile the people. Instant such a press must always be in the attack, even at the risk of appearing iconoclastic, for in such battles time is the essence of victory. A stitch in time saves nine, not only in tailoring, but also in governing.

But they who point out the dangers and signal the public to opposition bother to do so only because they know what America is and what America is worth.

It is an axiom of success in this country that the giants of achievement are always "bulls on America." The mighty forests and mountains of the continent seem to have bred a sturdy independence that is the very mother of optimism. The distances have been limitless and so have the opportunities. It is a land illimitable in all respects.

Trouble is an incident of progress. It is the goad that drives to greatness. Ease builds no temples. The edifices of triumph are the symbols of gigantic endeavor, of victory over obstacles which only stern determination could top.

We have never to worry because there are problems; we need only worry when our mental and spiritual muscles have become so atrophied that we cannot meet them.

A big man of America, who had built up a great business, found the other day that an almost certain barrier to con-

tinued success had risen. The reservoirs of raw material he used were shallow at the sources. "If the time has come," he wrote his manager, "when we cannot meet the new problems and the new conditions which arise, then we will fall, and it will be because we ought to fall. If the skill that built this business has become so attenuated that it is incapable of carrying it on, then the vision has been lost, and of right it will perish."

If the great myriads of men, educated in schools of learning and experience such as their fathers never knew, are unable to continue in its magnificent vigor the great experiment on this hemisphere which the pioneers shouldered into triumph when the continent itself was a sphinx and only its edges known, then it is time for the Republic to succumb and time for another era to take up the responsibility of movement.

We are at but the threshold of achievement. America is a young giant, just back from a first journey into the world. The glint of triumph in the eyes; a little touch of swollen head, perhaps; a rather hazy concept of what next to do; a youthful idea that all the world has been wrong and that a mighty arm will set it right; too much sentiment, too little background—all faults that time can cure! But back of them a great heart, free-flowing blood, a will to do, and a body brought to the fullest vigor of might by right living!

Despair of America?

It would be more reasonable to despair of humanity itself.

Let us take stock of ourselves. What other nation in all history ever sold its entire exportable surplus, and more than its surplus, for credit to friends who were stricken? Yet America lent to her Allies more money during the war than their entire purchases from America aggregated. That fact in itself would be sufficient to warrant an underwriting of the nation's future.

Or we might rehearse the splendor of our material possessions: our dominance of a dozen basic industries; our world-saving agriculture; our wide distribution of wealth; our more than 50,000,000 insurance policies, industrial or ordinary, in force; our school system; our multitude of conveniences, which assure to the ordinary man more than a sovereign could have procured 200 years ago; our transportation systems; our handicraft; our welfare societies; our medicine; our law; our invention; our initiative; our sum total of all things which man, since he began to dream, had scarcely dared to hope for until he made them for himself here in America.

We might find cause for optimism in those things, but they are the mere tangible evidences of what the country really is. Rather can we take our confidence from the great heart of the people. In any issue of this paper will be found letters from all sorts and conditions of men, men who take time from their own affairs to speak their word for the common good. They condemn us for our stand on this question, or commend us for our stand on that. But the safety of the country is assured in that they do one or the other. The onrush of dangers is cementing the common sense of the country and making it ready and strong to work out the nation's salvation.

We are facing problems of truly awful importance. It would be stupidity, not optimism, to ignore them or to fail to attack them with maximum vigor. But the public mind is resilient

in the extreme. It can register decisions. The conflict of argument is carried on in an open forum. Nothing menacing to safety can be carried out before warning is given. Moreover, citizens have proved themselves apt in glimpsing danger and they are facile in branding it.

We believe that the splendid fight against Bolshevism has definitely driven the wave back. It has been at high tide and is ebbing. And the driving of it back in the United States will mean its final defeat in Europe. That will be the second defeat of Germany and as great a one as the first. The strike fever, while still active, is not at so high a temperature. The country is beginning to understand that the high cost of living is largely a readjustment of the dollar value, superinduced by an unwillingness to work. The latter disease is curable. It ought to have been cured before this, but there is no need to despair because of the delay. It required a great many years to eradicate yellow fever.

We are glad that there is something to fight for in America, glad that there is no soft unanimity of opinion, which means lethargy. While we can fight, the sun shines. Principles are not so self-evident that they must not be repeated constantly. It is upkeep that preserves a property, even though the property be so huge a thing as the United States Government and the principles under which it flourishes.

The world looks to America and America looks to her industries. Business has before it one supreme problem—production, and still more production. The irritating features, such as low exchange, social unrest and world debt, will be righted. The earth is not bankrupt. The tentacles of our trade are being spread into the farthest places of earth by the new merchant marine, new trade territories are opening up, and business such as the country never knew before the war is everywhere in sight. There is too much to be done for men to moan and grieve and be pessimistic. They can exhaust their energies in doing the work that must be done.

Worry did not win the war; worry will not win the great victories of peace which are about to be won.

In days that were truly dark the immortal Lincoln saw, as in a vision, the new and mightier Union which was destined half a century later to redeem the world. The shadows now are merely shadows in comparison with the vast darkness which then embraced the country.

All good citizens, therefore, glorying in their heritage, proud, as they ought to be, of their country, are carrying no long faces, nor are they weeping tears. They are, instead, in the full glare of the sun, forward-looking; they feel in their veins the surge of power, and they stand as racers set to the mark ready for the starting. They know no pessimism, for it is an era of doing, not of contemplation, which is beginning. Never has civilization offered such rewards to the worker. It is his day.

Confident, then, in the future, but determined also to assure that future by striking down every vicious movement, every vicious program, that arises to destroy it, the rank and file of citizens are alert as they never were before. They know no despair and are not flirting with gloom. Today is theirs and so will tomorrow be.

They may, with grateful hearts, at this Christmas season give thanks also that America in all humbleness carries her banners into the sanctuaries of religion, thanking God for His

blessings, and placing her reliance, as of old, on the Lord God of Hosts, without Whom man and nation perish, and with Whom both survive forever.

## CONSTRUCTIVE WORK BY BUSINESS MEN AND PUBLIC LEADERS.

MUCH good can be accomplished by disseminating as widely as possible the sort of editorial and news articles which are appearing in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD from week to week. There must be a definite and determined effort on the part of educators and business leaders to direct the trend of public thought into proper channels to combat rampant radicalism and socialistic ideas in various quarters, and to promote broad and patriotic Americanism.

Because the MANUFACTURERS RECORD is trying to bear its full share of the burden of this work, it is always a pleasure to know that its efforts in that direction are meeting with favor in the South and elsewhere, and that its readers are not unmindful of the influence which it can exert for sanity and straight thinking. We are constantly receiving evidence of the co-operation of our subscribers in inducing their friends and business acquaintances to subscribe or in sending direct to us orders for the paper to be sent as a courtesy to such business connections.

The following correspondence is a recent example:

State Agricultural and Mechanical College  
For Negroes,

Normal, Ala., December 1.

*Editor Manufacturers Record:*

Enclosed herewith find my check for \$6.50 for which you will please send the MANUFACTURERS RECORD to the A. & M. College library from now until the end of 1920 according to your circular letter of November 3.

WALTER S. BUCHANAN,  
President.

Farmers' Cotton Oil & Fertilizer Co.  
Huntsville, Ala., December 6, 1919.

*Editor Manufacturers Record:*

I am enclosing you a letter received from Walter S. Buchanan, president of the A. & M. College for Negroes at Normal, Ala., as I think it might be of interest to you to note what was brought about by my having sent him a printed article that you sent out.

W. KELLY.

State Agricultural and Mechanical College  
For Negroes,

Normal, Ala., December 6.

Mr. Walter Kelly, Mgr.,  
Farmers' Cotton Oil & Fertilizer Co.,  
Huntsville, Ala.

Dear Sir—I want to thank you for your letter of the 2d. When I saw the beautiful sentiment expressed in the articles from the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, I immediately wrote the company enclosing my check for \$6.50 for a year's subscription. This copy will come to our library. I wish I had received your letter before writing them, because I could have saved this money and used your copy when you are finished with it just as well. I want to thank you for your kindness in offering us a new subscription or your office copy.

You may depend upon it that I am doing all I can the while to keep the spirit between the two races right; in fact, that's exactly why I have been sending out boys this fall—fifty and sixty at a time—to help gather the cotton crop around here. Many of these boys do not need the money because they have already made their school money; others, of course, do need it, but all are willing to help save the cotton, and I have disrupted the school work very much indeed to help the farmers out because it not only saves the crop, it makes better feeling.

Again thanking you for your kind expression, I am,

Yours very truly,  
WALTER S. BUCHANAN,  
President.



## Essentials in the Solution of the Railroad Problem

THE two supreme economic problems now confronting the nation involve the formulation of policies which will assure the efficiency and, therefore, the prosperity of the merchant marine and of the railroads. Of the two the railroads present the more immediate problem.

The first issue is: Shall the roads be returned to private control?

A popular vote on that question a year ago would have resulted in an almost unanimous affirmative. But since that time the railroad employes, under the leadership of their attorney, Glenn Plumb, have conceived the idea of securing control of the properties for themselves, with the Government as a financing agent, and they have put together an organization the avowed object of which is to prevent the return of the railroads to their owners.

No pretense is made that under war control the properties have been efficiently administered. There has been a persistent and consistent embezzlement of the value inherent in the properties, this embezzlement taking the form of arbitrary wage advances so enormous in the aggregate that even the heavy increases in rates have been insufficient to equalize the new drain on the road fises. A certain sabotage, best described as a deliberate decrease in efficiency, has accompanied the wage advances, and we find certain labor leaders boasting that more men are doing less work for more pay than ever before.

In other words, while the Government may be able to carry out its guarantee of returning the roads in as good physical condition as when it took them, it cannot by any possibility actually return them in as good general condition. It has burdened them with an enormous additional wage expense, which means bankruptcy unless revenues are increased also to meet the new requirements. And the vicious circle spins itself about so that this very necessity for higher rates is given by the employes as the chief reason why the roads should never be returned. They believe they have precipitated a crisis from which there is no escape except through further entrapment in their net.

These men are entranced with talk of "a new industrial order" and "the democratization of industry." They have come to believe that the vast capital investment in the railroads belongs properly to them, and they have cunning arguments by which they hope to induce the country to accept their proposals and assign to them the whole transportation system of the country.

It is hardly necessary, we think, to emphasize the peril involved in such a plan. Aside from a concentration of authority in Washington, which would of necessity be disastrous, such control would thrust into the hands of politicians so stupendous a power that they would be able virtually to dictate the elections and perpetuate themselves in authority.

When transportation in this country becomes political, all business becomes dependent on politics. When business is dependent on politics, corruption is as inevitable as the seasons. That is not because business is dishonest, but because politics tends to become dishonest when the opportunities offered by success at the polls are rich beyond the dreams of avarice.

The one sure and fixed thing which good citizens should fight for first, therefore, is to scotch the snake of Government ownership. They must rise in their might and compel the return of the roads. Not to do so is to jeopardize the whole structure of achievement in America.

For not only would politics overwhelm the transportation system, but the very magnitude of the undertaking would involve such a mass of red tape that the efficient movement of business would be in constant peril.

The roads must go back.

The House has enacted the Esch bill and the Senate has

enacted the Cummins bill. The one has ingrained in it a cowardice of politics that should in itself prove a sufficient argument against any plan to put politicians in full control of the properties. The other is a businesslike, statesmanlike recognition of the vastness of the problem involved.

The Cummins bill revolves about two essential principles. One of them is a recognition of the difference in potential earning power of roads according to the density of traffic in the territory served. If rates are made so high that roads in sparsely settled territory may live, those same rates would give to roads in dense territory returns generally believed to be excessive. Since the rates would be permitted only to give all sections equal service, so far as cost goes, and the permitted high rate in dense territory is allowed as a result of the necessities of the poorer roads, it is provided that the excess return shall go, in part, to a national fund, to be utilized in the interest of the shipper and the public. The Cummins bill also requires that rates shall be sufficient to assure a return of from 5½ to 6 per cent on the fair value of the capital invested.

The other essential principle of the Cummins bill is the anti-strike provision.

Should the Government guarantee dividends? We doubt it, and we doubt if that is a fair definition of what is proposed. The Government has established the principle that it must regulate rates. It makes its estimates of what are fair rates. It fixes the price at which the product of the railroads must be sold. Those rates are supposed to be reasonable. If the supposition is incorrect and the rates do not give an adequate return, then the Government has simply used its arbitrary power to confiscate property, which it has neither a legal nor a moral right to do. It does not guarantee dividends, but it does guarantee that it will not fix rates below the point where they will pay for service and leave a conservative return for the capital invested.

Plumb plan adherents insist that if this assurance of return is given the immediate effect will be to depress Government bonds to below 70. If the Government is going to guarantee a 5½ to 6 per cent return on railroad investments, how can it expect people to pay par for its own bonds, the yield from which is but four and a fraction per cent? The fallacy is obvious, for it is not proposed to guarantee returns on issued stocks and bonds, but only on the actual true worth of the properties. There is no need for passage of a law to the effect that no soap manufacturer should be compelled to sell his soap below cost of production. By common consent, it is agreed that he need not. What is called a Government guarantee to the roads, however, is in reality nothing more than a warranty that the Government will not compel the railroads to sell their product below cost. Stripped of its essentials, the issue gets down to that.

So far as an anti-strike provision is concerned, the operation of the roads without interruption is essential to the very life of citizens. The bill does not deny to any individual the right to leave his employment. It confirms that right. What it does do is to declare it illegal for two or more persons to conspire together to block the transportation arteries of the nation. It denies to any congregation of men the right deliberately to plan a holdup of the roads by co-ordinated action. It recognizes, however, the right of the employes to organize and provides adequate machinery for the adjustment of any complaints they may wish to make.

We take it for granted that if the owners of railroad properties, in 1916, had suddenly announced that they would permit no trains to run until they were given the rates they wished, the public would have driven them into innocuous obscurity. In fact, every franchise carries a contract for continuous operation. Long since capital has been denied the right to strike. It is not unfair to exact a similar require-

ment from employes, when such employes, of their own accord, have organized themselves into a unit which is morally charged with at least as much responsibility as the capital which furnishes them employment.

Union leaders are fond of saying that labor is not a commodity. The corollary is that organized labor is endowed with a conscience and with the responsibility which everywhere attaches to sentience and intelligence. It cannot logically demand the right to starve the people into acquiescence any more than it can logically demand the privilege of poisoning the reservoirs of the nation, using the latter threat of general destruction as an argument for compliance with its extortionate requests.

And who is so foolish as to countenance the suggestion that the roads be turned over to a group of men who announce in advance that unless they can get what they want they'll wreck everything in sight? If that is their sense of responsibility, they do not represent a trust management to which so grave duties can be confided.

No man has to work on the railroads. No man is deprived of the right to leave employment on the roads. His liberties are not interfered with and his independence is left inviolate. But he is restrained from engaging in the equivalent of wholesale murder, on the ground that he is doing so in unison with other men. He must, in other words, respect the public rights. That is all the anti-strike provision contemplates. It is fair, just, necessary, a requisite safeguard of the health and well-being of the nation. It is, indeed, simply a provision against rebellion.

It is hinted in Washington that political devices are being employed to prevent enactment of final railroad legislation, or to make any program decided on so certain of failure that ultimately seizure of the properties by the Government will be necessary. The situation is far more tense than it appears on the surface, and it is characterized also by a woeful lack of interest on the part of citizens who ought to be forward in making known their opinions.

Every man who owns a life insurance policy is involved, since billions in railroad securities are owned by the insurance companies. Every man who buys or sells is interested. There is no citizen, no matter where or how he lives, whose fortunes are not intimately concerned in the settlement of the railroad problem. For transportation is a universal tax, a series of tollgates which make their levy on every commodity that passes through them. No bale of cotton fails to pay its toll, and even every letter carried in the mails is stamped with the mark of carriage. Yet the lack of interest is appalling. There seems to be a disposition to let a few professionals solve the problem. That is flirting with disaster. There ought to be brought to bear on Washington now a mass pressure in favor of return of the properties. Those statesmen who are standing by sound economic programs and refusing to be blackjacked into dangerous experiments should have their hands strengthened by public support.

After demanding that the properties be returned, the same public opinion should demand also that the right of the properties to live be recognized and that the so-called anti-strike provisions be adopted.

Senator Cummins has stated the problem in its elements. He said that he could understand how a member of Congress through conviction could take his position on the side of Government ownership, but he could not understand how a member with the conviction that private ownership is best for the country could fail to recognize the requirements necessary to permit the roads to live and exist. Unless those requirements are met, eventually Government ownership is inevitable.

The battle is now down to its elements. It is so clear that any man can understand it. Good citizens will not let victory go by default, but will join in the great effort which is being

made to assure such a solution as will mean efficient transportation in America and the continued prosperity of the country.

[California Christian Advocate.]

## "STUPID THINKING ABOUT CHURCH TAXATION."

ONE of the most remarkable exposures of stupid thinking which we have recently noted is an article on Church Taxation in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD of Baltimore, Md. We are at a loss to understand how a man could make the following statements in one paragraph without taking a vacation from his brains: "Blot out the churches and you would blot out civilization, but until churches are made absolutely independent and separate in every way from the State, there is more or less of a union of Church and State which is injurious to both. \* \* \* There should be absolutely no exemption from taxation on churches or State property."

The whole article indicates an utter absence of clear thinking upon the relation of the church in the United States to the Government and a void of thinking upon the subject of taxation. Of course, the church has a relation to our Government if it is essential to civilization, just as the public schools, libraries and public sanitation have a relation to the Government in the interest of the welfare of society. Churches are not private corporations or fraternities for the benefit of those who are members. The fact is that the church exists not specifically for members, but for non-members. The only reason for an organized church is to reach the unchurched; just as the only reason for an educational institution is for the benefit of the uneducated.

It is more logical from the premises laid down by the writer of the article in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD to tax all the people for the entire support of the church than it would be to compel members of the churches to pay all the expenses. The analogies are not hard to find. We tax all the people to maintain public education, because education is essential to public welfare. Not only do we tax all people, but we pass laws requiring all people of school age to attend these institutions of learning. In the same manner do we tax all the people to pay for public sanitation, whether they believe in sanitation or not, whether they believe in being healthy or not. We strive by laws to compel them to be healthy and make them pay the cost.

Moral sanitation is vastly more essential than physical sanitation. If the churches are essential to moral sanitation, and no one will deny it, then the effort of all the people should contribute something to their welfare. Sidgwick in his Political Philosophy well points out that it would be perfectly right and just to maintain all the churches by public taxation. It is a matter of expediency that this is not done. History has taught us that religion prospers better through voluntary agencies than it does through State agencies; but in order that the churches shall be as efficient as it is possible to make them, the State should remove all burdens from them without injuring their independence. It is upon the fundamental principle accepted by the author of the article referred to that the churches are essential to the welfare of society that the State exempts, and wisely exempts, church property from taxation.

The spirit of this attempt at a reply, and even the heading to it, are so courteous, so dignified, so Christian like, that we cannot refrain from giving it space! What more Christian spirit could be asked of a Christian paper than the suggestion that the editor of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD had taken "a vacation from his brains" merely because his views on the taxation of church property do not agree with the views of the editor of the Christian Advocate, or that his position is "a remarkable exposure of stupid thinking."

And yet the Christian Advocate editor no doubt imagines he is a Christian gentleman. His argument naturally and inevitably leads to the conclusion that churches should be supported by the State, whereas our Government is founded upon the idea of civil and religious liberty with the Church and the State absolutely independent of each other. Shall Catholics be taxed to support Protestant churches? Shall Protestants be taxed to support Catholic churches? Shall all be taxed to support the Mormon church, and who shall decide which church is entitled to State support and which is not?

The longer the question is studied the more clearly will it be seen that exemption of church property from taxation is a State bonus to religion, a thoroughly false system.

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## A REMINDER OF A FEW FACTS ABOUT THE SOUTH.

**A**PPROXIMATELY one-third of the area and population of the United States is in the South. Of the South's white population only about 4 per cent is foreign-born, compared with the rest of the country, which has over 27 per cent of its people born outside of the United States. About one-eighth of these foreigners are illiterate and the majority of them are alien to our ideals and institutions.

The South has three-fifths of the coast line of the country, one-quarter of the country's estimated coal reserve, one-third of the iron-ore reserve and seven-tenths of the forested area.

It is estimated that the South's coal reserve is about 550,000,000,000 tons, which is more than is found in all of Europe and six times as much as Great Britain's supply.

It is almost needless to mention that the South produces practically all of the cotton grown in the United States and controls the cotton trade of the world. The value of its cotton crop, including seed, is approximately \$2,200,000,000 a year, and more as prices advance.

Over one-half of the lumber produced in the United States comes from the South, and this section supplies practically all of the country's naval stores. The South has water-powers sufficient to develop about 9,000,000 horse-power.

Last year the property subject to general taxation in the South was assessed at \$17,687,000,000, which is \$500,000,000 more than the entire assessed valuation of all property in the United States in 1880. Its increase since the last figures given in 1912 equals the gain made in the rest of the country outside of the South.

The following comparison of the United States in 1880 and the South of 1914 and today illustrate the stupendous growth of this section:

	United States, 1880.	The South, 1914.	The South, est'd 1919.
Population .....	50,155,000	35,000,000	37,000,000
Land area, square miles.....	2,974,000	945,000	945,000
Manufactures:			
Capital .....	\$2,790,273,000	\$3,498,929,000	\$5,000,000,000
Products, value.....	\$4,369,579,000	\$3,768,122,000	\$6,000,000,000
Cotton mills:			
Capital .....	\$208,000,000	\$514,833,000	\$607,492,000
Spindles, active.....	10,653,000	12,870,843	14,955,000
Looms, active.....	226,000	263,556	285,000
Cotton used, pounds.....	750,344,000	1,531,643,000	1,767,000,000
Pie-iron produced, tons.....	3,835,000	2,737,000	4,000,000
Coke produced, tons.....	3,238,000	6,113,550	12,000,000
Lumber cut, feet.....	18,087,356,000	18,500,000,000	18,500,000,000
Agriculture:			
Products, value.....	\$2,212,541,000	\$2,500,000,000	\$6,000,000,000
Cotton crop, bales.....	5,756,726	14,882,000	11,639,653
Grain:			
Corn, bushels.....	1,717,435,000	947,104,000	990,000,000
Wheat, bushels.....	498,550,000	169,055,000	210,000,000
Oats .....	417,885,000	138,381,000	244,000,000
Livestock:			
Cattle, number.....	34,932,000	19,928,000	21,866,000
Sheep, number.....	42,192,000	8,450,000	8,616,000
Swine, number.....	47,682,000	21,731,000	29,025,000
Mineral products, value.....	\$400,833,000	\$500,000,000	\$1,350,000,000
Coal mined, tons.....	71,482,000	123,239,000	170,000,000
Petroleum produced, barrels.....	26,286,000	118,196,000	175,000,000
Phosphate mined, tons.....	211,000	2,700,000	2,500,000
Zinc spelter, tons.....	23,238	100,000	145,000
Primary lead, tons.....	98,000	150,000	150,000
Railroad mileage.....	83,200	90,775	82,000
Exports, value.....	\$835,639,000	\$880,000,000	\$1,316,038,000
National Banks:			
Resources .....	\$2,105,787,000	\$32,112,716,913	\$3,929,052,000
Capital .....	\$466,365,000	\$824,790,990	\$432,220,000
Individual deposits.....	\$833,701,000	\$21,059,068,475	\$1,617,686,000
Other individual deposits.....	\$1,300,523,000	\$11,263,826,297	\$2,000,000,000
Common schools, expenditures	\$78,095,000	\$102,079,000	\$140,000,000
Property subject to general taxation, true value.....	\$14,000,000,000	\$28,000,000,000	\$40,000,000,000

\*Farm croens, excluding livestock. †1918. ‡Estimated. \$At present value of mills and machinery this capital would probably be doubled.

From its vast mineral resources the South in 1918 produced metallic and non-metallic minerals to the value of \$1,354,000,000, which is over 25 per cent of the total value of all minerals produced in the whole country. The South produces:

About 100 per cent of the country's bauxite.  
About 100 per cent of the country's barites.  
About 100 per cent of the country's fuller's earth.  
About 99 per cent of the country's sulphur.  
About 90 per cent of the country's phosphate rock.

About 90 per cent of the country's aluminum.  
About 60 per cent of the country's graphite.  
About 76 per cent of the country's natural gas.  
About 56 per cent of the country's natural gas (gasoline).  
About 50 per cent of the country's petroleum.  
About 45 per cent of the country's asphalt.  
About 33 per cent of the country's lime.  
About 33 per cent of the country's pyrites.  
About 33 per cent of the country's talc and soapstone.  
About 32 per cent of the country's coal.  
About 24 per cent of the country's lead and zinc.  
About 22 per cent of the country's coke.  
About 20 per cent of the country's cement.

In addition to this array of principal mineral products contributed by the South to the country's welfare and wealth, the Southern States is no slacker in food production. Added to the enormous food value of its cotton crop, the South is producing:

About 100 per cent of the country's cane sugar.  
About 100 per cent of the country's peanuts.  
About 92 per cent of the country's sweet potatoes.  
About 90 per cent of the country's rice.  
About 90 per cent of the country's early spring vegetables.  
About 60 per cent of the country's grain sorghums.  
About 45 per cent of the country's peaches.  
About 45 per cent of the country's chickens and other fowls.  
About 35 per cent of the country's citrus fruits.  
About 33 per cent of the country's eggs.  
About 30 per cent of the country's apples.  
About 25 per cent of the country's butter.  
About 25 per cent of the country's sugar.  
About 24 per cent of the country's milk.  
About 20 per cent of the country's wheat.  
About 18 per cent of the country's white potatoes.  
About 18 per cent of the country's hay.

The South has:

About 40 per cent of the country's swine.  
About 35 per cent of the country's cattle.  
About 30 per cent of the country's milk cows.  
And 17 per cent of the country's sheep.

## WONDERFUL PROSPERITY OF ENGLISH COTTON MILLS.

**T**HE abounding prosperity of English cotton mills, to which we have previously referred—a prosperity far greater than that which the producer of cotton for these mills is enjoying—is further indicated by a report of the American Chamber of Commerce in London, which sends to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD a statement saying:

"For almost three months now there has been a condition of excitement in the Lancashire cotton industry, where syndicates have been buying up cotton mills at huge prices and floating new companies whose shares have been eagerly snatched up."

The latest sensation is the £5,000,000 (\$25,000,000) deal in which a London syndicate is reported to have purchased the business of Messrs. Horrockses, Crewdson & Company, the largest private company of cotton spinners and manufacturers in Lancashire.

In the last three months, according to this report, probably over 70 mills have changed hands and fortunes made by owners who previously were men of only moderate financial standing.

It is reported by the Chamber of Commerce that "during the next four or five years a period of unsurpassed prosperity is anticipated by English cotton manufacturers. The shortage of mills and the difficulties with regard to the construction and financing of new ones are considered to be responsible for the unprecedented buying of existing operations at such high prices."

We are having in this country a little touch of this abounding prosperity in the cotton mill industry. And yet there are people who are so narrow visioned as to object to the cotton producer getting a fair share of this great wealth which is being created by the demand for cotton.

## THE SHORTSIGHTEDNESS OF NATIONAL BUSINESS LEADERS.

SOME years ago it was customary for all of the great industrial enterprises of the country to ignore public sentiment. The view of many men was in those days voiced by Vanderbilt's "The public be damned!" Railroad officials, the heads of the great combinations, were alike guilty of the sin of not recognizing the public's right to know the truth. When attacked by muckrakers they made no reply, treating with apparent scorn every denunciation made by newspapers or by public men. Apparently they were so well satisfied with themselves that they thought they had a right to ignore the public, upon whom their existence depended.

Some fifteen years ago, in a letter to one of the foremost leaders in America, the writer took the position that socialism, and even anarchy, would doubtless be developed in this country if that policy of ignoring the public was continued. This gentleman was urged to meet every attack upon his industry with a frank and full statement to the public of the facts. To a considerable extent he and his associates accepted that advice, but there are a great many industries which yet entirely ignore the right of the public to know the truth.

The coal men have been pre-eminently unwise. They have permitted the country to be filled with stories of enormous profits until the public has a right to believe that the coal people were robbing every coal consumer by exorbitant prices, and yet they have rarely ever made a reply in their own defense. A few months ago a leading daily paper sent a woman correspondent into the anthracite fields to write a gossip story in regard to the cost of coal production and the profits of the operators. From the popular standpoint the stories written by this woman were interesting and were swallowed, hook, line and sinker, but they created an absolutely false impression. She was doubtless entirely justified in some of the conclusions which she drew, knowing nothing whatever of the other side of the case. She reported, for instance, certain increases between the cost of mining and the selling price as compared with 1913-1914. The public noted this gross increase without taking into account that just prior to the European war all of the iron and coal interests of the country were suffering from terrific stagnation and most of them were running without any profit. To this fact she did not allude, nor did she indicate that the cost of doing business had vastly increased in the last four years and that, therefore, the gross difference between the cost of mining and the selling price might leave as small a profit as that of 1913-1914.

Some of her statements were wholly erroneous and some were merely erroneous in the inference to be drawn. To nearly all of her statements there must have been a full reply if the anthracite coal operators had had the judgment and the energy to deal with the matter and tell the facts through the very paper in which the statements were published. In the interest of the public, and having no concern whatever as to whether the anthracite operators were responsible or not, the writer urged upon the anthracite operators that the facts should be made public, and that they should take up, through the same paper in specific detail, every charge and disprove it or admit it and explain the reasons therefor. Some little consideration was given to the subject, but there was no realization whatever indicated of the need of answering every statement of this kind immediately, and, if necessary, through the advertising columns of the paper in which these charges appeared. The readers of that paper will forever believe that the anthracite operators are highway robbers, and since the anthracite operators did not attempt to make any reply to the charges presented, they have a right to that opinion.

In the recent coal strike the public, while opposed to the revolutionary demands of the miners, had no sympathy whatever for the coal operators, for they believed that these op-

erators have been making enormous earnings—earnings far beyond a fair and just income on the investment. One reply was made to Secretary McAdoo, but the facts given in that reply should have been made public many months ago, and then the public would have readily understood the condition.

Until every great business interest takes the public into its confidence, and year after year in the broadest possible way educates the whole public to a right understanding of its methods and its profits, there will be turmoil where there should be peace. So long as men are engaged in any business of a semi-public character, such as that of railroads or electric lines or other public-service utilities, or in the operation of coal and oil and kindred activities, the public will demand to know the various facts or else it will form its own conclusion based upon the wild statements made by muckrakers and yellow journals.

The blame for this condition rests primarily upon the great business leaders of the country who would not in advance see that the people are going to know the truth or else they are going to act aggressively on the false information which is given to them by those who glory in stirring up the mob spirit. As a whole the coal operators are very largely responsible for the public hostility to them, due to their failure to tell their side of the case to the public year after year.

### "WHO'S LYING NOW?"

THE Herald-Courier, down in Bristol, is very much disturbed because the MANUFACTURERS RECORD does its own thinking. The charge is made that this paper has often opposed the Administration. We plead guilty. We hope we shall always oppose any course that we believe to be wrong, no matter by whom sponsored.

But the Herald-Courier goes further. Under the caption, "Deliberate Mendacity," it says:

"It has become quite impossible for the Government or the Administration to do anything the Baltimore MANUFACTURERS RECORD will approve. Discussing the coal situation recently, that publication said:

"If any coal companies are making what a friend calls 'ungodly profits,' the Government is particeps criminis, because it fixed the price of coal and it takes as income tax a large proportion of all excess profits tax. The coal companies and all business interests are in an enforced partnership with the Government, which encourages big profits in order to get big income taxes. We are quite sure that every business interest in the country would gladly be relieved from the partnership and be glad to reduce prices equal to the reduction of the Government's demands for excess income."

"The MANUFACTURERS RECORD could not have crowded more misstatement and misrepresentation into the same space."

Maybe so. The intricacies of finance are many and complex. But Secretary of the Treasury Glass is surely not an opponent of the Administration, nor is it likely that he would be deliberately mendacious in his annual report, sanctioned by the President and in spirit reiterated by him in his message to Congress.

Of the excess-profits tax, Secretary Glass said: "In many instances it acts as a consumption tax, is added to the cost of production upon which profits are figured in determining prices, and has been, and will, so long as it is maintained upon the statute books, continue to be a material factor in the increased cost of living."

Our contemporary should at once inform Mr. Glass of his error, so that the latter may persuade the President to withdraw his recommendation to Congress; the more so since the Herald-Courier appears to be the only publication in America which has discovered that "no interest now 'in enforced partnership with the Government' desires dissolution of the partnership in order that it may eliminate excess profits, but in order that it may make such profits."

No wonder Mr. Glass has decided to quit the Treasury.

## Organized Effort to Confiscate the Railroads of the Nation Must Be Defeated.

IT will not do any longer to ignore or underestimate the importance of the amply-financed campaign on foot to prevent the return to their private owners of the railroad properties. The forces of radicalism, socialism and nationalization have been concentrating for weeks on this one thing as the dominant issue for the Presidential campaign next November. They are out to keep the railroads, and they are going to keep them unless the people of this country arouse themselves from their lethargy and support enthusiastically those men in Washington who are intent on having the Government make good its plighted word and return the properties which it has been administering in trust.

Knowing that it would be futile to go before a country already nauseated unto death by the inefficiency of public control with a demand for straight Government ownership, the Brotherhoods are working through an organization known as the Plumb Plan League. They parry the evidences of maladministration by proposing that while the Government shall pay for the railroads, they themselves shall manage them—and get the profits if there are any. There is nothing particularly subtle in the plan. It has been used over and over again, and generally with some success. When argued out of court by the logic of fact, it is a familiar device to offer a new theory of practice.

Where the Plumb adherents get their money we do not know. They evidently have it in abundance. Where they get their influence we suspect we do know. It is the same influence that permeated the halls of Congress when the infamous Adamson act scarred the face of the Government. It is the influence always evident when an organized group of men, claiming to carry in their hands a multitude of votes, foregather with the politicians and tell them "where they get off."

The President had not seen fit, at this writing, to make any statement in reference to the return of the roads. Twice he has told Congress that he has no plan to offer, but will return them unless remedial legislation is enacted. But labor circles in the capital have not been doubtful. Flushed with victory in the coal strike, among themselves they manifest a remarkable confidence in regard to the railroads. They appeared a week ago to have it on high authority that the properties would not be returned on January 1, and they seemed elated over the chance that they never would be returned.

We do not go far wrong when we say that every influence the union labor element possesses has been employed to prevent final legislation on the railroads during the last few months, and that the retention of the roads by the President is a great victory for the union labor element. What the Plumb adherents have wanted was time in which to spread their propaganda. They are going to spread it into every nook and corner of the Union during the next three months, and it is going to be the sort of propaganda which can only be answered by knowledge of the facts.

An assured number of Senators have already agreed to exhaust their powers in preventing return legislation. The Plumb adherents hope, therefore, that with the support they now have and the support they expect their propaganda to bring them they will be able again to block legislation; that on April 1 nothing final will have been done, on which account the Executive authority will again postpone the termination of Government control until after the Presidential election.

That is the big goal the Plumb people are driving at. They know the present Congress will never vote to accept the Plumb or any other Socialistic plan. They want the whole issue held over, therefore, until the next Congress, when they expect to have a President, as well as a Congress, pledged to support their scheme.

On the mere merits of the situation, there would be no need for business men to worry. But merit has little to do with the case. For instance, as predicted in these columns, the railroad employees are again bringing forward their demands for wage increases aggregating a billion dollars. In August they were asked to postpone a settlement. The President said:

"It goes without saying that if our efforts to bring the cost of living down should fail after we have had time enough to establish either success or failure, it will, of course, be necessary to accept the higher costs of living as a permanent basis of adjustment, and railway wages should be adjusted along with the rest."

Three months was set as the time for bringing down the cost of living. On Saturday, while Director-General Hines was asking the shopmen for a delay of a few more days until he could get from the Attorney-General his report on the cost of living, the Department of Labor was issuing an official statement to the effect that returns from 50 cities showed that "the retail cost of 22 staple food articles increased 2 per cent in November as compared with October."

No matter what report the Attorney-General may make, the Department of Labor is ready with its figures to prove that the situation meets the requirements stated by the President as a just cause for higher wages.

The inevitable increase, or the inevitable strike, means the loading of so vast an economic burden on the roads that their successful administration privately would appear to be impossible. Let business men judge for themselves if this insistence on "a wage that leads to bankruptcy" is not part of the whole scheme to compel Government ownership by imposing on the properties such excessive cost of maintenance that only the taxing power would ever be able to meet the deficits.

Under his war powers the President has full authority to rape the railroad systems. He can put wages where he wishes, just as his Director-General put rates where he pleased. And no man lives who is so simple as to suppose that once wages are raised they ever can be reduced.

We doubt the morality of any wage grants at a time when each House of Congress separately has passed a bill providing for a return of the properties; but morality is not a controlling influence, unfortunately. What is a controlling influence is the fact that the employees threaten to strike unless they get what they ask for, and the Administration has proved that its backbone is a sponge when the whip of Gompers threatens.

Who, after the coal fiasco, would ever again put confidence in a Washington ultimatum? The labor chiefs follow Carranza in laughing at ultimatums. The sheep in a lion's skin may have fooled them once, but never again.

The House and Senate railroad bills are antagonistic. The conferees must virtually rewrite a measure. We think they will agree on one, but thereafter there will be bitter fights in both branches, with dilatory tactics generally employed in the Senate. And even after passage by Congress, a bill must pass the scrutiny of the President, who, likewise in August, declared to labor chiefs:

"I am aware that the railway employees have a sense of insecurity as to the future of the railroads, and have many misgivings as to whether their interests will be properly safeguarded when the present form of Federal control has come to an end. No doubt it is in part this sense of uncertainty that prompts them to insist that their wage interests be adjusted now rather than under conditions which then cannot certainly foresee. But I do not think their uneasiness is well grounded. I anticipate that legislation dealing with the future of the railroads will in explicit terms afford adequate protection for the interests of the employees of the roads; but quite apart from that it is clear that no legislation can



make the railways other than what they are, a great public interest, and it is not likely that the President of the United States, whether in possession and control of the railroads or not, will lack opportunity or persuasive force to influence the decision of questions arising between the managers of the railroads and the railway employees.

"The employees may rest assured that during my term of office, whether I am in actual possession of the railroads or not, I shall not fail to exert the full influence of the Executive to see that justice is done them."

The situation in regard to the railroads is, therefore, exceedingly grave, more grave than any other immediate question now before the country. It must be met, as its gravity demands, by a concerted effort on the part of all who believe in private ownership to compel a correct solution.

If the Government retains the roads, it will retain the shipping, and if it retains the shipping, it will soon reach out and take over the coal mines and the oil resources. While men talk about the peril of nationalization, nationalization is going on under their very noses.

A highly organized minority can overwhelm an unorganized majority. The railroad employees are highly organized and they know what they want. Unless the people become alert, therefore, and band together to fight for their own rights, they are more than likely to wake up and find that the distribution and transportation machinery of the nation has been federalized, and that the mere ability to secure service, even at excessive rates, depends on whether a Mr. Burleson or a Mr. Somebody Else has been called in to supervise the running of trains.

### COULD UNION LABOR CONTROL THE WORLD'S LABOR INTERESTS THROUGH THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS?

THE explanation of the possible labor complications in the proposed covenant of the League of Nations, as republished in a recent issue of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD from the Bache Review of New York, has attracted wide attention to a subject which has received far less attention than its vast importance deserves. In further elaboration of the subject the Bache Review in its latest issue says:

"That if, for example, the Child Labor law, or, as this Article XIII also proposes, 'the regulation of labor supply' were to be adopted as a recommendation by the Labor Conference, and if we were to enact it into our law as we did recently with reference to child labor, and our Supreme Court should hold it unconstitutional, we would then be in the impossible position suggested by us in our article of November 22. We would have agreed to a treaty with international labor which our Supreme Court had held to be unconstitutional. In that event, we would have to either defy the ruling of the United States Supreme Court or violate our international agreement with labor, and, of course, in the latter event, would be under the economic boycott mentioned.

"However, our objection to the labor provision of the treaty runs much deeper than this. The whole plan is a piece of international class legislation for the benefit not of all labor, but of union labor only. If such a proposal had been made internationally for the benefit of farmers or merchants, or any other class of our people, it would have been promptly rejected.

"What legal or other reason is there for working out a world scheme for union labor? It is our belief that the thing will work detrimentally to labor itself, but the rest of the public, constituting perhaps 85 per cent or more of the population of the world, has some rights which must not be dissipated by the initiation of class legislation. Once we commit ourselves to this sort of arrangement, either with or without reservations, there will be a constant agitation in this country for its adoption by Congress, and it will become the football of politics and a most dangerous Damocles sword dangling over the heads of our people.

"In a pamphlet issued by the Home Market Club of Boston, on 'Labor Provisions of the Treaty of Peace,' by Mr. Edward N. Dingley, he says in part:

"True, the conference of 128 delegates, sitting at the seat of the League of Nations under the contract can only 'recommend,' but what follows the failure of any member (nation) to carry out

the recommendation? Failure on the part of a member (nation) to obey the recommendation of the conference is followed by (1) publication of the failure, (2) an inquiry by a commission selected by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, (3) recommendations of "an economic character" against the defaulting member (nation), (4) appeal by any member (nation) to a Court of International Justice, followed by a decision indicating still further penalties of an economic character. Is there any doubt but what these economic penalties ultimately will be invoked against a "defaulting" member (nation)?

"There appears to be no limit to the power of the proposed International Labor Conference within the broad field of industrial and labor problems. It is conceivable that the industrial supremacy of the United States, the hours of labor, the conditions of labor, the operation and management of industries, both great and small—of railroads, mines, etc.—ultimately might be controlled by the proposed International Labor Conference of 128 members (in which the United States would have only four votes) engineered by a governing board of 12—all of whom may be un-American—with its headquarters in Europe, probably at Geneva. It is conceivable that ultimately the control of America's domestic industries and transportation, so far as labor is concerned, might be transferred from Washington and the several State capitals to Geneva or the seat of the League of Nations. The possibilities exist and the perils are apparent.

"Furthermore, if the contemplated League of Nations may use the 'economic boycott,' the International Labor Conference, an integral part of the League, may do likewise with equal effect. What is meant by an economic boycott? Refusal to trade, a blockade, cutting off supplies of raw material, food, coal, etc. Does America wish to be controlled by a labor conference of 128 men and a governing board of 12 men sitting in Europe? Is the United States prepared to surrender its industrial and economic rights to a coterie of men all but four un-American? Is the United States willing to jeopardize its fiscal and economic policy, its industrial independence, its supremacy? It is unthinkable.

"It is argued that such a thing is impossible. Yet it is possible if the Treaty of Peace is ratified as it is, with the provisions of the International Labor Conference intact. The Treaty of Peace is a contract. The creation of an International Labor Conference is a part of this contract, and the signing of the contract by the representatives of the United States makes binding upon the United States all the provisions, agreements and undertakings recited therein."

### SENTINELS OF DEMOCRACY.

THERE are men in America, exercising public functions, to whom their oaths of office mean what they say—no more, no less. One of them is W. P. Smith, Mayor of Miami, Fla., who, on December 2, caused a full-page advertisement to appear over his signature in the Miami Herald. Among other things, he said:

Officially, I am no respecter of persons. I can distinguish, under the law, no difference between a man and a woman, a worker and a loafer, a union man and a non-union man. All are entitled to the equal protection of the law. It is my duty to provide that protection. I am neither union nor non-union. I have no interest in collective bargaining or in individual bargaining. I am for both the employer and the employee. If a union man wants to work, I shall protect him in that work in spite of any obstacle. If a non-union man wants to work, I shall be just as zealous in his behalf as anybody's else. If a union man wants to quit work and take a vacation, I shall see that his desires are gratified. Whether he works eight hours or ten hours per day, or day and night, or not at all, does not concern me as long as the man himself is satisfied. That is his constitutional right. There will be no slaves in Miami while I am Mayor; there will be no kaisers here, either employer or employee, union or non-union. But we shall have law and order here if it takes all the policemen we can muster, all of the American Legion here, and every able-bodied citizen in Miami. When I assumed office I took an oath before God to see that the Constitution and the laws are obeyed. As long as I live I shall be true to that oath.

There are too many officials who have been contaminated by the strange theory that in some mysterious way the war abrogated all law and that obedience to the statutes is a mere matter of individual inclination. The sooner such officials are kicked out of office the better it will be for the country.

We need more men such as Coolidge and Hanson and W. P. Smith, and we need them down in Washington.

## BUILD NOW HIGHWAYS, DWELLINGS AND HOTELS.

**R**ECENTLY there appeared in a North Carolina paper a letter from a prominent citizen of that State very strongly opposing the building of a short highway for which the bonds had been voted. This gentleman, who is one of the leading business men of the State, took the ground that the money should be invested for three years because by the end of that time road building, in his opinion, would certainly be very much cheaper than at present, or else new and better road-building material will have been devised.

As to road building becoming cheaper, the MANUFACTURERS RECORD takes issue, as it does on the policy of postponing road building or any other improvement that can now be made. There is no assurance whatever that the high cost of road work or any other construction work will be less three years from now than it is today. A year ago bankers and others often warned people against construction work at that time, and the Government constantly insisted that the high cost of living would be decreased within a few months. The bankers and the Government alike have proved false prophets, as any intelligent man should have known would be the case.

This world is an entirely different world from what it was five years ago. The theories which prevailed prior to the European war are not safe guides for the present and the future. There is no likelihood, in our opinion, of any serious decline in the cost of building material of any kind, of any important decrease in the cost of foodstuffs, or in the rate of wages, for some years to come. It would be a disaster to this country for the rate of wages to decline. Any man who is advocating postponing work with the hope that in doing this there may be brought about a condition which will help to lower wages is actively abetting, though he may not know it, the spirit of Bolshevism. The rate of wages is not too high except in some exceptional cases on Government work, where the National Government has continued its woeful waste and extravagance inaugurated during the stress of war. There is great need for increasing efficiency of labor, and this, we believe, will be brought about. We have faith enough in the American laboring man to believe he will soon adjust himself to the new conditions and work efficiently in proportion to the wages received.

It is but natural that there should be some spirit of unrest and inefficiency as an outcome of the radical teachings of union labor leaders and of the demagogues who in public life have for years sought to impress upon the workingman that he was being misled and that he should lessen the hours of his labor, and to the average man this meant to lessen the total output of his work.

If the spirit advocated by this North Carolina business man were carried out, nothing would be done today which could be put off until tomorrow. This would be, according to the old saying of Mark Twain, "never do today what you can put off to tomorrow, because tomorrow you may not have to do it." Based on that theory, a man would never improve his house because tomorrow it might not be necessary. He would not buy labor-saving machinery to lessen the drudgery of his wife's work, because tomorrow she might be dead and would not need it. He would not insure his life because by putting it off a few years he might save a little of the money that otherwise would be paid for insurance; but in the meantime, he might have died and his family be left in want.

The position taken by this North Carolina business man is radically wrong, viewed from every possible angle. It has not one redeeming argument in its favor. It is the spirit of putting off and putting off, instead of going aggressively at the work that needs to be done.

If this piece of North Carolina road is to be built and the money is available, it should be built now. A patched-up road

is never as good as a new and modern road. The wear and tear on vehicles of all kinds during the next three years would probably be greater than any possible saving that might be effected by three years' delay, even if his view should prove correct and the cost of highway building be largely decreased. But we cannot see any likelihood of any decrease in the cost of highway work. So great will be construction activities on highways throughout this country that the supply of labor and of material will scarcely be equal to the demand, and we think there is more likelihood of an increase in the cost rather than a decrease.

The man who is advocating delay in highway work, in home building, in the construction of business houses or hotels, is making a serious blunder, not only from the influences of such work on the country's welfare, but because he is going directly contrary to the economic conditions which will prevail for many years to come, despite the theories of those who are living in the past and who do not recognize the influence which has come into world affairs.

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD wants to see the utmost effort made to increase the efficiency of labor. It wants to see preached from every pulpit and in every newspaper and in every labor organization the program of greater efficiency, but it does not want to see one single effort made to decrease the rate of wages.

The farmers and the laboring men have never until recently had a fair show. Christianity, humanity, the welfare of civilization now demand that they shall receive this fair show, and every man who works against this is going contrary to the best interests of all civilization.

## IF AMERICA IS WORTHY TO LIVE, IT WILL PROVIDE FOR ITS FORMER SOLDIERS AND SAFEGUARD THEIR FUTURE.

Stuart Walcott Post No. 1,  
The American Legion,  
Munsey Building,  
Washington, D. C., December 13.

*Editor Manufacturers Record:*

The December 4 publication of your paper contained a direct and unselfish appeal to the American people to support legislation granting a bonus to ex-service men.

Mr. Henry Serlin of Birmingham, Ala., comments very accurately on your editorial, and in my opinion his statement has the corroboration of a large majority of former service men. I do not mean to insinuate, however, that an overwhelming majority of them look with disfavor upon the proposed plan of a bonus; rather they are looking with encouragement to its final enactment. But quick action affecting and improving their financial and social position bringing about a quick restoration to their pre-war status is what is desirable.

The National Convention of the American Legion adopted resolutions favoring a bonus, with a proviso that an ex-service man may have the option of accepting a straight out bonus, receiving Federal assistance in the purchase of a city or country home, or the privilege of one year of vocational training. The delegates at the convention refused to pass a bonus resolution containing a designated sum to be paid each individual ex-service man. Why? It may be reasserted that it is not incumbent upon us, who served during the war, to ask either the American people or Congress for a specific amount, or assume any arbitrary attitude in our appeal for recognition on this subject.

The American soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses performed their duty with manifest consciousness of the issue involved. Their tenacity of purpose, their willingness to remain faithful at their post and discharge the work allotted them, regardless of the capacity or what amount of deprivation or suffering necessarily ensued, has proven to the world that men everywhere will resist, even to death, when the integrity and freedom of his country is threatened. In time of national defense it is always necessary that a minority place themselves in jeopardy while the majority enjoy protection and increased wealth at home. Now it is time for the majority to act and the minority be the beneficiary.

It is apparent that there are now a colossal number of discharged men seeking employment without success. Their minds have been disturbed over this question since the signing of the armistice. They recall the faithful promises made them of the



abundant number of positions that would be available when they returned. What has resulted? They find our country in a state of unrest, they find a lack of employment due to the curtailment of industrial activities as a result of the innumerable strikes, aggravated by the inability of the Employment Service to function properly. They feel that their military service has been fruitless; they feel that our legislators are too busy engrossed in questions of international concern to give any deliberation to their future welfare. And what human being with any instinctive impulse and the realization of having faithfully performed his duty would not feel so, after walking the streets for days without finding employment?

It is, therefore, and rightly so, for the American people to say, for Congress to decide, what recognition ex-service men shall have, but there is little doubt in the minds of these men but what immediate action is necessary. This action should provide for the assimilation of the unemployed, it should be a constructive program which will restore these men to their peaceful pursuits and assist them in attaining a place where they may become productive and establish themselves in a comfortable home.

AUBREY O. DOOLEY,  
Chairman Legislative Committee.

If America fails to stand by its soldiers, if it fails to find good employment for worthy men who were called to the flag, if its business men do not try to seek out ex-army men when they have positions to be filled, America will be unworthy to live. Moreover, Congress should act and do it at once to protect and safeguard these men against non-employment and poverty.

### WHY RAILROAD RATES ARE HIGH.

THE Washington Post prints a short story that illustrates the woeful extravagance of Government operation of the railroads. "How would you like to turn off a railroad switch for the Government on your way to your regular work? The time consumed is about one second and the pay is good," runs the story.

"In discussion of the Railroad bill it developed that the man who does this gets \$300 a month. When he worked for the railway company he blushed at accepting \$20 a month, as he had to pass the switch anyway on his way to his regular employment. But under Government rules any man who touches a Government switch is an electrician and must get the regulation pay. Incidentally, he got \$2500 back pay for his past services."

No wonder the railroad employees do not wish to kill the goose of Government control that is laying such golden eggs.

### THE AMAZING DELAY IN PROTECTING THE DYE INDUSTRY.

IN regard to the dye industry, Senator Smoot is quoted as saying:

"We are all agreed that the industry should and must have proper protection, and want to enact proper legislation to bring that about. I am not in favor of the licensing provision, and I believe there are a number of other Senators who think the same may that I do. I will have a substitute to offer to my colleagues on the committee when the proper time comes."

It is sincerely to be hoped that Mr. Smoot's suggestion will be of value. The only protective measure on which the committee appears to agree are a high tariff and anti-dumping. The evidence has been conclusive that neither would accomplish the results desired.

There is talk of some sort of modified licensing system, but the plan has already been modified almost to death.

Among all parties and all statesmen, from the President down, there is universal agreement that the dye industry must be Americanized, that its perpetuation is vital to the national safety, that it cannot survive if left exposed to the deliberate attack of the German monopoly; and yet, in spite of such agreement, Senators dilly-dally. They know what they want,

but refuse to follow the main and only road to their destination.

The licensing system would set no precedent for future legislation; it could so be stated in the act. Are they going to let the industry die while quarreling as to what kind of nourishment it should be given?

### For Furthering Americanism.

1808 S. Trumbull Avenue.

Chicago, Ill., December 16.

Editor *Manufacturers Record*:

The right of free speech and printed expressions denouncing the Government and President has been claimed by socialistic adherents to be operative to such a degree as to amount to the violation of constitutional rights. They argue they are not permitted an opportunity to spread propaganda which ultimately might have the effect of disrupting the Government.

A real, true-blooded American can easily understand and appreciate the destructive work of these so-called liberty-loving people, who act under the guise of complaining that their constitutional rights are being violated, in an endeavor to overthrow the Government. They also endorse measures for the immediate release of political prisoners.

Those prisoners who have been released from State and Federal prisons recently, who were incarcerated for violation of the espionage act, for refusing to don a uniform and for many other more serious offenses, have solemnly pledged themselves to conduct their nefarious activities until they have accomplished their purpose, to rule the country by their own "Red" class.

Shall we permit the release of men of the caliber of Tom Mooney, Eugene V. Debs and other radicals who have sworn to devote their lives for the cause of "Freedom?" No! So long as they remain in their cells behind prison walls, properly guarded, they can constitute no menace to the country. In the event these men should be released, deportation would solve a complex problem of keeping them from further malignant activity.

Have the United States sunken to such depths that they will permit spontaneous outbursts of radicalism which tend to corrupt the nation? The American is in hearty accord with the Government. He will back it by shouldering a gun, if necessary, to maintain domestic peace and tranquillity. The socialist asserts a revolution is here. Let us demonstrate the fact that their unsound, diseased minds are really running riot with themselves.

Many mercantile firms have announced a policy of employing no one but an American citizen. Further caution should be exercised along this admirable line. Let the policy be also that no one be employed unless he be in accord with the Government, this further restriction being necessitated by the established fact that a small percentage of citizens are really not entitled to reside or gain a livelihood in these United States.

Yours for furthering Americanism,

IRVING SCHEYER.

### What the World Needs Today.

15 Chalmers Place.

Chicago, Ill., November 28.

I thank you for the 100 copies of "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" that you have so kindly sent me. I expect to make good use of them in my work, for I am sure that you have hit upon the very thing which the world needs today. Your editorial has appeared in many of our church papers, and it is repeatedly said in those papers that you have expressed such a Gospel that needs to be preached.

DAVID E. SCHNABLE.

### Thank You, Friend.

The O. Henry Hotel.

Greensboro, N. C., December 5.

Please change my address to No. 103 Baltimore avenue, Greensboro, N. C.

America owes you a debt of gratitude greater than the money indebtedness due on account of the late war. May the Lord continue the strength of your backbone.

R. T. JOYCE.

# Where Does Public Interest Stand in the Coal Strike Settlement?

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers Record.]

Washington, D. C., December 22.

Last Friday the Attorney-General, Mr. Palmer, appeared before the Frelinghuysen Committee investigating the settlement of the coal strike and testified that there had been no compromise, but that "the firm, strong hand of the Government" had compelled the miners to yield. Mr. Palmer further said that there was no "settlement" of the strike, but "an arrangement which finally accomplished the object we wanted—the production of coal."

Mr. Palmer was followed on the stand by Alfred M. Ogle, chairman of the executive committee of the Bituminous Coal Operators' Association. Mr. Ogle testified that "on Friday, December 5, after Dr. Garfield's proposal had been rejected by the miners and the injunction proceedings were being pushed at Indianapolis, members of the executive committee and myself were called in for a talk with the Attorney-General in his office. He said that we must have some figure for a wage advance above the 14 per cent suggested by Dr. Garfield, which we would be willing to offer the miners in order to settle the situation. The Government was not engaged in compromising its stand, he said, but had some difficulties. The injunction proceedings were coming to a head at Indianapolis on Tuesday, he told us, and they were afraid that Judge Anderson would act in a characteristic fashion and put some of these men in jail for violating his injunction under the Lever Act. There might be a general uprising, he said, which ought to be avoided. He said that the Fuel Administrator was only a temporary official, and that his proposal could be set aside. He asked us how far we would go in a further advance of wages. We answered that the question of miners' wages and prices of coal had now become relatively insignificant. It seemed to us a question of law and order, and an issue that could not be yielded. We said that a settlement now by granting an increase would be a dastardly, cowardly surrender of principles that must be sustained."

Senator Frelinghuysen asked if Mr. Ogle and his associates had viewed Mr. Palmer's suggestion as an effort to compromise.

"We did," replied Mr. Ogle, "and we rejected the idea. We have not agreed to the Government's proposition now."

That was on Friday. On Saturday the President announced the appointment of Henry M. Robinson of California, representing the public; John P. White, representing the miners, and Rembrandt Peale of Pennsylvania, representing the operators, as members of the Coal Commission, giving to the press at the same time a letter to Mr. Robinson, in which the coal status was outlined and a statement made that the strike leaders, in an official meeting, adopted the "memorandum prepared by the Attorney-General and approved by me, embodying the suggestions contained in my statement of December 6. I am informed also that the operators have generally agreed to the plan therein outlined."

Immediately thereafter, the executive committee of the Bituminous Coal Operators' Association issued a formal statement, as follows:

"The operators have not agreed to any memorandum such as that mentioned in the President's letter to Messrs. Robinson, White and Peale, involving a basis of adjustment of the coal strike. The operators were not consulted as to the terms and conditions of the agreement entered into between the Government and the miners."

Mr. Palmer then issued a statement denying unequivocally that he had made any suggestion of compromise, as charged in Mr. Ogle's testimony of Friday. Mr. Palmer also said that on Sunday, December 7, he had shown the President's statement of December 6 to Mr. Butler, attorney for the operators, who had said that it was perfectly satisfactory. Also, that T. T. Brewster, official spokesman for the operators in the central competitive field, after publication of the President's letter and the memorandum, had stated that "the proposal met with the unqualified approval of the operators." "It would be an amazing repudiation of their own statements if the operators do not acquiesce in the plan, which their official representatives have repeatedly agreed to," said the Attorney-General.

Mr. Brewster replied: "When we stated that the President's

proposal was agreeable to us, we were referring to his statement of December 6. As for the memorandum of Attorney-General Palmer, referred to in President Wilson's statement to Mr. Robinson, we have never seen it, therefore it cannot be claimed that we have agreed to it."

Sunday night the executive committee of the operators issued an additional statement, in part as follows:

"In the light of the statement of Attorney-General Palmer of yesterday, in which he says that 'it would be an amazing repudiation of their own statements if the operators do not acquiesce' in the plan which their official representatives have repeatedly agreed to in the settlement of the coal strike," the bituminous coal operators feel impelled to restate their attitude so that it may be clearly appreciated by the public.

"Attorney-General Palmer, in his statement of yesterday, asserted that the operators had agreed to the memorandum of the Attorney-General and John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, laying down the terms of agreement for settlement of the coal strike. The fact is that the operators never learned of the existence of that agreement until after it had been presented to miners at the Indianapolis conference of December 9.

"The operators did not accept the proposal of the Government, presented through Dr. Garfield, former Fuel Administrator, and referred to in President Wilson's letter of December 6. Under the terms of this proposal, the mine controversy was to be settled on the basis of the five principles announced by Dr. Garfield. The application of one of these principles determined the 14 per cent advance which was granted the miners. The Garfield proposal further provided for the establishment of a board with advisory powers only.

"The operators still stand by the acceptance of the Garfield proposal. The President's letter of December 6 referred specifically to it, and it seemed clear to the minds of the operators that it was the intent of the President that the Garfield proposal was to be used as the basis of settlement of the wage controversy.

"The operators never have been consulted in regard to the memorandum which was drawn up by the Attorney-General in conference with President Lewis and Secretary Green of the miners' organization.

"The memorandum goes far beyond the Garfield proposal, to which they assented."

The operators point out the following radical differences between the Garfield proposal and the Palmer-Lewis memorandum which was accepted at Indianapolis:

"1. The Garfield proposal would have established a board with advisory powers only. The Palmer-Lewis memorandum agreement would establish a commission not advisory in character, but with full power definitely to fix coal prices, wages, differentials and to determine the details of working conditions within each district covered by the memorandum.

"2. The question of differentials and internal working conditions in the many bituminous coal fields affected by this memorandum are so involved and complicated that a complete review, in order to make an intelligent decision, would be an interminable task. These matters are of vital importance to the coal industry. The differentials themselves are not in dispute.

"3. Furthermore, the findings of the commission contemplated by the Palmer-Lewis memorandum may be made retroactive without limitations as to time.

"There are other important differences between the Garfield proposal and the Palmer-Lewis memorandum which have not been made clear to the operators up to this time. The operators repeat that they have never agreed to the Palmer-Lewis memorandum, and that they still stand upon their agreement to accept the terms of the Garfield proposal. They will unite with all the well-thinking people of the country, so that, in the final conclusion of this matter, all interests will be faithfully protected and served, and a practicable solution of the problem worked out."

The memorandum in question was drawn up by Mr. Palmer and the strike leaders as they journeyed together on a train to Indian-

apolis, which was after the Sunday conference with Mr. Butler, in which the President's statement alone figured.

In the President's letter to the members of the commission he stated that he will "be pleased to transfer to the commission, subject to its unanimous action, the powers heretofore vested in the Fuel Administrator for that purpose."

In the event of peace being declared, the powers which formerly were vested in the Fuel Administrator will cease to exist, on which account the recommendations of the commission, it is believed, will have no legal standing, unless by sanction of Congress.

The President in his letter is also very insistent on the protection of the public. "No settlement can be had in this matter," he says, "permanent and lasting in its benefits, as affecting either the miners, the coal operators or the general public, unless the find-

ings of this body are comprehensive in their character and embrace and guard at every point the public interest. To this end I deem it important that your conclusions should be reached by unanimous action."

Bitter criticism which has been reaching the capital from all parts of the country over the formation of a commission in which the industry itself holds a deciding voice, and the public has only minority protection, is held to be responsible for the obvious effort of the Administration to counteract the error by an insistence on unanimity in the findings of the body. Such unanimity, of course, client was properly protected. In many quarters, indeed, this would mean that the representative of the public felt that his demand for unanimity is construed as a confession of previous surrender to the miners, and a sort of last-gasp effort to correct what it is generally considered now as a fatal blunder.

## The Amazing Situation Created in Washington by the Coal Strike\*

By GEORGE H. CUSHING, Washington, D. C.

Europe, for years before the war, produced about 80 per cent of the food she consumed. She produced about 12½ per cent more coal than she consumed. Most of the excess coal production was consumed either in producing or carrying to Europe the food which it did not produce. Europe was considered to be the world's source of export coal. As a matter of fact, Europe merely sent part of her coal abroad to employ it at distant points for the production and transportation of food and other essentials. She carried coal to the ends of the earth, converted it into power, and employed that power to satisfy her needs.

In 1919 Europe had only about half a crop, according to figures which have not been successfully challenged. This means that she produced only about 40 per cent of the necessary food. This left her to import—if it could be found—60 per cent of her food requirements. With transportation designed to carry only 20 per cent of her food supply, and with that carrying capacity depleted by the war losses, Europe suddenly faced the need to carry about 60 per cent. On those figures alone Europe entered the winter facing the most dreadful privations. One thing alone could lessen the inevitable suffering. That was an abundance of coal to keep the existing ships running in an unbroken chain.

The receding German army had destroyed almost half of the coal mines of France and Belgium. At home the German miners had reduced production down to the bare needs of their own people. In England the demands of the miners' union had reduced the coal output by 70,000,000 tons. To put it briefly, the 12½ per cent of surplus had dwindled to less than 2½ per cent. This was about enough to produce and prepare the food. There was practically no coal with which to carry it.

America had to supply the coal which would rescue Europe or stand by and see the weak perish from hunger and searching cold. We had never done such a thing. We had never dreamed much about doing it. We had stood for a century on this side of the Atlantic with 40 per cent of the world's available coal supply in our possession, but had used none of it to serve the needs of the world. So, when the call for coal came to us, we were not prepared to meet it. Specifically, we had docks which could transfer only 19,000,000 tons of coal per year, when Europe was demanding fully five times that much. And our plants for putting fuel coal into ships' bunkers were so slow it often took three days merely to coal the ships. This situation challenged our boasted mechanical genius, but we failed through nine months to see it. When we did, it was too late. So we gave to Europe one-twelfth of the coal we should have given her in 1919.

When finally we saw the grave need of Europe and were beginning to respond to it, the American miners went on a strike. Looking back at the situation from this point of view, you and I know that they did not strike against the operators who were entrenched behind their accumulated earnings of three profitable years. They did not strike even against the American people who were shielded behind an enormous coal

pile built up patiently during the hot months of last summer. They struck, instead, at the long thin line of ships which were carrying food to starving Europe. And they struck hard and true. The German submarines were never more effective.

Before we condemn any organization for an act of vicious folly, committed at the zenith of its power, it is the wiser course to try to find whether it has not been misled by someone who is equally guilty with it for its acts. Without setting down any conclusions prematurely I shall recite a significant chronology.

Almost 30 years ago the operators in the West Virginia hills paid the miners a stipulated price for producing a pit carload of coal. In those days some of them would put sideboards on the pit cars when the market price of coal dropped, but to pay the same old rate per car. At one mine the men struck. They said that the operator cut the price, but they lost the money. The next week the operator ordered them to move out of his houses, and brought in a trainload of immigrants to take their places. These strikers organized a mob. The operator shielded his guards behind a barricade in a mountain pass and shot them down as they tried to climb the hill. Such things were not uncommon in those days.

The next year a labor leader from Ohio suggested to ten operators living in Chicago that they and ten representatives of the miners meet and arrange something approaching a uniform wage scale. They did. Thus was born the United Mine Workers of America. It was organized, curiously enough, as a cure for civil war in the coal fields.

In less than 10 years the miners' union had become so strong it challenged the anthracite operators to resist its efforts to unionize that field. It tied up their mines so completely the nation had its first real coal shortage in a century of coal mining. To end this distressing strike President Roosevelt, with characteristic impetuosity, appointed the anthracite strike commission. This had the most astounding outcome and one never dreamed of at the time. It taught all labor to carry their demands to Washington for adjustment, and that led directly to the recent labor crisis which brought this country to the brink of civil war.

The next logical step was the creation of the Department of Labor. One of its first acts was to organize the board of conciliation and mediation. This board had forced itself upon every labor dispute for years and completed the work of teaching labor to carry its troubles to the Government. This was helped along by the fact that Secretary Wilson chose as mediators men who could sit as arbitrators during the day and would help to organize labor unions in the evening.

While this major movement was in progress there were minor ones having the same effect. For example, the miners' union in Illinois sought and procured the passage of a State law which perpetuated the monopoly of mine labor which they had wrung from the operators. This law provides that only those who have had a two-year apprenticeship in the mines of that State may be licensed to work as practical miners. The same law provides, ingeniously, that a committee of the practical miners themselves—

\*Address by George H. Cushing, managing director of the American Wholesale Coal Association, before the Civic Club of Pittsburgh, Pa. Saturday, December 20.



all members of the union—shall pass upon the issuance of a license to any practical miner.

In Ohio the same organization had induced Governor Cox to procure the passage of a law which establishes the basis of compensation.

In several States the union has procured the enactment of laws which increase the number of men employed in a mine by making "shot firing" a special trade which may be followed legally only by those skilled in that kind of work.

You all know how easily they won their other demands—for workmen's compensation laws, washhouses at the mines, hospitals and restrooms below ground, and so on. But you do not get the full political power of this group until you know that the initiative, referendum and recall was originally a labor-union idea, and that at their instance it has been read into not only the statutes, but even into the constitutions of States.

On several occasions the miners' union all but overturned the State constabulary of Pennsylvania. It prevented for years the formation of a State constabulary in West Virginia. And, in conjunction with other unions, by opposing the national guard, they had prevented this country from adopting any systematic military training and sent this nation to war wholly unprepared to fight.

The unions alone won from Congress the declaration written into the Clayton law that all labor unions were exempt from the anti-trust law and the flat declaration that a strike, even though confessedly and obviously a conspiracy, was not unlawful.

The railway unions, as you will remember, held the whip over Congress five years ago and compelled the disgraceful passage of the Adamson law. Having done that outrageous thing, the unions defeated Hughes for the Presidency because he made Roosevelt's strenuous protest against that measure his own.

While these things were in progress under the eyes of the people, and while a real secret government—a labor government—was growing up within our own, I have seen with amazement the readiness with which our publishers have adopted the labor propaganda as their own. Their twisted statements were always "facts." The defenses of the employers were invariably "capitalistic propaganda." It has all been immensely amusing as we sat on the side lines and listened.

When a group of men could win Presidents, conquer Congress, appoint a Cabinet member, dominate State Legislatures and put the courts on the defensive, it is hardly to be wondered at that they should begin to feel that they were, by being creators of the law and dictators to its administrators, greater than the thing they had created.

**Let us pursue this a step further. You and I have seen the various local unions unite into State and National federations. We have seen the various national federations unite into the American Federation of Labor. I know that the president of the American Federation of Labor is so powerful in Washington that unbidden, unexpected and unannounced he has walked through the back door of the President's private office and without being rebuked has listened while the heads of great business organizations had their conference with the Executive.**

You and I have seen the American Federation of Labor unite with the federations of labor of other nations to demand the creation of the World Labor Office as a part of the League of Nations. You and I have read its platform. We know that it calls for the creation of a super-government to sit over those of the various nations to dictate the labor laws which they must pass or stand to have themselves subjected to an economic blockade.

**And yet I have seen members of the United States Senate, who understood what it all meant, sit silent day after day in the Senate when the League of Nations was being discussed. They have told me bluntly that they did not question that phase of the League because they knew that the party which is to elect the next President next year must, at least, be able to "split" labor vote.**

A year ago at this time we were only a month into this new era of turbulent peace. The era of organized destruction was behind us. The era of disorganized reconstruction was just ahead. In that most interesting period the recently demobilized coal industry stood facing the mobilized railroads, which took solid ground on the fact that immediately behind the Railroad Administration stood all of the power of the Federal Government. A vigorous fight over the price of railway fuel had been waged between these two forces for years and years. It reappeared with

more than ordinary vigor at this time last year. But no doubt about the outcome existed or could exist. The coal mines were overdeveloped and the market prices tended to sag heavily. Concurrently the railroad purchasing power was concentrated in the hands of a single committee in Washington. It promised to be sure destruction for the coal industry if that controversy was brought to an issue. The operators saw that defeat was inevitable. They called upon the miners to help them. The miners threatened to call a general strike if the railroads forced coal prices down to a point that would endanger their existing wage scale. The railroads yielded.

This fact made a vivid impression upon the mind of Frank Farrington, president of the miners of Illinois. He began to look around his own State. Finding that it had half again more mines than it needed, and that the operators did not know how to get rid of them without bringing the industry to the state of ruin, he began to advocate the reduction of hours of labor per day and of the days worked per week. His hope was to kill off enough production, without actually killing any mines, to keep the market price on its existing level. If ever a proposal was made in clean-cut violation of the spirit and letter of the Sherman anti-trust law, that was it.

This proposal by Farrington, disseminated through the local unions of Illinois, was caught up instantly by John L. Lewis and made by him a national issue. Lewis was not the president of the miners' union. He was merely acting president in place of Frank J. Hayes, who had been sick since a month before his election a year ago. The next election of the miners' union was just ahead. Lewis and Farrington were bitter rivals for the position which Hayes was not incapacitated to fill. The convention at which the wage scale was to be drafted convened in Cleveland on September 9. Lewis presided, and Farrington was made chairman of the scale committee. While these two men were, with the same proposals, fighting for the mastery of the union, they set fire to the convention. It was soon beyond the control of both of them.

This convention went so far that it demanded concessions in working time which, if conceded, would have destroyed the entire productive capacity of 210,000 men in a year and would have added enough to the labor cost of coal alone to have doubled the selling price of coal at the mine mouth.

It went further. This scale was not, as is customary, proposed merely as a basis of negotiation. It was handed to the operators as an ultimatum. They were told they must accept it as written or a nation-wide strike on November 1 would be called.

There are four groups of operators who habitually negotiate wage scales for themselves. This demand was presented to only one of them. When it was refused by this one group a strike was called in the mines of those operators to whom the demands had never been presented and who had no opportunity either to accept or to reject them.

At this point the Washington officials stepped in.

We had been producing coal in America for 110 years before our world-war machinery was devised. We had never had, or dreamed of having, a Fuel Administrator. We had never had, or dreamed of having, a shortage of coal. We had gone through strikes, blizzards, floods, war and all possible calamities, but the supply of coal somehow had always been sufficient unto the need. The nation had rested in confidence upon the business sense of the coal industry. Its faith had never been betrayed. But today Washington is overrun with men who have no faith in anyone but themselves, and uncommon faith in themselves. They cannot trust coal men or any other men unless they have a Government title. But if they endow a man with a Government title they believe he instantly comes to occupy a position but little lower than the angels. So the Washington officials seized coal and began to administer its affairs as they saw fit.

From that instant the miners' strike was against the Government. The operators were no longer free agents to deal with the demands as they saw fit. Therein their position differed from that of the steel men. They suddenly had become the unofficial agents of Dr. Garfield, and he was but the mouthpiece of a Cabinet. So the operators waited in their hotels for instructions from Garfield, and Garfield waited similarly in the ante-room of the Cabinet. It was a period of delay, of uncertainty, and of much running around.

After a week the Cabinet spoke. It favored asking for an injunction. You know what the labor unions think of injunctions. You know part of what happened. What has not been told—

why, I do not know—is that the miners never obeyed that injunction. They were told by a Federal Court to withdraw the strike order. They put out a document which was a compliance in words but not in form. It lacked the seal of the union. It was not printed on official stationery. It lacked the written signature of the president. It contained the words which the union officials had submitted to the court, but it was typewritten and meaningless. By this act the Cabinet was tricked. And an effort was made to deceive the United States Court.

Dr. Garfield knew this. The Attorney-General knew it. The whole Cabinet knew it. Congress was fully advised. Yet no word of protest was uttered. Instead, the miners came to Washington to boast that they were patriotic citizens. They were admitted to conference as men who had acted in good faith. Only Dr. Garfield had the courage to say:

"It is an axiom of the law that he who enters a court of equity must come with clean hands."

They had come with unclean hands. Yet they were treated as though they had been spotless. Even they were officially congratulated for having acted as patriots.

With the Government thus undertaking to make a wage scale we soon faced a most amazing situation. The operators had offered a 20 per cent. increase in wages. The miners had said they would accept 40 per cent. The Department of Labor had proposed to "split the difference" and to give them 31.61 per cent more.

While these various proposals were being discussed Dr. Garfield's board of engineers was going over the figures. The facts showed that to bring the wages of the men up to the average of the country and abreast of the cost of living some men needed sharp increases; others needed none. So Dr. Garfield said that an average increase of 14 per cent would satisfy every demand of equity and fair dealing. This was less than the operators had offered and far less than the miners had demanded.

John L. Lewis accurately phrased the resulting situation when he said:

"One officer of the Government offers us 31.61 per cent, and another officer of the Government says that we cannot have more than 14 per cent. The two officers of the Government have equal power. Which are we to obey?"

Dr. Garfield, with all his magnificent courage and firmness, had to confess that the situation was embarrassing. The Washington officials had forced everyone to step aside while they assumed control. Now they could not agree. Even so, he said that he alone had the price-fixing power. And he decided that the facts did not warrant an increase in wages which would increase the price of coal to the consumers. He would not consent to an increase in price to the consumers.

You all know what happened. The miners refused to accept Dr. Garfield's 14 per cent, and the strike continued. It was at this juncture that the next amazing result of official interference came out. Every official in Washington is a law unto himself. Each has his delegated powers. Each has his own right to initiate individual action. So, while Dr. Garfield and Secretary Wilson could not agree, and while the strike continued because of that disagreement, Attorney-General Palmer and Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, acted independently and upon their own motion. They called the miners into a conference at the home of the Attorney-General on Saturday night. By this agreement the men were to get their 14 per cent at once, all criminal actions against them were to be stopped, and a board was to be appointed to investigate all phases of the coal situation and with power to make such a new wage scale as in its judgment was necessary. This was without regard for anything that either Secretary Wilson or Dr. Garfield had done and without regard for any proposals of either the miners and the operators.

The curious fact was this agreement was made in behalf of the operators. Yet they were neither consulted when it was being discussed or informed about it after it had been arranged.

Now we are all facing this situation. The men are back at work. A board is to be appointed to decide what their wages shall be. The operators, presumably, have to pay those wages when they are agreed to by this board. And you who use coal will have to pay the resultant price for coal.

That is, this board, when appointed, is going to exercise the broadest legislative authority. It will fix wages and coal prices for the nation. Yet Congress has not authorized its appointment. Congress surely has delegated to it none of its powers. Congress has not even been consulted.

This is one of the concrete results of having invited labor to carry its demands and wishes to administrative officers for adjustment. It is one of the outcomes of the present tendency toward centralization of power in the hands of the executive branch of the Government. If it suggests anything to you and to me as citizens, it cries aloud for more care in the selection of public officers.

We cannot close our eyes to the fact that this schedule of demands by the miners' union is a part of the demand of all labor upon all capital. It is of a piece with the labor movement everywhere. We cannot, therefore, think intelligently about this mine-labor situation unless we know the true inwardness of the whole labor movement. I have sifted that down, in my own mind, to two opposing propositions.

The employer says that he has to sell his product for a given price and that he cannot figure accurately that selling price unless he knows accurately what the cost of it is. Therefore, the employer says that he must pay for what is actually done, without regard for the time taken to do it. If it is a ton of coal which he has to sell, he says he must pay for the labor of producing that ton of coal a certain fixed amount, regardless of whether it takes the miners five minutes or a day to produce it.

The employee, on the contrary, has said that he must be paid for the time he spends, without reference to what he does within that time.

One side of the controversy proposes to pay for results. The other side insists upon being paid for time. That has been, to my knowledge, the outstanding difference between capital and labor for the last 30 years.

Each side has insisted that its point of view was correct. Each side has built up machinery to force the other to accept that point of view. From time to time both sides have gone to the legislative bodies to ask that a law be passed which, in effect, would arbitrate this dispute in favor of the applicant.

Whenever a legislative body has undertaken to have anything to do with this question it has not striven to harmonize the points of view which were responsible for the opposing pieces of machinery. Instead, it has simply added strength to the machinery of one side or the other. Thus the tide of battle has turned to favor first one side and then the other as that side increased the strength of its piece of machinery.

The labor element now sees that the stoppage of immigration has vastly strengthened its position. It sees that it has the nation at a disadvantage. The tide of battle has turned definitely in labor's favor. While things are favorable to them the workers are prone to get everything out of it that they can. They have even demanded that their temporary advantage be perpetuated. To that end they have demanded that the Government nationalize certain industries. Coal is included in their list.

It seems to me that it is about time to stop building more machinery to carry on this old war. It seems to me it is time to begin to think of a compromise basis for compensation which shall strike a mean somewhere between paying for results only and paying for time spent only. If we can effect that sort of compromise we should be able to make the worker and the capitalist partners in the business instead of competitors who are quarreling perpetually over the division of the price that is paid for the finished product. It is to that goal that the thought of the nation should now be turned.

### Plans \$10,000,000 Louisiana Oil Industry.

An investment of \$10,000,000 for the oil industry in Louisiana is planned by E. W. Marland, president of the Maryland Refining Co., Ponca City, Okla., and associates. Oil land will be developed, pipe lines will be laid from the Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma fields, besides building a big refinery at New Orleans and establishing a line of export oil tank steamers from New Orleans. Extensive acreage has been secured in Claiborne parish and offices have been established at Shreveport.

### Automobile Works for Baltimore.

Automobile manufacturing at Baltimore is proposed by a \$250,000 company which has been chartered as the Champion Motors Corporation. Francis A. Michel and associates are the incorporators, and it is understood that they represent Philadelphia capital.



## "The Future of the South Is in Chemistry"\*

WEALTH OF RESOURCE AND OPPORTUNITY IN SUPREMELY FAVORED SECTION EXHAUSTIVELY PRESENTED BY LEADER IN CHEMICAL RESEARCH WORK.

[With broadly sweeping vision the potentialities of chemical industry in the South were strikingly outlined by Dr. Arthur D. Little of Boston in his presidential address at the annual meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, held at Savannah early in December. Eminent in chemical research work, the presentation Dr. Little has made must attract wide attention and should arouse active interest in a continuously increasing development of chemical industries South, as well as a greater application of chemical knowledge and research to the operation of an almost limitless variety of general industries, in which the chemist is a valuable, if not an indispensable, factor. What the South already owes to chemistry and to what extent present chemical achievements in the South have benefited the country and the world are by no means the least striking and important features of the impressive paper Dr. Little has prepared. The address is presented herewith in full.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

By DR. ARTHUR D. LITTLE, Boston, Mass.

The American Institute of Chemical Engineers is composed of men who are, above all, intensely practical—men who make it their lifework to apply chemistry to useful ends. We have come to Savannah not merely to enjoy a proverbial and graciously extended hospitality, but chiefly because we recognize that here there is much for us to learn. Your cotton-oil mills, your great fertilizer factories, the secrets of your naval-stores industry, the doors of many plants distinctively Southern in their type have been generously opened to us. We shall take with us on our return new and enduring impressions of Southern courtesy and kindness, convincing evidence of the magnitude of industrial achievement in the South, and a new appreciation of the wealth of resource and of opportunity in this supremely favored section of our country; but our mission will have failed unless we leave behind us a message so vital and direct in its importance that it secures and holds your attention and thereafter influences your action.

It is no new message; it is the same in import as that carried by the American Electrochemical Society on its Southern tour in 1918; it was voiced and developed by many authorities of national reputation in the remarkable issue of September 14, 1916, of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD; it has appeared on many editorial pages and in many Government publications, and I myself have had the privilege of bringing it to representative bodies of Southern scientists and business men. And that message in a word is this:

### The Future of the South is in Chemistry.

To ensure acceptance any such general thesis properly requires demonstration. Suppose we begin by considering for a moment what the South already owes to chemistry.

The manufacture of fertilizers and the effective use of these artificial manures in the growing of crops are obviously based on chemistry and controlled by the laboratory findings of works-chemists, the experiment stations and the Bureau of Chemistry. The farmer, wiser than most purchasing agents, buys on analysis. Agricultural chemistry, with all that it means to the South, began in the laboratory of Liebig and gained recognition in this country chiefly through the writings and work of Johnson. The essential elements with which growing crops must be supplied are potash, ammonia and phosphoric acid. It was the refined and classic work of the Dutch chemist, Van't Hoff, in physical chemistry which rendered possible the separation of the potash from the salts of the Stassfurt mines; the world has long derived its ammonia from the chemical processes of the gas works and by-product coke ovens; today it turns to the atmosphere for the larger supplies of ammonia and nitric acid which its growing needs demand and secures them by the chemical and electrochemical methods of nitrogen fixation, which, incidentally, have placed new values on Southern water-powers. The nitrogenous fertilizer, cyanamid, is a direct descendant of calcium carbide, first produced commercially by Willson at Spray, N. C. The essential constituent of phosphate rock is rendered available by treatment of the rock with that basic chemical product, sulphuric acid, while chemical processes have brought into use and service the low-grade ores contaminated with fluorine and alumina.

At the recent World Cotton Conference in New Orleans it was stated that in growing cotton there was used on a one-horse 27-acre farm selected as a type six and three-fourths tons of fertilizer, worth \$391.50, and one ton of nitrate of soda, worth \$90.

\*Presidential address at annual meeting of American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Savannah, Ga., December 3-6, 1919.

The figures gain significance when we consider that the pre-war acreage, now somewhat reduced, was 37,000,000 acres.

Upon this vast expanse the South has annually raised for years an average of about 13,000,000 bales of cotton. The 1919 crop is estimated at 11,000,000 bales of staple, worth about \$150 a bale, with 5,000,000 tons of seed, valued at \$70 a ton, a total increment to Southern wealth of at least \$2,000,000,000.

In no small proportion these values are due to chemistry. If they are attributed to the war, we have only to reply that without chemistry the war could not have been fought at all, while in the absence of guncotton, which is merely cotton plus chemistry, it could only have been fought at great disadvantage to our allies and ourselves.

But we are happily now concerned with the peace-time uses of cotton. How far has chemistry extended them and put new values on the cotton crop? Cotton bleaching, which permits its use in fabrics of the finer sorts, is based primarily upon the discoveries of Schule, Weldon, Le Blanc and Solvay, chemists, all of them, and with the exception of the discoverer of chlorine, chemical engineers. Dyeing and printing, which so greatly promote the sale of cotton fabrics, involve pretty much the whole range of chemistry and are tied into its most modern developments, physical and colloid chemistry. The mercerizing process as ultimately developed by Thomas and Provost imparts to cotton a wonderful silky lustre and resulted in an enormous extension of its use in fabrics of the higher grades.

The automobile, you may be surprised to learn, is a chemical product. It could not exist without the high-speed tool steels which fabricate its parts and which had their origin in the laboratory; the aluminum which forms its bodies; the artificial leather which provides covering and permits style with cheapness; the special alloys which combine strength with lightness; the methods which produce gasoline at the casinghead in gas fields; the research behind the rubber tire.

You will again be surprised to know that at least 2,000,000 spindles are today engaged in the business of converting cotton into automobile fabrics; 150,000 tires are consumed daily. Within one or two years the tire production will have increased by 50 per cent, and spindles to the number of 1,000,000 more in this one industry will call to the South for new supplies of cotton.

Cotton in its purified forms is the type of that wonderful substance, cellulose, the structural basis of all plants, and thereby the greatest structural material in all the world. The South has an interest in the chemistry of cellulose, for of it her forests are built and on it her entire agriculture depends. The discovery of nitrocellulose by Schönbein in 1845 has resulted in an extraordinary concatenation of industrial, economic and political consequences. From it came smokeless powder, the guncotton in the war heads of German torpedoes, the collodion of the surgeon, artificial silk, celluloid in countless shapes, substitutes for leather, the moving-picture films, the finish on brass beds and the eyelets on our shoes. The South must credit Schönbein with the values placed on cotton linters and the shorter fibers adhering to the hull.

A more recent but analogous compound, cellulose acetate, made by treating cotton with acetic anhydride and sulphuric acid, has already attained an importance only secondary to the nitrate in the arts of peace and war. In the form of cellulose acetate Southern cotton functioned high above the battlefields of Europe as the protective covering of airplane wings. To the same compound we are indebted for non-inflammable moving-picture films, for artificial

silk of an altogether new order of merit, artificial bristles and horsehair, and for a substitute for celluloid wholly free from the dangers which always attend the manufacture and which sometimes accompany the use of this ubiquitous material.

But chemistry does not stop with the cotton fiber; it has enriched the South still further in the values it has put upon the cottonseed which once clogged Southern streams. Cottonseed today is worth \$70 a ton because chemists have derived from this nuisance of pre-bellum days—it is hard to recall the Civil War, to which I now refer—edible oil, a solid substitute for lard, soap stock, a concentrated cattle feed and residues of high fertilizing value. On these I need not dwell, since you are soon to have the privilege of listening to David Wesson, who is 99.44 per cent pure cotton oil, and who will speak of these developments with the authority of one who has achieved them.

Southern bauxite, without chemistry, is merely a stone to throw at a dog. With chemistry, it controls the aluminum industry of the world. Louisiana sulphur lay secure beneath 500 feet of quicksand until the chemical engineer, Frasch, brought it to the surface by methods so simple and so cheap that the groaning Carusi of Sicily were released from their intolerable burdens and set to work in sunshine on the soil whereunder they had toiled.

But why has sulphur any value in Sicily or Texas or Louisiana? Solely because the co-ordinated studies of generations of chemists have made it the foundation stone of modern chemical industry. As such it functions in sulphuric acid in countless reactions through the whole range of manufacture.

The largest sulphuric acid plant in the world is at Ducktown, Tenn., but here the acid is made from smelter fume and constitutes a striking example of a nuisance transformed by chemistry into a profit.

Eight hundred tons of Southern sulphur are used each day in America alone, to an annual value of \$7,000,000, because 50 years ago Tilghman, in Philadelphia, applied chemistry to the production of wood fiber for use in paper-making.

Because Braconnot, in 1819, converted cellulose to fermentable sugars, great plants are now operating in Louisiana and South Carolina converting the wood wastes from yellow pine lumber mills into ethyl alcohol. A Southern chemist, Charles H. Herty, held in honor and affection by chemists everywhere, has revolutionized your naval-stores industry. Moreover, an actual \$500,000 and a potential \$1,000,000 at least has been added to the annual value of the turpentine crops by a single change in chipping method based on studies made in France on the pathology of the wounded tree.

I have tried to indicate by a few examples what chemistry has already accomplished for the South, but these meagre references will have failed altogether of their purpose unless they have developed in your mind the incomparably larger and panoramic picture of the expanding chemical industries of the South.

Statistics often prove without convincing. They may compel the reason to assent without firing the imagination or arousing the will to action. **I believe, however, that no one with the capacity to understand their true significance can review the colossal figures which set forth the natural resources of the South without first being stunned and overwhelmed and soon thereafter filled with the vision of their stupendous possibilities.** These figures are readily available in Government and State reports and the papers of many experts, and I have at other times brought many of them together. I do not propose to marshal them before you this evening. They are doubtless already familiar to many of you. For our present purpose they may be summarized in the statement that the South contains in superabundant measure the basic raw materials required for the development of great groups of co-ordinated industries founded upon chemistry and on a scale incomparably more vast than anything yet known. She has more than half the iron ore in the United States and 75 per cent of all the coking coal; great stores of lignite, natural gas and oil. Here is the purest salt which occurs in nature, the cheapest and purest sulphur, clays endless in variety and extent, bauxite for aluminum and for abrasives, limestone adjacent to coal and iron, phosphate rock, gypsum, barytes, shale and quartz, ores of zinc and manganese, lead and nickel, titanium and tin. There is enough wood waste to supply the country's need for paper, and the world must soon look to the stumps on millions of acres and cut-over lands for its rosin and its turpentine. The cotton fiber is itself the raw material for many chemical industries of magnitude, and the short hull fiber, to utilize which in smoke-

less powder huge Southern plants were built, is now available for paper-making and other arts of peace. The products and the potentialities of the cottonseed now have a rival in the humble peanut, and in at least one Southern locality the peanut crop exceeds the cotton crop in value. In the South as a whole the value of the corn crop already approximately equals that of cotton and affords a basis for great corn product industries. To such material resources with many others, to which no reference can here be made, the South adds the potentialities of 5,000,000 horse-power in the available energy of her streams.

The South is no stranger to chemical developments on the great scale. The largest electrolytic copper plant in the world refines 720,000,000 pounds a year at Canton, Md.; Ducktown, Tenn., produces 1000 tons of sulphuric acid a day. The war called forth in Sheffield, Ala., nitrate plants designed for a carbide production equal to that of the entire continent and for 100,000 tons of ammonium nitrate yearly. The Old Hickory plant at Nashville had an estimated cost of \$90,000,000, and in nine powder lines, each of a capacity of 100,000 pounds a day, took the raw crude cotton, and, producing both the acids and the solvents used, turned out the finished powder. The plant at Nitro, W. Va., was designed for 625,000 pounds a day of powder. To the South must also be credited the great plant of the Du Ponts at Hopewell.

These industrial achievements, stupendous though they are, derive their chief significance as evidence and measures of what will be accomplished in the South when capital joins hands with chemistry in the co-ordinated development of Southern resources.

J. W. Richards wisely and truly says: "The industries are fundamentally based on the imagination." Those who would share in this great development must mix imagination with statistics and have the courage to accept their findings and the initiative to act on them. What, then, may chemistry be reasonably expected to accomplish in the South? And how?

With increasing density of population in the South and throughout the country a more intensive agriculture must everywhere be practiced. A great expansion of the Southern fertilizer industry, already so important, would seem to be assured. Improved methods of production will check the abnormal wastes which now accompany the mining of phosphate rock, raise the intrinsic value of the product and permit of larger profits. The potash content of the gray iron ores of Alabama will be rendered available, presumably by the Cottrell process, and supplies to agriculture as a by-product of the blast furnace. From the expanding Portland cement industry more by-product potash will be similarly derived. Ammonia from by-product coke ovens will be recovered in vastly greater quantities. Some extension of cyanamid production may be expected, but the vast stores of cheap nitrates and ammonia which the new agriculture will demand will come from the atmosphere by direct nitrogen fixation methods. Southern water-powers will play an important, although not necessarily a controlling part in their development. In the best interests of the South, it is in any case desirable that they be not linked up too exclusively to electrochemical processes, since these create relatively little opportunity for labor. It is incomparably more advantageous to constitute the water-powers the centers of diversified and highly-developed manufactures, the economic value of which may be a hundred times that of the water-powers themselves.

It is probable, nevertheless, that for a generation or two at least Southern water-powers are to find their chief applications in the field of electrochemistry, which is already extensive enough to ensure a considerable diversity of industry. More and more will the electric furnace become a factor in the steel industry in the smelting of steel itself and in the production of ferro-alloys of silicon, titanium, manganese and vanadium, with others yet to come. It will doubtless be applied to the product of the Cranberry iron ore of Kingsport, Tenn., the purest ore in the United States. Such furnaces also will function far more generally in the production of non-ferrous alloys, abrasives, carbide and other products now unknown. Methods of electrolysis will utilize much hydro-electric energy in making chlorine and alkali, chlorates, peroxides, perborates and persulphates.

The extraction of aluminum from bauxite is at last well established as a Southern industry at Maryville, Tenn. In Alabama are great beds of bauxite only 70 miles from water-power, and with rich seams of coal between. But the production of aluminum is destined to be far more closely identified with the South. Ultimately will come effective and economical methods for the direct

extraction of the metal from clay. Then each of the immense deposits of kaolin in the mountains of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida and Alabama will be reconstituted as mines of aluminum ore.

The variety and range of character exhibited by Southern clays is amply sufficient to meet every requirement of the ceramic industries, from bricks, tiles and terra-cotta through pottery to porcelain. In many instances the finer sorts have had their usefulness restricted by the presence of titanium minerals in small proportions. Here again chemistry has played its part by demonstrating a simple and inexpensive method for the removal of these impurities, with the result that the purified clays are suitable for the finest chinawares and porcelain. In the pegmatic dykes of the Appalachian region are great deposits of very pure quartz awaiting the enterprise of the glassmaker.

Our present methods of utilizing coal are wasteful in the extreme. To set free its energy values we commonly employ means which wholly ignore its far greater chemical values. Moreover, bituminous coal, which constitutes the bulk of our supply, is not a desirable fuel for use in cities, and our supply of anthracite is down to 190 tons per capita. Our railroads are breaking down under the strain already put upon them as transportation agencies, and about one-third of their tonnage is coal. All this points to a radical readjustment of our use of coal, and to a readjustment which should enormously benefit the South. It means that coal must be burned much nearer to the mine in super-power plants and its energy delivered to great common carrier transmission lines for power linked to hydro-electric developments and operated in co-ordination with them. It also means huge gas works in which the chemical values of the coal are saved as ammonia and tar, the coke converted into artificial anthracite, and the gas made available for distribution for light and heat and power over wide areas. There will follow as a consequence a corresponding development of the higher industries based upon the chemical values thus conserved and producing dyes, intermediates, synthetic drugs and new types of coal-tar products. Lignite and peat will ultimately be involved in these comprehensive plans and yield their enormous quota of gas, ammonia and briquettes.

Natural gas, of which the South now yields 80 per cent of the country's whole supply, has not only been wasted shamelessly, but was long regarded merely as a cheap and convenient fuel. We are now coming to realize that it has values and potentialities far beyond those of the thermal units it contains. Hundreds of plants now extract gasoline at the casinghead and the gas itself is recognized as a raw material available for many organic syntheses, as, for example, chloroform. Certain wells, notably those of Pétrolin, Tex., have assumed an altogether new importance as sources of helium, urgently required for airships because of its high lifting power, non-inflammability and low rate of dispersion through balloon fabrics.

Friction will bring the industries of the world to a standstill unless they are provided with a continuous and assured supply of lubricants, and these are practically all derived from petroleum. The impending exhaustion of the vast petroleum fields of the South is thus a matter of deep concern wherever wheels turn or machinery functions. The rapidly increasing and already extensive use of fuel oil is therefore an economic blunder which one day may be characterized as worse than a crime. Such oil as remains should be conserved until with incomparably greater benefit to the South due provision is made for utilizing its higher values in the production of lubricant, dyes and intermediates and the synthesis of gasoline by methods which Rittman, Cherry and other chemists have already indicated. It is important to remember that the asphaltic oils of the South are more reactive and therefore much more generally available for the higher syntheses than the oils of Pennsylvania, which have a paraffin base.

The wet methods of metallurgy as exemplified in the cyanide and chlorination processes have upset the economic balance of the world through the inordinate increase in gold production due to them. It may be regarded as certain that other wet methods will be developed, and it may easily be soon, which will render possible the profitable working of the great beds of low-grade ores of various metals existing in the South, as, for instance, the nickel ores of Georgia or the low-grade zinc ores of Missouri.

It needs no prophet to point out the inevitable vast extension in the South of the iron and steel industry, already firmly established on the great scale. Around it will naturally evolve groups

of associated and dependent manufactures, potash and slag cement, chemically pure iron and special alloys, plants for working up the by-products of the coke oven, new foundries and plate and wire mills and all the multitudinous activities based on steel and controlled by chemistry.

The basic chemical products, sulphuric acid, soda, bleaching powder and others known collectively as heavy chemicals, require for their manufacture sulphur, salt and limestone. Nowhere are these essentials available more profusely than in Louisiana, and the potentialities of their concurrence magnified by their proximity to the great Caddo gas field, the oil of Texas and Louisiana, and the cheap coal of Alabama.

The world now depends chiefly upon the South for its supply of rosin and of turpentine. Both are relatively crude products, and for the most part crudely used. Yet rosin is the cheapest organic acid available to chemistry, and should be made to yield, by well-directed research, products of higher value and wider range of use. Turpentine is also the cheapest volatile oil, and clearly indicated as the logical starting-point for many syntheses. It is already the raw material for synthetic camphor, and camphor is worth \$3 a pound.

The end of the virgin supply of crude turpentine is already in sight, and much nearer than is generally realized. Fortunately for the South and for the world, chemistry has performed the double service of demonstrating that cut-over lands may profitably be cleared and new supplies of rosin, turpentine and pine oil extracted from the encumbering stumps of long-past lumbering. Even from the spent chips of the extraction plant excellent Kraft paper has been made.

In the future the South must look for much of its prosperity to the utilization of present wastes. They are colossal in its lumber industry, in gas and oil and agriculture. A ton of straw, for example, will yield 11,000 feet of gas or 800 pounds of high-grade paper. Great stores of ethyl alcohol, rosin, turpentine, gas and tar and many thousand tons of paper container and building boards, fruit wrappers, bags and twine are potentially present in the wood waste burned in the South each day.

The high price of pulp wood has arrested the development of paper-making in the North, and for the next decade at least the expansion of the industry will be in the South, which offers the cheapest pulpwood on the continent outside of Alaska, and in close association thereto, the raw materials required for its production.

To ensure these benefits the South needs, as recently pointed out by Coates, the creation of an atmosphere in which the spirit of manufacturing enterprise may develop freely. It still lacks an adequate number of industrial leaders. It needs far more chemists, and should place far more trust in those it has. It needs research, and more research.

Transportation, always a basic factor in the development of industry, is destined in a future nearer than many of us realize, to become a controlling economic influence, not only in the South, but throughout the country as a whole. The annual tonnage consumption of Americans as individuals is rising by leaps and bounds. It already strains our railroads to the breaking point, and will soon attain a volume far beyond any conceivable increase in their carrying capacity. The approach of this situation, inevitable even under the action of normal agencies, has been immensely accelerated by the high wages now prevailing and likely to continue in force for an indefinite period. This means that the day of the long haul for raw materials and the cruder commodities is rapidly coming to a close. It means that communities, and notably the South, must become more nearly self-sustaining, and that the things which they ship out must represent brain values and labor values to an extent unapproached before. It is well in this connection to remember that to move the cotton crop alone requires 1,000,000 carload units.

Fortunately for the South, since it prolongs the period of adjustment, it is not wholly dependent upon the railroads. It has in the Mississippi a great arterial water system, though a sadly neglected one, and its Gulf and Atlantic Coast line stretches along three-fifths of the entire salt-water coast of the United States.

Obviously, nevertheless, and in constantly increasing measure the South must base its prosperity on a diversified agriculture, which shall supply more and more of its own needs, and on such concurrent development and extension of its industries as shall insure the working up at home into products of much higher value the raw materials which it now ships out to have their



value enhanced elsewhere. The South cannot afford indefinitely to repurchase its own cotton as dress goods, its cotton oil as a lard substitute, its bauxite as aluminum kitchen ware, its pig-iron as stoves, its clays in paper or French china. This means that the time has arrived when the South chemistry begins at home, for, as put by Dr. Charles H. Herty, who knows the South and its requirements as few chemists do, "True progress in any industry must be based, not on individual opinion, or hereditary teachings, but upon scientific research and constant striving for greater efficiency."

The ancient Phœnicians were bold navigators while the stars shone. They were at the mercy of chance under a clouded sky or in a fog. Today no captain in his senses thinks of taking a ship to sea without compass, charts, tide tables, chronometers, sextants, and a log. He allows for ocean currents and the fact that the earth is round. In a word, he utilizes the facts and instruments of science to steer his course and bring his ship to port. Yet many a modern business is guided by those whom I was about to call Phœnician captains, but that would be unjust to the Phœnicians. They made the most of what little knowledge their world contained. The archaic industrial captains to whom I refer turn their backs on the compass, sextants and chronometers which science has placed ready to their hand, and put to sea, trusting the stars will always shine by night and the sun by day. It is not surprising that they lose their course in cloudy weather or go on the rocks in the first fog. Disdain of science and a contented ignorance of chemistry, which is the most inclusive science of them all, constitute one of the chief reasons why 220,000 American corporations earn less than \$5000 a year. Chemistry differs from Fortune in that she is not blind. She bestows her benefits with open eyes, and they go to those who are ready to receive them. The South is not yet quite ready; it should get ready!

## NEW ORLEANS CLOSING PROSPEROUS YEAR IN NEW BUILDING AND TRADE.

### Wins Back Position of Second Port in United States.

By THOMAS EWING DABNEY.

New Orleans, La., December 22.—[Special.]—New Orleans is closing the first year following the war with predictions as to its prosperity and progress more than realized. This city has won back its position as second port in the United States—temporarily lost to Philadelphia because of munitions exportations—and has been steadily increasing its population and production and wealth. The rise in real estate values and the amount of building going on prove this.

Realty values have gone up about 30 per cent and are still rising. The demand for property, residential and commercial, is strong. In the first 11 months of 1919 sales on the real estate exchange totaled \$2,110,081, or twice the total sales for 1918, more than twice the total sales in 1917, and nearly equal to the total sales of the record year, 1916.

A conservative estimate of building now going on and building contemplated for the immediate future is \$22,428,373. This estimate is made from figures furnished by architects and contractors, checked by the official building permits. They do not include alterations and repairs. Nor do they include work already finished, such as the Government warehouse, a \$15,000,000 job completed earlier in the year; the money already spent on the Industrial Canal, and so on.

An illustration of the home development of New Orleans is shown by the fact that 93 private residences, valued at \$282,250, were completed between September 1 and December 13. But in the following three and a half months it is estimated that there will be completed homes to the value of \$500,000. Under construction now are 149 residences, costing \$618,950. It is estimated that 120 more are being planned.

New buildings now being erected total \$18,608,373 in valuation; those contemplated, \$13,820,000.

Principal among the present and contemplated buildings are: Hibernia Bank building, \$3,000,000; Cotton Exchange, \$700,000; Canal Commercial Bank, three branches (no figures); auto sales-room, \$185,000; addition on factory block, \$100,000; United Fruit Co. building (no figures); Marine Bank annex, \$200,000;

Times-Picayune, \$265,000; Whitney-Central Bank annex, \$1,500,000; Coca-Cola factory, \$200,000; cotton warehouse addition, \$1,000,000; D. H. Holmes addition (no figures); Canal Commercial Bank addition, \$400,000; Industrial Canal and Locks, \$6,000,000; Jahncke Building (no figures); Trade Extension Building, \$2,500,000; United States Naval Station buildings, \$539,000; Hotel Pontchartrain, \$1,500,000; Grunewald Hotel annex, \$3,000,000; Monteleone Hotel annex, \$1,000,000; Lee Circle Apartment-house, \$700,000; Apartment Hotel, \$1,250,000; Christian Church, \$100,000; Grace Church, \$65,000; Delgado School, \$650,000; Orpheum Theater, \$700,000; French Opera-house, \$500,000.

The principal business houses being constructed are of the following number and valuations: Under \$10,000, seven; between \$10,000 and \$50,000, eight; between \$50,000 and \$100,000, four.

Sixty per cent of the residences building are bungalows, and the rest duplex doubles. Fifty-two of the residences completed cost \$3000 or less; 24 between \$3000 and \$5000; 10 between \$5000 and \$7000, and 10 over \$7000.

The remodeling of old buildings in the business district for stores and offices now going on is estimated at \$200,000, with about \$400,000 contemplated. Present and contemplated remodeling of old houses into small apartments is estimated at \$400,000, while present and contemplated factory extensions and additions are placed at \$450,000.

Thus are the business needs being rapidly met. There is, however, a shortage of warehouse space, estimated at 12,000,000 cubic feet, or \$5,000,000 in value. This shortage is indicative of the commercial expansion of the port.

## Successful Farm Tractor School in Coosa Valley.

Auburn, Ala., December 20.—[Special.]—Practical education of the farmers of Alabama in the use and care of the tractor was begun by the Alabama Extension Service last week, when a tractor school was staged at Childersburg, on the Southern and Central of Georgia railways, in the Coosa Valley. The school was in charge of M. L. Nichols, agricultural engineer at Auburn, and he had as his assistants in demonstration and lecture work specialists and experts of the tractor manufacturers represented at the meeting.

The farmers, tractor operators and students of six counties were invited to attend, and thus it was that in spite of adverse weather a successful school was held with about 150 in attendance. Several tractors were sold, it is understood, and many farmers are desirous of attending the next school to be held. Childersburg farmers desire the occasion to be made an annual event. Tractors were furnished by the International Harvester Co., the Hart-Parr Company, Emerson-Brantingham, Moline Plow Co., the Fordson Tractor Co., the Beman, the Mobile and the Avery Company. The National Tractor Co. and the J. I. C. Co sent tractors, but they were held up by washouts. The Delco Company furnished the drop-lights in the City Hall.

Engineer Nichols is arranging for several schools of a week each to be held at Auburn, where most of the manufacturers have shipped tractors to be used by the students in the study of power farming. The success of the Coosa Valley School will probably result in an early meeting of the engineering forces of the Extension Service with the tractor representatives of this section to arrange a definite schedule of schools for the coming year.

## Heavy Copper Exports from Mexico.

Monterey, Mexico, December 9.—[Special.]—According to advices received here from Santa Rosalia, Lower California, the Boleo Copper Co. is making large shipments of its smelter product to the United States and France. In the pre-war days practically all of the output of its smelter was shipped to France in ocean-going steamships owned by the company. The present exports to the United States average about 300 long tons of copper bars and 5000 long tons of copper matte. The company is owned by the French Rothschilds, and it has operated the large copper mines and smelter at Santa Rosalia for many years. During the protracted revolutionary period it managed to avoid molestation or oppression by any of the various revolutionary factions. This was due largely to the isolated location of the big property, it is stated. The company owns the town, mines, smelter and a large scope of territory extending back from the Gulf of California toward the Pacific side of the peninsula.

# Economic and Mineral Resources of the South and Their Relation to Chemical Manufactures

COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY OF CONDITIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR VAST INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT—SOUTH A SECTION UNEQUALLED IN EXTENT AND DIVERSITY OF MINERAL WEALTH.

By RICHARD K. MEADE.

[A remarkable presentation of the South's mineral resources as they relate to the opportunities for the development of chemical industries was made in an address delivered by Mr. Richard K. Meade of Baltimore before the meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, held at Savannah, Ga., December 3 to 6. Mr. Meade is a recognized authority on the design and operation of a broad range of chemical and associated industries. Mr. Meade's address covered the whole field of Southern mineral resources, and also outlined all the labor, power, transportation and other conditions affecting industrial development in the South along chemical lines. Declaring that in extent and diversity the South's mineral resources are greater than those of any other section, Mr. Meade forecasts a tremendous development of chemical manufacture South, and he marshals his facts in such overwhelming array as to easily prove the contention that he makes.

Owing to the length of the address it is being published in the Manufacturers Record in three sections. The first section, which surveys the field in a broad sweep, was published in the issue of December 11; the second section, published December 18, deals specifically with the South's basic raw materials, while this, the concluding installment, gives the location by States and counties of the mineral deposits of the South.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

I am appending a table showing the location of mineral deposits in the South. This will not only give an idea as to the extent of Southern mineral resources, but will also enable the manufacturer to determine the proximity of the minerals which he employs to any given location.

## MINERAL LOCATIONS OF THE SOUTH (Fuels, Limestone and Iron, Lead, Zinc and Copper Ores included.)

M—Mined in appreciable quantities; A—Abandoned or non-producing mines; O—Occurs in apparently commercial quantities, but not mined.

### ARSENOPYRITE:

- Canton Mine, Cherokee County, Georgia.\*
- Charles Mine, Cleveland County, North Carolina.
- Kings Mountain Mine, Cleveland County, North Carolina.
- Brinton, Floyd County, Virginia.
- Pilot Mountain, Montgomery County, Virginia.

### ASBESTOS:

- M Hollywood, Habersham County, Georgia.
- M Sall Mountain, White County, Georgia.
- O In Baltimore and Harford Counties, Maryland (poor grades).
- O In Jackson, Polk and Mitchell Counties, North Carolina.
- O Grand View and Bass Camp, Coconino County, Arizona.
- A Mattox, Amelia County, Virginia.
- A Rocky Mount, Franklin County, Virginia.
- A Body Camp, Bedford County, Virginia.

### ASPHALT (Bituminous sandstone, shale and limestone chiefly):

- A Leighton and Russellville, Colbert County, Alabama.
- M Jackfork Valley (10 miles west of Tuskahomu) Pushmataha County, Oklahoma.
- M Ada, Pontotoc County, Oklahoma.
- M Bee Spring, Edmondson County, Kentucky.
- M Tar Hill, Grayson County, Kentucky.
- Youngs Ferry, Warren County, Kentucky.
- O Numerous localities in oil belt in Kentucky, West Virginia, Texas and Oklahoma.

### BARITE:

- M, Pratts Ferry, Calhoun County, Alabama.
- M Leeds, Jefferson County, Alabama.
- M Cartersville, Bartow County, Georgia.
- M Elton, Murray County, Georgia.
- M Shyrock Ferry, Woodford County, Kentucky.
- M Ambrose, Jessamine County, Kentucky.
- O Fredonia, Caldwell County, Kentucky.
- O Harrodsburg, Mercer County, Kentucky.
- O Danville, Boyle County, Kentucky.
- O Millersburg, Bourbon County, Kentucky.
- O Lexington, Franklin County, Kentucky.
- M Eugene, Henley and Hickory Hill, Cole County, Missouri.
- M Tiff, Cadet, Mineral Point and Potosi, Washington County, Missouri.
- M Blackwell, St. Francis County, Missouri.
- M Eterville and Bagwell, Miller County, Missouri.
- Jefferson County, Missouri.
- O In Franklin and Morgan Counties, Missouri.
- M Stackhouse, Madison County, North Carolina.
- M Bessemer City, Gaston County, North Carolina.
- A Hillsboro, Orange County, North Carolina.
- M Kings Creek, Cherokee County, South Carolina.
- M Sweetwater, Tenn. (In Monroe, Loudon and McMinn Counties).

### III.

- A Del Rio, Coke County, Tennessee.
- A Trousdale, Smith County.
- O In Slevier, Jefferson and Washington Counties, Tennessee.
- M Otter River, Campbell County, Virginia.
- M Toshes, Motleys and Hurt, Pittsylvania County, Virginia.
- M Honaker, Russell County.
- A Thaxton, Bedford County, Virginia.
- A Marion, Smythe County, Virginia.
- A Richlands, Tazewell County, Virginia.
- A Mechanicsville, Louisa County, Virginia.

### BAUXITE:

- M Rock Run, Cherokee County, Alabama.
- O In DeKalb and Calhoun Counties, Alabama.
- M Little Rock, Arkansas.
- M Adairsville, Bartow County, Georgia.
- M Cave Spring, Floyd County, Georgia.
- M McIntire, Gordon, Toombsboro and Ironton, Wilkinson County, Georgia.

- M Andersonville, Sumpter County, Georgia.

- O Oglethorpe, Macon County, Georgia.
- O Warm Springs, Meriwether County, Georgia.
- M Elizabethton, Carter County, Georgia.
- M Sherman Heights, Hamilton County, Tennessee.

### BROMINE (In salt brine):

- M Mahden, Kanawha County, West Virginia.
- M Hartford and Mason, Mason County, West Virginia.

### CHROMITE:

- O Hog Creek, Towne County, Georgia.
- O In Herd and Fayette Counties, Georgia.
- A Bare Hills and Soldiers Delight, Baltimore County, Maryland.
- A Rock Springs, Cecil County, Maryland.
- O In Montgomery, Harford and Carroll Counties, Maryland, also.
- O Democrat and Stockville, Buncombe County, North Carolina.
- O Webster, Jackson County, North Carolina.
- A Mine Mill, Yancey County, North Carolina.
- A Dranesville, Fairfax County, Virginia.

### CLAY, COMMON POTTERY (Not white. See also White Clay):

- M Mineral Springs, Barbour County, Alabama.
- M McLeans, Elmore County, Alabama.
- O Edgewood, Autauga County, Alabama.
- M Spring Hill, Hempstead County, Arizona.
- O Malvern and Perla, Hot Springs County, Arizona.
- M Texarkana, Miller County, Arizona.
- M Benton, Saline County, Arizona.
- M Yalaha, Richmond and Oklahumpka, Lake County, Florida.
- O Edgar, Johnson and McMeekin, Putnam County, Florida.
- M Groveton, Columbia County, Georgia.
- M Oakwood and Gillsville, Hall County, Georgia.
- M Williams Mill, Crawford County, Georgia.
- M Bogert, Oconee County, Georgia.
- O In Chattanooga, Clarke, Glascock, Washington and White Counties, Georgia, also.
- M Hickman, Fulton County, Kentucky.
- M Columbus, Hickman County, Kentucky.
- O Scale Palma and Hardin, Marshall County, Kentucky.
- O Waco and Byeetown, Madison County, Kentucky.
- O Bonnieville, Hart County, Kentucky.
- M Risedfield, La Salle Parish, Louisiana.
- O Cecil County, Maryland.
- M In Baltimore, Allegany, Frederick and Washington Counties, Maryland.

M Stoutsville, Monroe County, Missouri.  
 M Versailles, Morgan County, Missouri.  
 M St. Charles, St. Charles County, Missouri.  
 M Harrisonville, Cass County, Missouri.  
 M Regina, Jefferson County, Missouri.  
 M Gainville, Ozark County, Missouri.  
 O In Copper, Franklin, Henry, Jasper, Johnson, Linn, Livingston, Marion, Scott, Stoddard, Texas, Vernon Counties, Missouri, also.  
 M Luthers, Buncombe County, North Carolina.  
 O In Burke, Gaston, Lincoln, Randolph, Chatham, Johnston, Moore, Union and Wilkes Counties, North Carolina, also.  
 M Granville and elsewhere, Alken County, South Carolina.  
 O In Kershaw, Lexington and Richland Counties, South Carolina, also.  
 M Hico and Hollow Rock, Carroll County, Tennessee.  
 O La Grange, Fayette County, Tennessee.  
 O Grand Junction, Hardeman County, Tennessee.  
 O Henry and Pryear, Henry County, Tennessee.  
 O Summit, James County, Tennessee.  
 O Pinson, Madison County, Tennessee.  
 O Graysville, Rhea County, Tennessee.  
 O In Hanover, Henrico, King William Counties, Virginia.  
 M Bridgeport, Harrison County, West Virginia.  
 M Ravenswood, Jackson County, West Virginia.  
 M Morgantown, Monongalia County, West Virginia.  
 M Parkersburg, Wood County, West Virginia.  
 O Elkins, Randolph County.

#### CLAY, WHITE (for Pottery, Paper, etc.), KAOLIN, etc.:

M Valley Head and elsewhere, DeKalb County, Alabama.  
 O Rock Run, Cherokee County, Alabama.  
 O Pegram, Colbert County, Alabama.  
 O Gadsden, Etowah County, Alabama.  
 O Kynulga, Talladega County, Alabama.  
 O Sandy Branch, Ouchita County, Arizona.  
 O Fourche Mountain region, Pulaski County, Arizona.  
 O Gibson, Glascock County, Georgia.  
 O Cuthbert, Randolph County, Georgia.  
 O Hephzibah, Richmond County, Georgia.  
 M Butler, Taylor County, Georgia.  
 M Dry Branch, Twiggs County, Georgia.  
 M Lewiston, Gordon and McIntyre, Wilkinson County, Georgia.  
 M Laketown, Ballard County, Kentucky.  
 O Clay Switch, Graves County, Kentucky.  
 O Lenn, Rapids Parish, Louisiana.  
 O Spring Ridge, Caddo Parish, Louisiana.  
 M Bollinger and Glen Allen, Bollinger County, Missouri.  
 M Versailles, Morgan County, Missouri.  
 M Warren, Warren County, Missouri.  
 O Jackson, Cape Girardeau County, Missouri.  
 M Webster, Jackson County, North Carolina.  
 O Franklin, Macon County, North Carolina.  
 O Penland, Mitchell County, North Carolina.  
 O Almond and Bryson City, Swain County, North Carolina.  
 O Tahlequah, Cherokee County, Oklahoma.  
 M Aiken and Bath, Aiken County, South Carolina.  
 M Columbia, Richmond County, South Carolina.  
 M Tennessee Kaolin Mines, Stewart County, Tennessee.  
 O Sparta, Henry County, Tennessee.  
 O Lenkey, Edwards County, Texas.  
 O Oak Level, Henry County, Virginia.  
 M Kaolin, Cold Spring, Pkin and elsewhere, Augusta County, Virginia.  
 O In Amelia, Amherst, Nelson, Nottoway, Cumberland, Prince Edward, Fauquier, Henrico, Smyth and Wythe Counties, Virginia, also.

#### FELDSPAR:

M Hissop, Coosa County, Alabama.  
 O Bradley, Jones County, Georgia.  
 O Eatonton, Putnam County, Georgia.  
 O Forsythe, Monroe County, Georgia.  
 M Woodstock, Granite and Hollofield, Baltimore County, Maryland.  
 M Laurel, Montgomery County, Maryland.  
 M Conowingo, Cecil County, Maryland.  
 M Spruce Pine, Mitchell County, North Carolina.  
 A Bells, Bedford County, Virginia.  
 A Prospect, Prince Edward County, Virginia.  
 M Jona, Ste. Genevieve County, Missouri.  
 M O'Quinn, Fayette County, Texas.

#### FLUORSPAR:

M Crane, Marion and Mexico, Crittenden County, Kentucky.  
 M Salem, Livingston County, Kentucky.  
 A Spring Station, Woodford County, Kentucky.  
 O Princeton, Caldwell County, Kentucky.  
 O Morton's Mill, Fayette County, Kentucky.  
 O Ambrose, Jessamin County, Kentucky.  
 O Cumberland, Alleghany County, Maryland.  
 A Carthage, Smith County, Tennessee.  
 O Watauga Point, Carter County, Tennessee.

O In Truesdale and Wilson Counties, Tennessee.  
 O Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, West Virginia.

#### FULLERS EARTH:

M Klondike and Fair Play, Saline County, Arkansas.  
 M Midway, Jaimison and Quincy, Gadsden County, Florida.  
 M Ellenton, Manatee County, Florida.  
 O Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida.  
 O High Falls, Columbia County, Florida.  
 O Rock Bluff, Liberty County, Florida.  
 M Pikes Peak, Twiggs County, Georgia.  
 M Dry Branch, Twiggs County, Georgia.  
 M Ottapulgas, Decatur County, Georgia.  
 O Groveton, Columbia County, Georgia.  
 O Burleson, Fayette, Smith, Washington and Cherokee Counties, Georgia, also.  
 M Sommerville, Burleson County, Texas.

#### GLASS-SAND:

O Gate City and Trussville, Jefferson County, Alabama.  
 O Gulon, Izard County, Arkansas.  
 M Ruddells, Arkansas.  
 M Tarpon Springs, Hillsboro County, Florida.  
 Lumber City, Telfair County, Georgia.  
 M Beeky Creek, Calloway County, Kentucky.  
 M Olive Hill and Lawton, Carter County, Kentucky.  
 M Tip Top, Hardin County, Kentucky.  
 M Ludlow, Kenton County, Kentucky.  
 M Opelousa, Louisiana.  
 A Robinson, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.  
 M Hancock, Washington County, Maryland.  
 M Horn Island and elsewhere, Tishomingo County, Mississippi.  
 M Hickory and Roff, Oklahoma.  
 M Klondike, Grays Summit and Pacific, Franklin County, Missouri.  
 M Crystal City, Jefferson County, Missouri.  
 M Jackson, Cape Girardeau County, Missouri.  
 M Black and Ulmers, Barnwell County, South Carolina.  
 M Pee Dee, Clarendon County, South Carolina.  
 M La Grange, Fayette County, Tennessee.  
 O Coal Creek, Anderson County, Tennessee.  
 O Chilhowee, Blount County, Tennessee.  
 O Saulsbury, Hardeman County, Tennessee.  
 O Knoxville, Knox County, Tennessee.  
 M Catawba Mountain, Roanoke County, Virginia.  
 M Mendota, Virginia.  
 O Kermitt, Scott County, Virginia.  
 O Stapleton Mills, Amherst County, Virginia.  
 O Greenville, Augusta County, Virginia.  
 O Balcony Falls, Rockbridge County, Virginia.  
 M Sturgis, Monongalia County, West Virginia.  
 M Berkeley Springs, Morgan County, West Virginia.  
 M Green Spring, Hampshire County, West Virginia.  
 M Corinth, Holmes and Independence, Preston County, West Virginia.  
 M Silica, Randolph County, West Virginia.  
 M Grafton, Taylor County, West Virginia.  
 M Craddock, Upshur County, West Virginia.

#### GRAHAMITE:

M Moulin Mine and Imposom Valley, Atoka County, Oklahoma.  
 A Christina, Randolph County, Alabama.  
 O Jackfork Valley (10 miles west of Tuskahome) Pushmataha County, Oklahoma.  
 O Loco, Stephens County, Oklahoma.  
 M Parkersburg (25 miles southeast), Ritchie County, West Virginia.

#### GRAPHITE:

M Ashland, Clay County, Alabama.  
 M Mountain Creek, Chilton County, Alabama.  
 O Rockford and Goodwater, Coosa County, Alabama.  
 O Bluehill, Tallapoosa County, Alabama.  
 M Barritts Mountain, Alexander County, North Carolina.  
 A Kings Mountain Mine, Cleveland County, North Carolina.  
 O Waynesville, Haywood County, North Carolina.  
 O Graphiteville, McDowell County, North Carolina.  
 O Method, Wake County, North Carolina.  
 O Lene Grove, Ilano County, Texas.  
 O Buck Mountain, Albemarle County, Virginia.  
 O Front Royal, Warren County, Virginia.

#### GYPSCUM:

A Tokio, Pike County, Arkansas.  
 O Panasoffce, Sumter County, Florida.  
 O Rayburns Salt Works, Bienville Parish, Louisiana.  
 O Lake Charles, Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana.  
 O Grand View, Caldwell Parish, Louisiana.  
 O Pine Prairie, St. Landry Parish, Louisiana.  
 A Cato, Rankin County, Mississippi.  
 M Homestead and Watonga, Blaine County, Oklahoma.  
 Cement, Cado County, Oklahoma.  
 Okarche, Canadian County, Oklahoma.  
 Rush Springs, Grady County, Oklahoma.  
 Eldorado, Jackson County, Oklahoma.



- Peckham, Kay County, Oklahoma.  
 Quinlin, Woodward County, Oklahoma.  
 O In Harmon, Stephens and Washita Counties, Oklahoma, also.  
 M Acme and Quanah, Hardeman County, Texas.  
 M Hamlin, Jones County, Texas.  
 O Kiowa Peak, Stonewall County, Texas.  
 M Saltville, N. Holston and Chatham Hill, Smyth County, Virginia.  
 M Palastereo, Washington County, Virginia.
- HALLOYSITE:**  
 M Sulphur Springs, De Kalb County, Alabama.  
 O Stevenson, Jackson County, Alabama.  
 O Calera, Shelby County, Alabama.  
 O Gore, Chattahoochee County, Georgia.  
 M Rising Fawn, Dade County, Georgia.  
 O In Floyd, Fulton, Catoosa, Cherokee and Walker Counties, Georgia.
- INFUSORIAL EARTH (Kieselquhr, Tripoli, Diatomaceous Earth, Infusorial Earth):**  
 M Enstis, Lake County, Florida.  
 M Lyons Creek, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.  
 O In Miocene formation in Anne Arundel, Charles and Calvert Counties, Maryland.  
 M Dalton, Charlton County, Missouri.  
 M Racine and Seneca, Newton County, Missouri.  
 O Hillsboro, Jefferson County, Missouri.  
 O Ottawa County, Oklahoma.  
 M Salters Depot, Williamsburg County, South Carolina.  
 M Wilmot, King George County, Virginia.  
 O Greenland Wharf, Layton, Carters Wharf and other points along the Rapahannock River in King George and Essex Counties, Virginia.  
 O Richmond, Henrico County, Virginia.
- MANGANESE PYROLUSITE (Manganiferous Iron Ore, not included):**  
 A Cushman, Independence County, Arkansas.  
 A Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas.  
 M Cartersville, Emerson and Rowland Spring, Barlow County, Georgia.  
 M Can Spring, Floyd County, Georgia.  
 A Brookville, Montgomery County, Maryland.  
 A In Washington County (near Harpers Ferry), Maryland.  
 O Point-of-Rocks, Frederick County, Maryland.  
 A Lehigh and Hunton, Coal County, Oklahoma.  
 O McCormick, Abbeville County, South Carolina.  
 O Breezewood, Greenwood County, South Carolina.  
 A Elizabethtown, Carter County, Tennessee.  
 O Del Rio, Cooke County, Tennessee.  
 M Stapleton, Amherst County, Virginia.  
 M Crimora Station, Augusta County, Virginia.  
 A Troutville, Botetourt County, Virginia.  
 M Evington, Mt. Athos and Otter River, Campbell County, Virginia.  
 A Midway Mills and Warminster, Nelson County, Virginia.  
 A Stanleyton, Page County, Virginia.  
 M Powells Fort, Shenandoah County, Virginia.  
 A Sugar Grove, Smythe County, Virginia.  
 M Happy Creek, Warren County, Virginia.  
 A Wytheville, Wythe County, Virginia.
- MERCURY:**  
 M Terlingua, Sandy Butte and McKinney Springs, Brewster County, Texas.  
 O Presidio County, Texas, also.
- MICA (Muscovite):**  
 M Bowden, Clay County, Alabama.  
 M Wedoce, Randolph County, Alabama.  
 O Micaville, Cleburne County, Alabama.  
 O Magnet Cove, Hot Springs County, Arkansas.  
 A Elberton, Elbert County, Georgia.  
 A Gainesville, Hall County, Alabama.  
 M Tworun, Lumpkin County, Alabama.  
 M Blairsville, DeLonga and elsewhere, Union County, Alabama.  
 A Seagssville and Woodstock, Howard County, Maryland.  
 A Laurel, Montgomery County, Maryland.  
 M At various points in Ashe, Buncombe, Burke, Cleveland, Gaston, Haywood, Jackson, Lincoln, Macon, Mitchell, Rutherford, Stokes, Watanga and Yancey Counties, North Carolina.  
 A Anderson, Anderson County, South Carolina.  
 M Reedy, Greenville County, South Carolina.  
 O Dahlberg, El Paso County, Texas.  
 M Amelia and Jetersville, Amelia County, Virginia.  
 A New London, Bedford County, Virginia.  
 A Goochland, Goochland County, Virginia.  
 A Hewlett, Hanover County, Virginia.  
 A Ridgeway, Henry County, Virginia.  
 A Chatham, Pittsylvania County, Virginia.
- MOLYBDENITE:**  
 Haile Mine, Lancaster County, South Carolina.
- MONAZITE and Other Rare Earth Minerals:**

- M Bridgewater, Brindletown, Connellys Spring, etc., Burke County, North Carolina.  
 M Belwood, Caser, Lawndate, Mooresboro, etc., Cleveland County, North Carolina.  
 M Cherryville, Gaston County, North Carolina.  
 M Statesville, Bethany Church, Iredell County, North Carolina.  
 M Mars Hills, Democrat, Madison County, North Carolina.  
 M Ellenboro, Oak Springs, Rutherford, etc., Rutherford County, North Carolina.  
 O Zirconia, Henderson County, North Carolina.  
 O Ray Mine, Yancey County, North Carolina.  
 O Wiseman Mine, Spruce Pine and other points, Mitchell County, North Carolina.  
 O Amelia C. H., Amelia County, Virginia.  
 O Marietta, Greenville County, South Carolina.  
 O Barringer Hill, Llano County, Texas.  
 M Gaffney, Cherokee County, South Carolina.  
 O In Anderson, Laurens, Oconee, Pickens and Spartansburg Counties, South Carolina.
- OTHER—Red and Brown:**  
 M Attalla, Etowah County, Alabama.  
 A Tishomingo County, Mississippi.  
 O Amazonia, Andrew County, Missouri.  
 O Highman Mills, Jackson County, Missouri.  
 M Riverton, Warren County, Virginia.
- OTHER—YELLOW:**  
 M Noosada Station, Elmore County, Alabama.  
 O In Antauga, Fayette, Marion and Tuscaloosa Counties.  
 M Cartersville, Bartow County, Georgia.  
 M Laketon and Wycliffe, Ballard County, Kentucky.  
 M Marion, Crittenden County, Kentucky.  
 M Paducah, McCracken County, Kentucky.  
 O Highland Landing, Marshall County, Kentucky.  
 M Catoctin, Frederick County, Maryland.  
 O In Anne Arundel and Prince George Counties, Maryland.  
 A Iuka, Tishomingo County, Mississippi.  
 O Knobmaster, Johnson County, Missouri.  
 O Calhoun, Henry County, Missouri.  
 O In Buchanan, Lafayette, Ray and Ozark Counties, Missouri.  
 A Bedford City, Bedford County, Virginia.  
 A Bermuda Hundred, Chesterfield County, Virginia.  
 A Leesburg, Loudon County, Virginia.  
 A Stanleyton and Marksville, Page County, Virginia.  
 A Keezleton and elsewhere, Rockingham County, Virginia.  
 O Harpers Ferry and Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, Virginia.  
 O In Cabell, Hardy, Lewis, Pendleton and Wayne Counties, West Virginia.
- PHOSPHATE ROCK:**  
 M Veto, Limestone County, Alabama.  
 M Batesville, Independence County, Arkansas.  
 O St. Joe, Searey County, Arkansas.  
 M Clark, Newberry and elsewhere, Alachua County, Florida.  
 M Floral City, Hernando and Istachatta, Citrus County, Florida.  
 M Fort White, Columbia County, Florida.  
 M Bay City, Hernando County, Florida.  
 M Plant City, Hillsboro County, Florida.  
 M Anthony and Dunellon, Marion County, Florida.  
 M Bartow, Fort Meade, Mulberry and elsewhere, Polk County, Florida.  
 A Hull, De Sota County, Florida.  
 A Buda, Orange County, Florida.  
 M Midway, Woodford County, Kentucky.  
 M Coosaw River tributaries, Ashley and Edisto River Basin, South Carolina.  
 O Wando and Cooper River Basins, South Carolina.  
 W. Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee.  
 Parsons, Decatur County, Tennessee.  
 Wales, Giles County, Tennessee.  
 Centerville, Togg and Swan Bluff, Hickman County, Tennessee.  
 Big Swan, Lewis County, Tennessee.  
 Mt. Pleasant and elsewhere, Maury County, Tennessee.  
 Lick Creek, Perry County, Tennessee.  
 Roma, Putnam County, Tennessee.  
 Gallatin and Rogana, Sumner County, Tennessee.  
 Brentwood and Franklin, Williamson County, Tennessee.
- PYRITE:**  
 A Pyriton, Clay County, Alabama.  
 O Dahlonga, Lumpkin County, Alabama.  
 O Elkmont, Limestone County, Alabama.  
 A Hot Springs, Garland County, Arkansas.  
 M Villa Rica, Bremen and Reeds Mountain, Carroll County, Georgia.  
 M Creighton and Ball Ground, Cherokee County, Georgia.  
 A Acworth, Cobb County, Georgia.  
 A Westbrook, Haralson County, Georgia.  
 A Dahlonga, Lumpkin County, Georgia.  
 A Hiram, Paulding County, Georgia.  
 O In Barton, Dawson, Greene, McDuffie, Murray, Oglethorpe, White Counties, Georgia.

- O In Anne Arundel, Montgomery and Prince George Counties, Maryland.
- M Rola, Phelps County, Missouri.
- M Kelso, Scott County, Missouri.
- M Horrellton and Leslie Mine, Franklin County, Missouri.
- A Kings Mountain, Cleveland County, North Carolina.
- A Bessemer City, Gaston County, North Carolina.
- O Colossus, Union County, North Carolina.
- O Gold Hill, Rowan County, North Carolina.
- M Kershaw County, South Carolina.
- O In Chesterfield, Lancaster, Spartansburg, Union and York Counties, South Carolina.
- M Stony Creek, Carter County, Tennessee.
- O In Cheatham, Greene and Moore Counties, North Carolina.
- M Mineral, Louisa County, Virginia.
- M Monarat, Carroll County, Virginia.
- M Austinville, Wytbe County, Virginia.
- M Dumfries, Prince William County, Virginia.
- O In Botetourt, Buckingham, Culpeper, Dinwiddie, Fauquier, Goochland, Montgomery, Floyd, Orange, Rockbridge, Spotsylvania and Stafford Counties, Virginia.

**QUARTZ AND SILICA:**

- M Trussville, Jefferson County, Alabama.
- M Crystal Springs, Montgomery County, Arkansas.
- A Glen Morris and Woodstock, Baltimore County, Maryland.
- M Flintville and Deer Creek, Harford County, Maryland.
- M Louisville, Carroll County, Maryland.
- A Montgomery County, Maryland.
- A Mariottville, Howard County, Maryland.
- A Ranger, Cherokee County, North Carolina.
- M Mt. Holly, Gaston County, North Carolina.
- M Kings Creek, Cherokee County, South Carolina.
- M Iron City, Tennessee.
- M In Lawrence and Wayne Counties, Tennessee.

**RUTILE, ILMENITE, NELSONITE, Etc.:**

- O Magnet Cove, Hot Springs County, Arkansas.
- O Shooting Creek, Clay County, North Carolina.
- O In Mason, Alexander and Iredell Counties, North Carolina.
- O Lenoir, Caldwell County, North Carolina.
- O Barringer Hill, Llano County, Texas.
- O Fly Gap, Mason County, Texas.
- M Roseland and Arrington, Nelson County, Virginia.
- M Peers, Goochland County, Virginia.
- M Gouldin, Hanover County, Virginia.

**SAMARSKITE AND OTHER YTTRIUM:**

- O Wiseman and other mica mines, Mitchell County, North Carolina.
- O Brindelton, Burke County, North Carolina.
- O Barringer Hill, Llano County, Texas.

**SIENNA:**

- O Oxford, Cherokee County, Alabama.

**STRONTIANITE (and Celestine):**

- O White, Pike County, Arkansas.
- O Burnet, Burnet County, Texas.
- O Austin (near) Travis County, Texas.
- O Cedar Cliff, Mineral County, West Virginia.

**TETRADYMIT:**

- O Silver Hill, Davidson County, North Carolina.
- O Asbury Mine, Montgomery County, North Carolina.
- O In Burke, Cabarus, Gasto and McDowell Counties, North Carolina.

**UMBER:**

- Troutdale, Grayson County, Virginia.
- Luray, Page County, Virginia.

**URANITE, URANOPHATE and Other Uranium Minerals:**

- O Penland and Spruce Pine, Michell County, North Carolina.

**WARELITE:**

- O Coal City, St. Clair County, Alabama.

**WOLFRANITE:**

- O Irish Creek, Rockbridge County Virginia.

**ZIRCON AND ZIRCONIA ORES:**

- M Zirconia, Henderson County, Virginia.
- O Sterling, Iredell County, North Carolina.
- O In Burke, McDowell and Rutherford Counties, North Carolina.
- O Amelia, Amelia County, Virginia.
- O Ashland, Hanover County, Virginia.

**Planters Establish Schools for Negro Tenants.**

Yazoo City, Miss., December 16—[Special.]—Prof. Bura Bilhun, State supervisor of the negro schools for Mississippi, has announced that as many as 12 negro schools have been built on plantations in various parts of the Mississippi Delta by planters who have the matter of the educational advancement of their negro tenants at heart. Many more of the planters are considering the same course in caring for the education of their tenants without asking aid of the county or State.

**THE HEMP COMPANY OF AMERICA.****Kentucky Growers Plan Hemp Cultivation—Corporation Proposes \$150,000 Breaking Mill.**

Referring to plans under consideration for the development of the hemp industry in Kentucky, John R. Humphrey, head of Department of Markets, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., writes to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD:

"The Hemp Company of America, with 2500 shares of no par value, is interested in building a power hemp-breaking mill at Lexington or some other city in the Bluegrass area whenever 5000 acres of hemp can be assured. This mill will have a capacity of 10,000 acres per year on double shift, and is expected to cost \$150,000, requiring a site of 15 acres, part of which will be yard for hemp stalks. The mill machinery will be similar to that used in the largest hemp mill in Wisconsin, at Brandon, but the plant here is estimated to be of twice the capacity of that mill. The mill buildings will cover 70,000 square feet, and be built of fire-proof construction except ricking shed, for storing hemp stalks immediately required for breaking. This shed will be built of wood. The mill is to include engine-room, kiln dryer, breaking-room, scutching-room and warehouses.

"In connection with this mill it is proposed to organize the Kentucky Hemp Growers' Association, with a permanent paid secretary, who will represent the farmers and superintend location of acreage, processes of growing and retting for machine handling, and act as a committee of one for farmers in certifying the grades of hemp fiber produced by the mill. It is hoped by establishing a laboratory in connection with this mill that hemp production may be greatly benefited through standardization of fiber and through extension of its uses by the discovery of new methods of treatment and the consequent expansion of the field of hemp fiber in commerce. The whole subject of hemp culture and marketing is intended to be treated as a scientific subject, hemp being looked upon at the present time as a fiber with much greater possibilities than have so far been developed.

"The establishment of this mill depends entirely upon the willingness of the farmers to produce 5000 acres of hemp in the coming year. Progress toward this has already been made sufficient to warrant the feeling that the project will be successful."

**Louisiana to Have Car Works.**

Steel tank cars, gondolas, flat cars and other similar metal products will be manufactured in Louisiana by the General American Tank Car Corporation of Chicago and New York. The company will build a plant with steel foundry and machine shop, about \$1,000,000 to be invested.

The plant site is on the Mississippi River, 20 miles above New Orleans, where a number of important and large industrial enterprises have been established during the past year. Max Epstein, president of the company, is in New Orleans completing arrangements for this new branch plant.

At East Chicago, Ind., the company has car works employing 2500 men, besides two smaller plants at Sand Springs, Okla., and Warren, O. The Louisiana plant is intended to serve trade demands in the South, besides developing an export business with Europe and Latin America.

**Community Service to Be Perpetuated.**

In sending to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD a well-written and interesting booklet on Southport, N. C., "The Town That Found Itself," Bertrand Brown of the War Camp Community Service, New York, writes:

"We are sending you a story telling how the war developed one small American town down South. The town is Southport, N. C. "Reading the records piled up here at headquarters, we note instance after instance of war-made Southports.

"The workers of War Camp Community Service believe that revolutions of the sort described in 'The Town That Found Itself' should be fostered here in America, and under the title, Community Service, Inc., they are perpetrating this organization to this end. Communities don't want to slump back and grow in on themselves. They are interested in hearing that it is not necessary."

# System of Tenantry Increased in South Under Low Cotton Prices

By HARVIE JORDAN.

Prior to the war between the States, 60 years ago, there was practically no such thing as tenantry in the South. The great masses of the white population in the cotton-growing States were landowners, prosperous and contented. The four years of war culminated in financial disaster to Southern landowners, and many thousands of those who wore the gray in a lost cause returned to their native homes bankrupt in pocket and shattered in health. Cotton was the only crop which would give credit to these broken and scarred heroes, who without money or homes were compelled to face a hard and bitter struggle of existence for themselves, their loved ones and their country. The foundation of tenantry was then laid in the South upon a wide and extended scale. Planting cotton so as to get credit for supplies to subsist upon and drawing food from the West and clothing from New England, profit in cotton growing was impossible, and the inevitable drift toward a higher percentage of tenantry in the South was an absolute certainty.

For 50 years after the Civil War this condition has gone on in the face of low-priced cotton, until now practically one-half of all the lands cultivated in the South is done by tenantry. In some of the States the percentage of tenant farming is greater than 50 per cent of the whole.

The man who engages in the only industry ever delegated to man by the God of the Universe, and who does not own the roof over his head or the vine which shades his doorstep, is not the man out of whom the strong and stalwart American citizen can be made.

The only pure type of the Anglo-Saxon race in the United States now left live in these Southern States which grow cotton. The nation, as well as the South, should be deeply interested in not only maintaining the pure type of that race which made the Constitution and the American Republic the greatest nation on earth, but the members of that race should be kept strong, prosperous and capable at all times for rendering the highest and most efficient service in our future destiny. Every white cotton farmer in

the South should be a landowner, whether his farm be large or small. Southern agriculture cannot progress as it should under the handicap of tenantry and its attendant evils of illiteracy.

One of the great purposes of the American Cotton Association is to lift the white tenant from every rented hearthstone and drive out forever the curse of illiteracy. This single plank in the platform of the association should receive the prompt co-operation and support of every man, woman and child throughout the South, no matter what their avocation in life may be.

The success of the cotton farmers in the future, whether they be tenants or landlords, depend upon the profitable marketing of each year's cotton crop. The successful handling of any great industry is a man's job. It cannot be left to chance, indifference or hope.

We have left the marketing and prices of cotton for the past 50 years to faith and the control of the other fellow, and we have the result demonstrated in one long, never-ending system of agricultural slavery, illiteracy, increasing tenantry and poverty.

Conditions over which the organized cotton trade had no control for the past three years has rendered the rank and file of the cotton growers more independent than they have been for half a century. They have felt the palatable taste of good prices and enjoyed a short respite from freedom from the hardships of debt and hard living.

It is imperative that existing conditions be made to continue and be improved upon. It can only be done by concrete business organizations of the farmers and their allied business interests under the leadership of the American Cotton Association. Each township, each county and each State must unite under their State Division Association and give that full and complete support which will guarantee success. No half-hearted, indifferent co-operation will do. But strong, vigorous, active co-operation will free the South and make her people happy and prosperous.

Certainly the end justifies the effort.

## Citrus Fruit Industry Assuming Importance in South Texas.

McAllen, Tex., December 19.—[Special.]—It is estimated that more than \$200,000 worth of citrus fruits will be shipped to market from South Texas this season. Most of this production will be supplied by the groves in the lower Rio Grande Valley, although considerable quantities of oranges and grapefruit are grown at Falfurrias and in other localities north of here. It is expected that within the next few years the citrus fruit industry of this extreme southern part of the United States will become a big source of revenue. Many young orchards will be in bearing soon.

For many years, even before the railroad was built into this section, there were orange, lemon and grapefruit trees growing in yards and bearing delicious fruits. Since the valley has been settled up and is inhabited by a class of progressive farmers from all sections of the United States, including some experienced citrus growers from California and Florida, the citrus crop is forging ahead.

During the past four years the citrus growers of the Rio Grande section have been grading their trees and selecting the best stock to grow from. It is estimated that during the past two years 50,000 trees have been planted in the extreme lower valley, from Brownsville to Donna.

Rio Grande Valley grapefruit from this section is said to be a very superior product, in that it is almost as sweet as the orange and can be eaten without sugar. Dealers from all sections have in steady orders for Rio Grande Valley grapefruit. The fruit excels not only in taste, but also is larger than the average.

Oranges and lemons raised in the Rio Grande Valley are up to the standard, and all varieties that grow in California or Florida grow in this region. The citrus crop as a whole is attracting citrus growers from other States very rapidly, and while the industry is in its infancy here, at the present rate of development it will be only a few years until the crop will be valued at millions

of dollars, it is expected. It takes only four years for the citrus tree to bear, and a six-year-old orchard bears abundantly. The marketing problem has yet to be worked out, but with the coming of experienced growers this is expected to be accomplished with little difficulty.

## Muscadine Grape Culture in Alabama.

Auburn, Ala., December 20.—[Special.]—Under the direction of the Home Demonstration Department of the Alabama Extension Service, 150 club girls and women selected from 10 counties in Alabama have taken up the culture of the Muscadine grape. Three thousand vines have been purchased as a start, which gives each member 20 vines, occupying about one-fifth of an acre. The vines if properly taken care of are expected to bear fruit in about two years. The counties in which the experiments are being carried on are Dallas, Perry, Montgomery, Lee, Talladega, Bullock, Geneva, Escambia, Mobile and Baldwin. From numerous varieties, the Thomas and the Scuppernon have been selected as best suited to Alabama conditions.

It is probable that the efforts of the club work in Alabama at first will be confined to the making of grape juice. It is felt that the Muscadine grape industry can be developed into a leading position among the fruit industries of the South, and will afford a profitable means of utilizing at least a portion of the vast area of cut-over pine lands in the southeastern States.

## Mississippi Hog Shipments.

Yazoo City, Miss., December 18.—[Special.]—Grenada, Miss., probably holds this year's hog shipment record in Mississippi, 63 cars having recently been shipped from that city co-operatively under the management of the county agent. At the same time, Marion county, Mississippi, claims to have the biggest hog in the world from a monetary standpoint, R. A. Russell of Columbia, Miss., having recently purchased from the White Stock Farm near Dayton, O., a Duroc boar at the price of \$32,000.



### Conservation of Gas and Oil to Be Emphasized.

Austin, Tex., December 20—[Special.]—Recently one well in the Eastland county field blew off about 300,000,000 feet of gas before the oil began to flow. That represented absolute waste. And it is only one instance of what is going on in the West Texas oil fields.

Dallas, Fort Worth and other cities of North Texas which depend upon natural gas are being supplied, in part, from the Oklahoma fields. The other part is not supplied. For the past half-dozen years each recurring winter brings trouble with the gas supply for these cities; but with this immense waste within a comparatively short distance, no effort has been made to secure the gas to supplement the supply from Oklahoma.

Major G. S. Butte, chief supervisor of the oil and gas division of the State Railroad Commission, has been noting the waste of gas and endeavoring to bring about such reform as will result in conservation. He has authority to order the wells closed down unless there is provision for saving and utilizing the gas, but he hesitates to do this, as it will probably result in ruining the well.

Other methods having failed, he has decided to call a conference of the gaspipe line managers and of the oil producers of the field, listen to their arguments and suggestions, and then take such action as will result in saving the gas, no matter what may become of the wells.

It is not always certain just how much gas will be encountered in a well. Some produce an immense quantity; others very little. The well cited was, of course, exceptionally large as a gas producer.

The oil men contend that they are in the oil business, and not that of gas, and that it is not just to require them to make provision for gas, which may be a waste of effort.

The oil and gas division of the Railroad Commission has divided the State into seven districts, with a deputy supervisor in each. The conservation rules which have been adopted are to be strictly enforced, and the waste of oil will be held to a minimum. The rules are not very highly regarded by the oil producers, but there has been no effort to contest them as yet.

### To Determine Gas and Mineral Resources of a Mississippi County.

Yazoo City, Miss., December 14—[Special.]—The Board of Supervisors of Washington County, Mississippi, has applied to the geological department of the United States Government for a survey of that county.

"Natural gas has been discovered over a large area," writes the board to the Federal department, "practically over the entire county, which represents about 900 square miles. In addition to gas, there have been several salt wells and a trace of asphalt, according to the analysis made by a New York chemist.

"In addition to this, there are several elevations or domes covering an area of 15 or 20 acres each. This county being perfectly level, it is difficult for us to account for these elevations, except that they are attributed to the same causes that obtain in the Texas and Louisiana oil fields. We have had one of our citizens make an investigation of the fields in Texas and Louisiana and find a great similarity. Your attention is also called to the fact that the analysis of gas made by the Bureau of Standards is almost identical with the analysis of gas taken from the Terrebonne and Caddo fields."

### Kentucky Oil Output for 1919 Estimated at 7,500,000 Barrels.

Beattyville, Ky., December 19—[Special.]—A tenfold expansion in oil development in Kentucky since 1916 is the estimate of the increase given by Willard R. Jilson, deputy commissioner of geology and forestry. Mr. Jilson is of the opinion that the output for the State this year will be 7,500,000 barrels of crude oil, while the revenue will approximate \$22,000,000. The many fine pools discovered in the different sections of the State have attracted hundreds of operators and thousands of laborers for the oil and gas regions.

In Lee county several new fields have been opened within the past few weeks, but so far the most promising is the Big Sinking pool, which has shown many good producing wells. Oil development has now reached nearly 100 of the 120 counties in the State, and pipe lines are being extended into practically every section.

### Development Operations Continue in Tampico District in Face of Unsettled Conditions.

Tampico, Mexico, December 17—[Special.]—Notwithstanding the uncertain condition of the oil industry in Mexico, preparations continue to go forward for an enlargement of development operations by many of the American and other foreign companies. Several million dollars are being invested in the construction of new pipe lines, erection of refineries and topping plants, building of terminals, loading stations and storage tanks. Every steamship from the United States brings big quantities of material and machinery for these proposed improvements. All the way along the Gulf coast between Tampico and Tuxpam are to be witnessed scenes of great industrial activity. Thousands of Mexicans are employed in the different construction and oil camps. It is asserted that if the Mexican Government would assume a more friendly and encouraging attitude toward the foreign interests that are doing so much toward bringing prosperity and enlightenment to this part of Mexico, the scope of development in this region would be quickly increased almost immeasurably.

The Agwi Oil Co., subsidiary of the Atlantic Gulf & West Indies Steamship Co., is assembling material for the construction of a wharf at Chijol. It is announced that this company will begin the construction of its proposed large topping plant at Tecamate in a short time. E. R. Lederer, superintendent of the refinery department of the company, is on the ground. It is building pipe lines and telephone lines, installing pumping plants and erecting storage tanks.

The Island Oil & Transport Co. has just received a large shipment of materials for its refinery and other improvements that it is constructing at Palo Blanco. This company expects to export approximately 900,000 barrels of petroleum to the United States during the present month.

### Quicksilver Production in United States for Third Quarter 1919.

According to F. L. Ransome of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, producers in the United States reported for the period July 1 to September 30, inclusive, a total output of 5207 flasks of quicksilver, of 75 pounds net each. It is estimated that three or four small operators in California and two or three in Nevada, from whom no returns have yet been received, may have produced from 10 to 20 flasks, and that it will be sufficiently accurate, pending final figures for the entire year, to consider the total production for the third quarter as 5225 flasks. This is an increase of 1285 flasks as compared with the second quarter, or about 32 per cent. The total production in 1918 was 32,883 flasks. As the production for the first three quarters of 1919 has been only 15,125 flasks, if the total for the year is to equal that of 1918, the output for the fourth quarter will have to amount to 17,758 flasks. This is far beyond any reasonable expectation, and the outlook at present indicates that the total production for 1919 will be about 20,000 flasks. Sixteen mines were reported as productive during the third quarter, or the same number as in the second quarter. Of the 5207 flasks reported, 3903 flasks were produced in California, 1209 in Texas, 71 in Nevada and 24 in Oregon.

Quicksilver reported on hand at the mines or in transit to market at the end of the quarter amounted to 2185 flasks, as against 1635 flasks at the end of the second quarter and 2800 flasks at the end of the first quarter.

The average monthly prices of quicksilver in San Francisco for the first nine months of 1919 as quoted in the Mining and Scientific Press were as follows:

January .....	\$103.75	June .....	\$94.40
February .....	90.00	July .....	100.00
March .....	72.80	August .....	103.00
April .....	73.12	September .....	102.60
May .....	84.80		

As compared with the prices in all previous years, except 1874, these prices are extraordinarily high, yet the output for the year does not seem likely to surpass the 20,524 flasks produced in 1912, when the average price was only \$42.05 a flask.

A steamboat line between Miami, Fla., and New York and from Miami to Havana is announced. The first vessel for the line is expected to be ready for service by January 1.

# The Zinc Concentrates of East Tennessee

INCREASED PRODUCTION OF A METAL WHICH IS ASSUMING A PLACE OF GREATER IMPORTANCE IN AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

By GEORGE S. HARNEY.

Nashville, Tenn., December 15.

Zinc is being mined in East Tennessee in tremendous quantities. Twenty-five hundred tons of zinc concentrates per month is the record of one company alone. When it is considered that these concentrates run about 60 per cent pure, and that the field of operation had for years been considered unprofitable, the record is all the more remarkable. But modern methods and a growing market are the two factors that have made possible the development of the latent resources of the State.

For many years past it has been known that the hills and valleys of the Holston and Clinch rivers contained zinc ores. And in these past years sporadic efforts to wrest the treasure from the hills have been made, but not all were crowned with success. The ores of the district are low grade, i. e., the mineral content of the rock is low and the problem is one of engineering skill rather than luck. However, those familiar with the mining game know that low-grade, sure-content ores will yield more money and prove a better investment in the long run than the will-o-the-wisp kind that show rich spots, but with the spots so far apart that starvation intervenes. Truth is, the nowadays commercial miner is not a miner at all; he is a skilled engineer and he is looking for volume in ores. He knows to a fraction the cost of installing and operating the necessary modern and costly machinery that will tear down, crush and reduce the rock and separate it from the mineral therein. He wants volume, and once found, he can easily secure the necessary capital to bring results.

And East Tennessee offers volume in ores. From Knoxville to Newport the geologists have marked the course; for 30 miles or more across the State three ribs of zinc-bearing rock offer capital and intelligence an opportunity for profit. But capital and intelligence are surely requisite to produce dividends. East Tennessee offers no opportunity for haphazard luck.

Just now zinc is the metal of the hour. The nation is being awakened to new and further uses for this metal that for years past has hid its light under a bushel and has been paraded in commercial fields under other names; for be it remembered that in time past zinc has been called almost every other name than zinc, and the general public has thereby been kept in ignorance of the utility and value of this major metal that has and will contribute so much to the world's advancement.

There were 600,000 tons of slab zinc manufactured in the United States in 1918. Practically half of this was used to coat steel sheets, wire and wire nails—a process known to the world as galvanizing; 40 per cent of the output of slab zinc is used in compounding brass; the balance, less than 10 per cent, is rolled into zinc sheets, and it is in this form that the public has a chance to recognize the metal. With the miner calling the ores jack and sulphides, the smelter men calling the pig metal spelter, with one-half of the product contributing life and long wear to steel under the name of galvanizing, and a large per cent of the production going into a compound that is later called brass, the public has had little chance to know of the sterling worth of the metal that does so much in a commercial way.

Two events in recent history, however, have contributed the fulcrum that bids fair to lift zinc to its proper sphere and give it the recognition to which it is entitled, the first being that filtering out from official channels to the effect that all the high explosives sent to Europe to win the war were sent in zinc containers. Nitroglycerin, gun cotton and TNT were carefully encased in a zinc shell before started on the important voyage; the zinc to resist the influences of the atmosphere, it being a scientific fact that zinc prevents atmospheric contact and that the content of a zinc vessel will remain therein just as first placed. Wet vegetation placed in even an open zinc can will remain saturated, while kiln-dried substances placed in a similar container will remain bone-dry for days. In this wise, zinc contributed in a silent but big way to putting the German on the right side of the Rhine.

But it was the other factor in our recent history that rendered the greatest aid in gaining substantial recognition for the metal.

The 2,500,000 of our male citizens who journeyed to ancient Gaul had present opportunity to learn that many of the better buildings of France, Belgium and Southern Germany were roofed with sheet zinc. Probing into the history of the matter, they found that some of these roofs were more than 100 years old.

To Belgium belongs the credit of developing the practice of making roofs out of pure zinc sheets. History relates that Abbe Dony from his crude plant at Liege, Belgium, rolled the first zinc sheets, and in 1813 roofed not only his factory with the metal, but also a portion of the Cathedral of St. Bartholome was covered with the same material. Because of the low cost of the material and the apparent long wear given by zinc, the practice of roofing with this material became general, and nearly all of the more permanent structures of Western Europe wear a zinc covering. The Cathedral de Ste. Clotilde at Paris, the Canterbury Cathedral, the Haymarket Theater and the Government Dock Yards of London, the University of Bonn, the Imperial Palace of Germany, are



AERIAL TRAMWAY CONVEYING ZINC ORE TO CRUSHER.

some of the noted structures wearing a zinc covering. Many of these roofs have been in service for more than 50 years, and are seemingly good for five more decades. A zinc sheet, when exposed to the atmosphere, forms a thin, hard film on the outer surface that forever seals the inner part against further contact. In Europe, the roof is made to last as long as the foundation.

It is the returning soldier, then, that is making the present-day campaign for the more extensive use of zinc. Many of these soldiers were in the building trades prior to service, some of them were architects, all of them were interested in bringing home the best practice used abroad. Zinc is the metal of the hour. Mining, smelting and rolling of zinc now has the attention of those who have heretofore been the least interested. Hence the unusual activity in the zinc-bearing district in East Tennessee.

Just now the American Zinc Co., a Tennessee corporation, is taking out the major portion of the ore in the district, although the Embury Iron Co. is reported as operating more extensively in the zinc beds that underlay the iron ores. The former company's

plant is located on the Southern Railway 14 miles east of Knoxville, and is indeed a model mining property. The plant consists of three mines, a central crushing establishment equipped with the latest machinery for the reduction of the ores, including a flotation system for the recovery of the last ounce from the tailings. The whole system is electrically equipped, the power coming by high-tension lines from the plant of the Tennessee Power Co. on the Ocoee River, a hundred miles away. The juice from this great hydro-electric plant comes across the mountains at 66,000 volts, but is stepped down to meet the demands of compressors, hoists, crushers, pumps, etc., and to furnish light for the model city of Mascot.

Mascot, although company-owned, is not a mining camp. It is a city of 3000 souls, with good stores, a picture show, a park, a golf course, a wading pool for the Mascot kiddies, fine housing conditions, and this season is opening and dedicating one of the finest school buildings in East Tennessee. In addition to these material comforts, the company employs a social welfare nurse and a community service director. Its thousand or more employes, about one-third of whom are colored, have a voice in the management in community affairs through their elected representatives. While the statement is an aside from the story proper, some day the professors of political economy and sociology may forsake their ponderous tomes of theory and teaching and come to Mascot to find them incorporated into a practical fact. Another practical economic fact, too, is the development of 25,000 horse-power out of the heretofore unused waters of the Ocoee River, demonstrating that the harness of civilization may be thrown on a hundred similar unutilized resources in the Appalachian Mountains.

East Tennessee is doing its part in augmenting the present-day demands for an increased production in zinc. The dreams of John Sevier and James Robinson, the Virginian pioneers who braved the mountain torrents and the rugged steepes abounding them, is being accomplished. These sturdy fathers visualized a land that would be self-sustaining, a land that would not only feed its increasing population, but one that would furnish its own minerals and serve the world at large from the abundance of the metals in its rugged hills. The zinc now being mined may later line a caddy of tea from Japan or China; it may cover a rehabilitated palace of Europe or furnish the sheets for the making of the eave troughs, valleys, gutters and conductor pipes as specified by the American architect who wants these accessories of the structure to last as long as the foundations.

## CONSOLIDATION OF SMALLER REFINERIES A FEATURE OF DEVELOPMENTS IN TEXAS OIL FIELDS.

### Less Wildcatting Now, But No Decrease in Formation of New Companies.

Austin, Tex., December 22—[Special.]—Although there is an apparent falling off in wildcat oil operations throughout the State, there is no decrease in the number of new petroleum companies that are being formed. This is shown by the records of charters filed day by day in the Secretary of State's office. It is stated that most of the new corporations have lease holdings in the proved fields, and that they are on a much more substantial basis than the hundreds that were organized during the period of excitement immediately following the oil discoveries in Central West Texas. It is asserted that there are more large investment interests entering Texas at this time than ever before in the history of the oil industry. Another interesting phase of the industry is the increase of the movement for the merging into or taking over of the smaller refineries by larger companies. In some instances small, independent refineries are merged into a new company, and in other cases they are absorbed by some large concern that already has well-established transportation and marketing facilities. One of the late refinery transactions was the purchase of a controlling interest in the refinery of the Liberty Refining Co. at Cisco by the Balentine Oil Corporation. It is stated that the capacity of the plant will be increased from 1000 barrels to 4000 barrels a day.

Oil scouts and investors are flocking into the South Texas territory in large numbers. In the shallow fields of Starr, Zapata and Webb counties there is great activity in leasing prospective oil

rights to land. One cause of the interest and activity in that part of the State is said to be that the winter climate is so mild and settled there that field operations may be conducted without discomfort. In the Central West Texas fields many drilling outfits are now shut down on account of the cold, disagreeable weather. At this time eight deep test wells are being drilled in the lower Rio Grande border territory, including Starr, Hidalgo, Webb, Zapata and Jim Hogg counties. The fact that oil is found in commercial quantity at a depth of 160 to 200 feet in several localities of that region is causing many wells of this kind to be drilled. In order to care for a part of the production of these shallow fields, the Texas Independent Pipe Line Co. is assembling material at Laredo for the construction of a 3000-barrel refinery to cost about \$300,000. It will be connected with the shallow fields by means of a pipe line.

According to statistics that have been compiled, the producing fields of Central West Texas, including the famous northwest extension of Burkburnett, are only beginning to show a profit over the drilling and other development costs. It is estimated that more than \$100,000,000 has been expended in drilling holes in producing territory, to say nothing of the many more millions that have gone into "dusters" in wildcat localities over the State. Besides the enormous sum represented in the drilling operations, almost untold millions of dollars have been invested in leases of oil rights to lands, from which no return whatever, in many cases, has been received and never will be received. It is shown that the men who have made the most money in the oil business are the landowners. They have profited enormously. It is this former rural element that is riding in big automobiles, spending money with amazing prodigality, and is bringing the oil industry to the attention of the world in a spectacular way. The purchasers of shares in oil companies and the inexperienced investors are not members of this newly rich class, except in rare instances.

The Magnolia Petroleum Co., the Gulf Production Co., the McMann Oil Co., the Ertel Oil Co., the Mayfair Oil Co. and the Lucky Thirteen Oil Co. are some of the operating concerns that have brought in good wells recently in the Desdemona field. Although there is some disappointment felt because of the short life of the wells in the deep-sand fields, the widening of the producing territory and high grade of the product serves to keep up the interest and activity of development work on the part of many companies.

In the heavy crude petroleum fields of the coastal territory of Texas well drilling has been greatly stimulated by the recent increase of the price of the product from \$1 to \$1.25 a barrel. It is predicted by independent operators of that region that a further advance of not less than 25 cents a barrel will be posted about January 1. It is stated that the enormous increase in the demand for fuel oil and the falling off in the imports of crude petroleum from Mexico will bring about this increase in the price.

Further relief of the congested condition of the Burkburnett field will be given by an additional pipe line which the Prairie Pipe Line Co. is preparing to build from that field to Hieldton, Okla. It is announced that this pipe line will be in addition to the one that it recently purchased from the Ryan Petroleum Co.

The discovery a few days ago of oil in a shallow well that was being drilled upon the farm of former State Senator R. B. Sturgeon, six miles northeast of Paris, near the Oklahoma line, has served to create a big demand for leases in that locality. According to Mr. Sturgeon, the drillers passed through a very rich oil sand at a depth of 800 feet. The scene of this discovery is more than 200 miles from the nearest producing well.

In wildcat territory of Young county, the Humble Oil & Refining Co. has brought in a well that is reported to show a production of more than 1500 barrels a day. It is stated that pay-sand was struck at a depth of 2700 feet. The well was immediately shut down and storage is being prepared to take care of its output.

The Bureau of Navigation of the Department of Commerce publishes monthly a pamphlet entitled "American Documented Seagoing Merchant Vessels of 500 Gross Tons and Over," which contains valuable shipping information. Beginning with the number for January, 1920, this pamphlet can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, for 10 cents a copy; annual subscription, 75 cents.



## THE IRON AND STEEL SITUATION

### Pig-Iron Continues to Advance—Coke Scarcity Retarding Return to Capacity Production of Steel.

Pittsburgh, Pa., December 22.—[Special.]—Resumption of steel making and steel finishing departments (no large proportion of the whole industry), closed by coal shortage, has been rapid. The Indianapolis settlement occurred last Monday week, but only a relatively small proportion of the coal mine workers returned to work until last Monday, when the resumption was quite general. In most cases the mills did not have to wait for freshly mined coal to be delivered, as there was considerable coal loaded on track that could be released. Some estimates have it that of the total amount of loaded coal held by the railroads, acting for the Fuel Administration, on November 1, when the coal strike started, about one-third was left when the settlement occurred. Much of this coal had been moved to the neighborhood of original consignees, but had not been delivered. Upon the settlement the railroads began promptly to release coal. Some by-product coke ovens that were conserving their small remaining stocks at once started to use their stocks more freely, being promised fresh supplies from mines by the end of last week.

Perhaps the quickest resumption was at tinplate plants of the Steel Corporation. Week before last the Pittsburgh works at New Kensington, Pa.; the Farrell works at Farrell, Pa.; the Gary works at Gary, Ind., and the American works at Elwood, Ind., were all closed from lack of coal. Last Monday all resumed but the American works. The tinplate works had been particularly affected by the coal shortage, as they use a very large quantity of coal in proportion to tonnage output. Few steel-making departments were closed.

An interesting circumstance is that while nearly the entire iron and steel capacity of the Wheeling district was still closed by the iron and steel strike when the coal shortage began to develop, two or three weeks ago, most of the closed plants resumed operations when coal became available last week. The strikers had meanwhile decided to return to work when the opportunity was afforded. They had been misled by statements of their leaders that works in other districts were either idle or working very poorly, but investigation showed the contrary. Last Monday there was partial resumption at the two pipe plants at Wheeling, which had been closed since September 22, the date of the iron and steel strike, one being owned by the Wheeling Steel & Iron Co., the other by the Steel Corporation. At the same time four of the ten tinplate mills at the La Belle works and 16 of the 23 at the Laughlin works, both of the Steel Corporation, resumed.

#### Blast Furnace Operations.

Blast furnace operations are not being relieved as quickly as steel mill operations, and the blast furnaces may be short of coke for a week or two still, as it takes time to get coke to the furnaces. The by-product ovens have been gradually increasing their production as they receive more coal. In the Connellsville region there is the unfortunate circumstance that the rush to get out coal has decreased the car supply for loading coke, and while the Fuel Administration restriction as to beehive coke production was off for all of last week, coke production and shipments increased but little over the previous week, when output had declined 27 per cent. The first restriction ordered had been 25 per cent, this being quickly increased to 50 per cent. Last Monday there was a 100 per cent car supply for loading coke, but Tuesday showed only 70 per cent, and supplies were still lighter later in the week. Saturday the Monongahela Railroad could furnish no coke cars at all, being almost congested with coal. The cold weather of the past week may have had something to do with the diminishing car supply, but it is noteworthy that one hears much less about car shortage than has been the case in previous years upon the advent of the first real cold snap of the season. The railroads are found to be much more capable than was predicted last summer would be the case.

#### Labor Shortage.

The iron and steel strike is over, in the sense that very few strikers are left, but the mills are unable to produce anything like a capacity tonnage. There are two distinct causes. One is

that the men in employment are not up to normal efficiency, partly because many are new to their jobs, either through being new men entirely at the work or through having shifted from other mills, and partly because at many works the morale is greatly lowered because during the strike men felt they could hold their jobs no matter what service they rendered. The other cause is that the total number of men in employment is quite insufficient. Before the strike there was some shortage of labor at steel mills, and the number of men who have secured employment outside the industry is greater than the number of new men who have come in. For the next few weeks or months the mill managements have the double task of recruiting additional labor and of bringing the labor up to the proper level of efficiency and morale. The time required is variously estimated at from, say, two to four months. In some quarters doubt is expressed whether there will be an adequate supply of labor at any time so long as the present general industrial activity continues. Others, however, maintain that in time the steel industry will be able to secure all the labor it needs, steel being too important a commodity and being produced in too large tonnage in proportion to labor required, since the operations are so largely automatic, for its production to suffer permanently from labor shortage. What wage rates and working conditions will have to be provided remains to be developed.

#### Pig-Iron Advance Continues.

Pig-iron has continued to advance in the Pittsburgh-Valley market. Important sales of Bessemer pig at \$30, Valley, establish the market at that figure, an advance of \$1 in the week. Sales of basic set that market at \$35, Valley, an advance of \$2. In foundry iron \$38 continues as the quotable market for prompt and first quarter delivery, but important sales have lately been made at this same figure for second quarter delivery alone, when only recently it was assumed that second quarter delivery would not command as much as prompt delivery. Averaging important grades of iron in the various districts, the advance since last June has been fully \$11 a ton, placing the average price now at between \$2 and \$3 a ton above the last war control prices, even though during the war control there had been an average advance of more than \$1 a ton.

The pig-iron market has been only moderately active in the past week, and it is expected to be quite inactive in the next fortnight on account of the holidays. While some furnacemen predict further price advances early next year, it has been the experience of the past that after a "holiday dullness" the market does not resume where it left off, unless there are fresh compelling causes. Consumers appear to be fairly well covered through the first quarter of the new year, and moderately well covered for the second quarter. The merchant furnaces, as a rule, have orders on their books equal to about 80 per cent of the prospective make to July 1, and they have figured their output on a conservative basis, so that they may be able to do better than expected. It seems reasonably certain that pig-iron production will be very large. Of the merchant furnaces in Western Pennsylvania, there is only one that is not either in operation or scheduled to operate as soon as coke can be supplied, the exception being Rebecca, at Kittanning.

#### Steel Prices and Shortage.

The list of steel products in which there is a definite shortage and on which premiums above March 21 prices can be secured is increasing, a recent addition being plates. The March 21 price is 2.65 cents. Several times in the past few months the Carnegie Steel Co. has bid the Navy Department 2.50 cents, and until about a month ago, or when the steel strike had been in progress for a couple of months, an ordinary buyer with an attractive order could secure prompt plates at 2.50 cents. In the past week, on the other hand, plates in greater than 1000-ton lots have brought 2.75 cents, or \$2 a ton premium.

The scarcest commodities are special finish sheets, including all pickled varieties, wire nails, certain descriptions of spring wire, hot and cold-rolled strip steel and line pipe. The last named has been very scarce for many months, and there is much prospective demand. Most of the line pipe work in the past year has been in the laying of branch lines to trunk lines, and the latter are now at capacity, so that additional trunk lines are in prospect.

### \$40 a Ton Expected for Southern Iron—Plans for Increase in Production Capacity.

Birmingham, Ala., December 22.—[Special.]—Just to test out the pig-iron market, a producer in the Birmingham district recently offered a little spot iron at \$36 per ton, No. 2 foundry, 1.75 to 2.25 per cent silicon. The offer did not last long; it was ascertained that the pig-iron market is very strong, that there will be need for a large quantity of iron during the coming year and that the prices now obtaining will gather strength steadily, with uncertainty as to when the limit will be reached. At this writing, it might be said, the pig-iron market in the South is heating time, attention being given to production and delivery and every confidence that every ton of the product that can be produced will be needed. One blast furnace resumed operation during the past week, the Hattie furnace of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. at Sheffield, and shortly after the turn of the year two others will have started up. There is less than 50,000 tons of available pig-iron on furnace yards in the Alabama territory, and the prospects are not very bright that the accumulation will be materially increased for some time to come. In other words, the consumers of pig-iron continue asking for prompt deliveries and the producers are doing the best they can in that direction. The week closed with the general quotations based on \$35 per ton, No. 2 foundry, but the little spot iron offered establishes a new price for this week. Predictions are still that the \$40 per ton price will be reached, with sentiment still expressed against a runaway market.

The output of furnaces in Alabama during the last month will show an increase as compared to the eleventh month, though predictions made in July as to the annual output will hardly be bettered. A loss of around 400,000 tons is apparent so far in the year's production of pig-iron, Alabama to produce around 2,200,000 tons of iron this year, against 2,587,852 tons in 1918.

Preparations are on foot throughout the Southern territory for an increased production of pig-iron in 1920. It is believed that furnaces which have but little hope of profit when the market is extraordinarily strong will find opportunity to get busy shortly and if there is raw material to be offered, the pig-iron make will be assisted. The larger companies are putting their furnaces in the best possible shape for operation, and betterments are being made where it is possible to bring about a larger output.

The Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. made repairs about the Hattie furnace at Sheffield during the fuel shortage period. It is expected this furnace will continue in steady operation now for a long period. The No. 3 furnace of this company, at North Birmingham, is undergoing a thorough improvement, relining of portions of the furnace being done, while a skip hoist is being installed, a new cast shed, crane and other appurtenances that will bring about a larger output of iron. It is believed the furnace will be ready for operation by March 1. In the meantime, the by-product coke ovens plant of the company will have been completed and placed in commission at North Birmingham. The work of electrifying the mining properties is progressing rapidly. It is estimated that the by-product coke ovens, 120 Smet-Solvay ovens and the electrified mining proposition will save this company not less than \$800,000 per annum. It is announced that considerable iron has been sold by the Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. for delivery during the first half of the coming year, the higher quotations having been accepted.

The Leeds plant of the Portland Standard Cement Co. has been acquired by the Atlas Cement Co., and the property will be further developed. The plant has been in practically steady operation since its establishment in this district, 14 years ago, and the production now is around 3000 barrels of cement daily, with orders in hand and in sight that will require several months to fill. Adjacent property has been purchased so that all the Trenton limestone, the subcarboniferous shale and sandstone to be required in a couple of hundred years, even with capacity of the plant doubled, will be available. The same operating force now in charge will be retained at the plant, down to the office boy, it is stated. A number of houses for employes will be erected, so that the operating force can be increased in the very near future. The Atlas Cement Co. is the second largest of the kind in the country.

Request has gone out to labor throughout the Birmingham district that production is the keynote and that as little time as possible is to be lost in the holiday celebration this week. It is hoped that plants generally will lose but one day for the holiday

this week and the same next week for the New Year. The coal production in Alabama has been steadily increasing since the strike has been declared off. All restrictions as to coal are off and bunker coal and other coal are moving down the Warrior River again for shipping and domestic purposes on the coast. The beehive coke ovens have resumed their normal condition, and coke is being shipped out of the district in quantity, upwards of 250 tons of the product being shipped by an independent producer daily into Mexico and the West. No new contracts are being considered as yet by the coke manufacturers for the reason that old orders still require quite a tonnage before being completed. The coke prices continue strong, \$9.50 for the foundry product and around \$7 and \$7.50 for furnace coke.

Every machine shop, foundry, cast-iron pipe plant and other industries in this district employing pig-iron and steel in their daily operation have orders in hand or in sight that will warrant steady operation for some time. There is promise of some export business before long and a little of this will be accepted here, to prepare the way when the business may be needed.

Birmingham is greatly interested in the completion of the first all-steel boat, Moshico, turned over to the Government the past week by the Mobile Shipbuilding Co., and in the launching of the first steel boat to be turned out at the plant of the Chickasaw Shipbuilding Co., Mobile. The steel for the Moshico was fabricated in Birmingham at the plant of the Birmingham Steel Co., subsidiary of the Mobile Shipbuilding Co., while the steel for the Chickasaw boat was manufactured and fabricated here at Fairfield works of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. A large quantity of steel will be shipped from this district for shipbuilding at Mobile. Every indication is that during the coming year there will be a number of ships turned out at Mobile.

The dealers in scrap iron and steel in the South are able to sell their product right along, but a plan has been adopted by some to take on only such business as they will be able to deliver with the stock in hand in sight. A better quotation for many of the products in the list of old materials is expected before long, and word comes from other districts that there is likely to be a scarcity of the product a little later. Consumption of scrap-iron and steel is very active in the South. As long as the pig-iron market is strong and a little scarcity of iron is noted there will be activity in scrap. While there is rumor of advancing quotations on old material, the figures for the week show no changes as yet.

Following pig-iron and scrap-iron and steel quotations are given in the Birmingham district:

#### PIG-IRON.

No. 2 foundry, 1.75 to 2.25 per cent silicon, f. o. b. furnaces, \$35 to \$36 per ton; No. 1 foundry, 2.25 to 2.75 per cent silicon, \$36.15 to \$37.15; iron of 2.75 to 3.25 per cent silicon, \$37.40 to \$38.40; charcoal, \$50.

#### OLD MATERIAL.

Old steel axles.....	\$28.00 to \$29.00
Old iron axles.....	29.00 to 30.00
Old steel rails.....	21.00 to 22.00
Heavy melting steel.....	20.00 to 21.00
No. 1 R. R. wrought.....	20.00 to 21.00
No. 1 cast.....	26.00 to 27.00
Stove plate.....	22.00 to 23.00
Old car wheels.....	26.00 to 27.00
Old tram-car wheels.....	26.00 to 27.00
Machine-shop turnings.....	12.00 to 13.00
Cast-iron borings.....	12.00 to 13.00

### Where Those Who Defy the Government Should Be Sent.

American Railway Equipment Co.

Philadelphia, Pa., December 12.

Editor *Manufacturers Record*:

No doubt many of your subscribers would be very much interested in knowing what you think about President Wilson wiring congratulations to Lewis of the Miners' Union for calling off the strike. No wonder Dr. Garfield resigned. Lewis and his entire bunch of officers who defied our Government should have been put in the penitentiary long ago.

G. W. MINGUS, President.

### Greater Masonic Temple for Baltimore.

Property to the value of approximately \$1,000,000 has been acquired by the Masons of Baltimore as an addition to their present holdings and for the purpose of making extensive additions to the Masonic Temple. The new structure will be seven stories in height, and will conform architecturally to the present four-story temple. Further details will be announced later.

## Germany's Post-War Trade-Mark Strategy

By WALDON FAWCETT, Washington, D. C.

To seek salvation in symbols appears to be the secret of German post-war trade-mark strategy. It is a natural trend, or, at least, a policy that will come easy to the rank and file of German manufacturers and traders, because German business interests have always made use to a greater extent than sellers of any other nationality of pictorial designs in preference to mere trade names or trade names unadorned. Undeniably this stressing of the symbol as a means of courting "repeat orders" for merchandise is a logical refuge for the German in his present dilemma, in that it enables him to evade the use of the Teutonic names against which prejudice will flame for many years to come.

To manufacturers in the United States and Allied countries the private or personal trade-mark strategy of the German manufacturer or marketer is just now of vastly more significance than the official or collective trade-mark strategy of Germany, if we can express it that way. With respect to the official status of German trade-marks in the world's markets or the rights of United States trade-marks in Germany there is not much occasion for doubt or speculation. Whether, in the end, the peace treaty be ratified in substantially its present form or is drastically revised in its political aspects, it is a foregone conclusion that the trade-mark rights of the peoples that have been warring upon Germany will be carefully safeguarded. Confiscation of American industrial property made in Germany during the war will presumably be nullified and means will be provided whereby citizens of the United States can seek redress for infringements of trade-marks and labels and imitation of "dress of goods" committed in Germany while the war was in progress.

With respect to future individualistic strategy in trade-marking by German interests, however, there has naturally been the keenest curiosity. If Germany had, on the one hand, a backed-up surplus of goods manufactured during the war which she waited an opportunity to dump on the market, or if, on the other hand, she had no such surplus, but came out of the war with a determination to speedily retrieve her fortunes and her prestige by intensive merchandising that would seek to turn a military defeat into a commercial victory, it would matter tremendously to rival nations what means her traders adopted for the identification of their wares. For, be it understood, here was a case where the everyday German manufacturer, having complied with the treaty terms if he happened to be hit by them, could presumably go his own way in his own trade-mark maneuvering.

Before going deeper into the subject, moreover, it should be made clear that because the American manufacturer feels that he need not worry over German trade-mark strategy, in so far as commercial operations in the United States are concerned, is no sign that he must not take it into account if his products go to any foreign market or if he ever expects to engage in export trade. It is quite true that, in so far as his domestic market is concerned, the average American manufacturer need not bother his head over the prospect of insidious German trade-mark penetration. No matter if the German hides behind a symbol, every product that enters the United States must, under the Tariff Act of 1913, bear an inscription indicating the country of origin, an inscription that should supposedly be a "give-away" for any camouflaged mark. To be sure, this inscription is not required to be, as some business men suppose, the stigmatized "Made in Germany," but it must disclose Germany as the source of manufacture or production.

The uncanny shrewdness of the Germans in turning from names to symbols as business badges is clearly revealed when we consider the effect in the export fields, where, presumably, Teuton and Yankee must meet on an even footing. As it happens, the environment where aversion to things German might be expected to be least pronounced is the very environment where symbols in trade are most potent. To be specific, by way of illustration, take the situation in Latin America and in the Orient, notably in China. In each of these quarters we find, as the mainstay of consumption, a native population running into millions comprised to a considerable extent of illiterates who, from the very circumstance of their limitations and their isolation, have not fully shared in the prejudice of the civilized world against the Germans, but who, by coincidence, have, from time out of mind, been guided in their buying by simple, elementary symbols, easily remembered.

The extreme loyalty of the Chinaman with a single-track mind to a "chop" in which he has come to repose faith and the blind insistence of the South American Indian upon a trade-mark with whose outline and color he has become familiar convey a hint of the asset that may be captured by the Germans if they can out-play trade rivals in the use of symbols. There are many countries which do not require, as does the United States, an inscription upon each imported article indicative of country or origin and where, consequently, a symbol would effectually cloak nationality. Among primitive peoples, however, the impulse is so strong to base buying habit solely upon symbolism that a supplementary notification of German origin would be wholly lost upon the average ultimate consumer.

A further consideration that has doubtless weighed with the Germans for the adoption of what appears to be a very shrewd strategy in trade-marking is that, the world over, a symbol may be more readily registered than any other form of trade-mark.

That nimbleness of the German in presumably remaining just within the law, or at least rendering a charge of infringement a debatable question, was well illustrated by the illuminating incident of the Gillette Safety Razor trade-mark and wrapper. The trade in safety razor blades in Northern Europe territory was one which German poachers "took over" without leave from American interests as soon as the war-time blockade interrupted the normal flow of supplies through the usual channels, and, by the by, it is just because the trade has proved so profitable that it will be scant wonder if the Germans are loath to relinquish it. The Germans simulated the "get-up" of the goods so closely that the casual customer might readily be deceived, and yet it is not certain that a downright charge of counterfeiting could be sustained. For example, the portrait of the founder of the business, which has long been a distinguishing feature of the Gillette package, was redrawn with minor variations. Similarly, changes were rung on the reading matter. But behold the German, with his knack for pinning faith to symbols in trade, appropriating bodily the diamond-shaped emblem which is, after all, the heart and keynote of this particular effort at merchandise identification and the one that would hold the eye and remain in the memory of the average buyer.

A more subtle form of German trade-mark strategy which began to manifest itself before the armistice was signed is that which seeks to undermine American good-will in order to facilitate the introduction of German competitive goods. This ruse gave greatest promise of proving effective in neutral countries, such as Holland and Spain, where, on the part of a considerable portion of the population, there is supposedly no especial prejudice against the Germans and things German. The plan of operation has been to take advantage of a scarcity of American goods to place on the market imitations that simulate the Yankee product in form or outward appearance, in wrappings, etc., but which are very inferior in quality. Sellers have been persuaded to handle the substitutes by the lure of increased profits and the German psychology has been that ultimate consumers, observing with disgust a marked deterioration in the products in which they had long been accustomed to expect a definite standard, would be in a frame of mind to turn hopefully to German competitive goods that would in due course be offered on their merits and under their own symbols.

In order to nurture these unjustified suspicions of American goods, it has been necessary for the German plotters to go to greater lengths in commercial forgery than was the case with the safety razors and blades above mentioned. Accordingly, there has been brazen reproduction of the United States patent numbers on mechanical devices and bare-faced theft of slogans, original ideas in containers, etc., that had rendered distinctive American soaps and toilet preparations. The Germans were willing to take greater chances in this "submarine warfare" on American brands because it was to be but a brief foray which would be over and have accomplished its purpose ere the restoration of normal trade conditions allowed the victims time or opportunity to run down the offenders. As an extra precaution, though, most of the flagrant libels, in dual guise, upon the integrity of American merchandise were marketed by an "underground" route that it was extremely difficult to follow to its source.

The products of many American manufacturers were, prior to



the war, sold throughout Latin America and the Orient by German commercial houses. When these German firms were placed on the black list of the United States War Trade Board they were forthwith shut off from their sources of supply. Worse yet from their standpoint, they faced the prospect that even when the wartime restrictions were removed many of the American producers would decline to resume their old relations. In this dilemma a number of the Germans hit, it seems, upon the scheme of securing registration in their own names of the trade-marks of the goods for which they had previously acted as selling agents. How to deal with this particular form of strategy, whether, for example, to snap his fingers at the Teuton and adopt a brand new trademark or to fight it out in the courts is a question of policy that now confronts many an American manufacturer.

### Doesn't Like Our Views on League of Nations, But Time Will Show Our Position to Be Correct.

Shreveport, La., November 25.

Editor *Manufacturers Record*:

In your edition of the 13th November your first article, entitled "Can We Run Our Own Government?" is, I think, about the silliest piece of writing I have read for a long time.

Not only is it silly, but it is snobbish to the highest power.

The U. S. A. is not composed by many millions of Americans, but of every nationality under the sun. It has more religions, or what are called religions, more kinds of thought or want of thought than any other country on the face of the globe.

A Government office is not supposed to be barred from any race if they are capable; even a Turk can fill one if he can fill it satisfactorily. From your own confession and that of the great man (I suppose from what you mention of him that he must own or manage probably the largest clothes-pin factory, or maybe that of making wooden nutmegs—only a man with a wooden head would talk in such a way—or was he the distinguished scion of a prominent Southern family?) so lately risen from nothing that he hasn't been able to impress upon others how very important a person he is.

The Englishman has a term for such as a very "Superior Purshon," the Scotchman isn't quite so polite in this respect, and his term is more expressive than classical, so I won't put it down here.

Now, I would like to know who has a better right to be in a Government office than either of the two nationalities you mention. This Government was started and has had as heads of its Government descendants of these two peoples, and I hardly think you would care to say otherwise than that they made a pretty fair success of it. Our present President isn't far removed from being a product of both, and with all his faults, even though I am Republican, I think he has made a good President.

As for being political hyphenates, they are never heard of.

A good many Americans have been very glad to go into an office of a British Consul so as to get the protection of the British Government, and have called themselves British subjects so as to keep out of a Mexican prison when your red-blooded 100 per cent American Consul could not or would not lift a hand to save them. This isn't a fairy tale, for it has happened more than once.

Not so long ago (your issue of 25th September) you had an article on Great Britain's six votes, in which you very blandly asked her to give up something which she did not possess, as Britain has only one vote. Your plea was that it would tremendously strengthen the friendship between the two countries.

Now, I have no doubt, Mr. Editor, in your lifetime as a boy, of playing with boys that unless the game was run as they wanted, or that they were always allowed to be first, they balked and didn't want to play. I have met with such here, but I am glad to say they are very few. We had one way with them, and it was efficacious; we wouldn't play with them; we left them out.

Now, I don't intend saying any more about this, as you were properly answered in a later article, so I think that the vast majority of Americans want to do justly and act sensibly and be trusted to do what is right.

However, you and probably a small contingent hold such views, and others, without thinking much about it, back you up.

I will cite you an instance not so long ago in a New Orleans paper in relation to present shortage of sugar. It ran something like this: That because Great Britain had borrowed money from America she should be reminded of this when asked to relieve the

situation by giving up part of their stock of sugar held in the refinery at New Orleans.

If Britain has borrowed money just now, and she will pay it all back, how about reminding the dead beat States that still owe Britain money, and ask them to pay it back; at the present time it would be of great use to her; also, it isn't so long ago you had to borrow from everybody in Britain and Continental Europe. I suppose you must think Great Britain the poor relation at the present time, and can treat her as you like; well, if you think friendship is to be gained by such means, you are due for a rude awakening.

I hope you will have sufficient manliness to acknowledge you made a mistake in writing such. I wish to see Britain and America good friends, but I candidly tell you, we are too high-spirited a race in North and South Britain to want to be friends on the terms you are thinking about. I know my countrymen well enough to say so.

ALEXANDER BLACKIE.

### 300-Mile Motor Truck Route Proposed.

Monterey, Mexico, December 15—[Special.]—Much significance is attached to the proposed establishment of a regular motor truck route between Monterey and San Antonio, Tex., a distance of 300 miles. It is stated by Richard F. Bibb of Saltillo, Mexico, who is the owner of the new truck line, that the new service will be in full swing by the early part of the coming year. In the beginning he will employ four trucks, and the number will be increased as the freight demands may justify. It is probable, he says, that the service may be extended south to Saltillo, 75 miles, later on.

The route will follow the International & Great Northern Railroad to Laredo, and the main line of the National Railways of Mexico from that point to Monterey. The highway in Texas is open to travel at this time, but in the State of Nuevo Leon the highways are in such condition that the railroad bridges are being used at some crossings. A complete log of the initial trip will be made.

Mr. Bibb is in the automobile business, and has made a purchase of a number of trucks which will be tried out in the long trip. Solicitation for merchandise as a cargo has been made, and enough has been promised to fill these trucks.

Within three years the sales of automobiles and motor trucks in Mexico have doubled. The mining companies are using trucks in large numbers, and it is with a view of establishing regular motor transportation systems that this train is being run into Mexico. Nearly all of the automobiles and motor trucks being sold in the northern part of the country are of American make, there being few French, Italian and German models.

The States of Coahuila and Nuevo Leon are not as far advanced in the use of motor transportation as the section around the City of Mexico. Torreon and Tampico, it is stated. The damaged highways in Coahuila and Nuevo Leon are much to blame for this. With little propaganda and the repair of the roads, it is believed that trucks will come into general use in these two States. The Government has already taken steps to improve the roads in Coahuila.

### Chaotic Conditions in State of Yucatan Ascribed to Foreign Agitators.

Monterey, Mexico, December 17—[Special.]—Political and social conditions in the State of Yucatan are closely bordering on those now existing in Russia, according to advices received here from Merida, the capital. It is stated that on top of the spread of radicalism throughout the State by Russian and other foreign agitators, the Maya Indians of the adjoining Territory of Quintana Roo have inaugurated an uprising against the Mexicans within the borders of their hereditary domain. In Yucatan many industries have been taken over by the so-called Soviet leaders, and the large and almost feudal henequen plantations, from which is obtained practically all of the sisal fiber that enters into the manufacture of the binder twine that is used by the wheat and other small grain growers of the United States and Canada, are in possession of the revolutionary element. The Maya Indians are alleged to have been supplied with arms and ammunition by white traders who make their headquarters in the adjoining country of Belize or British Honduras. For many years the Mexican Government waged a relentless warfare upon the Mayas, gradually driving most of them out of Yucatan and confining them in the densely forest-covered region of Quintana Roo.

## Trade Conference in Mexico

### THE FIRST CONSULTATION BETWEEN EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS CALLED BY AN AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY.

By WILLIAM F. SAUNDERS, Secretary American Chamber of Commerce in Mexico.

The foreign trade of the United States is being greatly helped by the American chambers of commerce abroad. In Mexico there is the American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico, whose work for American business interests is described in a report sent out by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

"The American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico, which was organized toward the close of the war by the American business men of Mexico City, and began at once its work of developing trade between the United States and Mexico, has lately moved into larger rooms in the downtown center of Mexico City, and is becoming the headquarters of American business interests in Mexico. The chamber, which began its work with 65 members, has now 203 members in Mexico and 177 in the United States, the list representing many of the largest concerns in both countries buying and selling in Mexico. Most of the members are American manufacturers and their agents. The principal lines included in the membership are steel and iron, banks, locomotive and car builders and railway supplies, machinery of all kinds (principally mining, oil, sugar and electrical), shoes and shoe findings, dry goods and kindred lines, agricultural implements, heavy and light hardware, lumber, millinery, coffee, chewing gum, candy, candles, and exporters and importers handling everything made in the United States and produced in Mexico.

"The chamber prints a monthly journal, full of interesting trade news about Mexico, 24 pages, and uses very freely the commerce reports, and besides has many articles prepared by its own members, and obtained from the departments of the Mexican Government, which contain statistics and trade information from the States of Mexico.

"The chamber not only watches over American business interests in general, but it gives a direct service to its members of information and confidential advice, informing them about conditions in the States of Mexico, and the buying power of the people, suggesting good representation for them and telling them where to buy Mexican products.

"The chamber has begun the preparation of a buyers' and sellers' guide of Mexico, and has much of the material for that in such shape already that it is furnishing its members, upon request, with lists of merchants who are in the market for certain kinds of American products, and producers who can furnish Mexican products in the United States."

At the beginning of November this chamber decided that the conditions of trade between the two countries demanded a conference in the City of Mexico between manufacturers, exporters and importers interested in the commerce of the two countries, and the president, Herbert P. Lewis, appointed a committee on arrangements, consisting of Bruno Newman, chairman; E. G. Wuerpel and Ralph Cabanas. These three men are all well-known American exporters and importers who have been doing business in Mexico for many years. The call for the conference, which is addressed "To all manufacturers, bankers, exporters and importers and merchants interested in trade between Mexico and the United States," says:

"The commerce between the United States and Mexico is increasing. In 1918 it amounted to \$245,613,991, and this year it will be much greater. As this commerce grows, trade problems arise, the practical and immediate solution of which is of vital importance if the United States is to hold its present trade advantage in Mexico.

"In order that these questions may be discussed and clarified by experts, this Chamber of Commerce is calling a conference of all the exporters and importers, manufacturers, bankers and merchants concerned with trade between the United States and Mexico, to meet in the rooms of this chamber in Mexico City, Wednesday morning, February 11, 1920, and to last three days, ending with the evening of Friday, February 13.

"This will be the first conference of this kind that has ever been held in Mexico.

"Two sessions will be held each day. The subjects to be discussed will be:

1. Mexican sales methods and distribution.
2. Mexican agencies and representations.
3. Mexican banking facilities.
4. Mexican credits.
5. Financing the exports of Mexico.
6. Shipping and packing merchandise for Mexico.
7. Trade marks in Mexico.

"The proceedings will be in English, but the report of the conference will be printed in both English and Spanish.

"This chamber earnestly hopes that every bank and commercial and manufacturing house in the United States, trading with Mexico or intending to go into this field, will send one of its officers or the manager of its export department to this conference. The Mexican representatives of the American houses will be, of course, invited to the conference, but they see the problems from the point of view of the Mexico office, and we must have the point of view of the office in the United States also presented.

"This chamber asks that houses in the United States who intend to send representatives to this conference will write to the secretary at once for further details as to the arrangements.

"In the 12 months past the trade between the United States and Mexico amounted to \$268,000,000—95 per cent of the whole trade of Mexico. During the next year this trade will grow to about \$400,000,000. The increasing value of silver has given a great impulse to mining in Mexico. Silver production last year was 59,000,000 ounces, and the production this year will go to 70,000,000 at least; \$85,000,000 worth of silver will come out of the Mexican mines this year. The other minerals—copper, mercury and gold—will bring the Mexican mining output to more than \$130,000,000. The Mexican oil will sell for more than \$50,000,000, the bennequin for \$10,000,000 and the cotton, coffee, chile and other agricultural products which are being exported will bring altogether about \$30,000,000. This great production of Mexico, greater than it has ever been, even in the hey-day of the Diaz administration, will bring about large purchasing by Mexico in the world's markets—purchasing of material to produce these things with and purchasing of the necessities and the luxuries of life for the Mexican people. Their standard of living is rising, and they demand better things than they used to want. So Mexico will buy in the next 12 months between \$150,000,000 and \$200,000,000 worth of goods from somewhere.

"This trade is worth having, worth looking after, isn't it? England, France, Germany, Spain, all want it, and since the armistice all these countries are making stronger efforts than they used before the war to nibble here and there some of the business from the United States. The United States can keep it if its manufacturers and exporters want it enough to take the pains necessary. There are many American exporting concerns which are fully the equal of any English or European houses in their knowledge and practice of successful exporting methods, packing, credits and shipping. I say this after a careful investigation of this subject, during which I have examined goods in their original shipping cases at the freight stations and in the private warehouses and customs houses in Mexico, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Callao and Valparaiso and talked to importers in all these countries. But there are many American exporting houses that are novices in the trade. There are a hundred houses in the United States that have lately engaged in business in Mexico that were never heard of before the revolution in this country, while it is seldom that one hears of a new English or French or German or Spanish exporting concern in Mexico. So, our new American houses make the exporting mistakes and adopt the unreasonable business policies; and the propaganda of our competitors use these in the effort to discredit all exporting from the United States.

"The American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico wants to bring down to Mexico representatives from the managing offices in the United States of these new houses that are learning exporting to show them how to do it profitably, and we want the representatives of the older houses to come here and look over the Mexican field as it has changed since the revolution. These old houses

need this knowledge as much as the new houses do, because in the last five years business methods have changed in this country and improved greatly."

"We do not want the American house to say 'We shall be represented by our agent in Mexico,' because the problems of the Mexican agent of the American house are the same problems as those of the importers here. We want the man to come to the conference who is in the American office where the goods are shipped and where the credit policies are made."

"Our correspondence shows that we are going to have a very satisfactory attendance of serious men, and we are delighted at the promises to come which we are getting from the export managers of the houses in the big cities. The members of this chamber are organized into groups in the principal exporting cities of the United States. In New York, James Carson, assistant manager of the National Paper & Type Co., is the chairman, and Manuel Gonzales of the National Manufacturers' Association is the secretary. In St. Louis, N. C. Durie, president of the Shultz Belting Co., is the chairman of the group, and James A. Troy, manager of the Foreign Trade Bureau of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, is the secretary. In Chicago, John J. Arnold, vice-president of the First National Bank, is the chairman of the group. These groups will all be called together by the chairman to plan for attendance at this conference. The St. Louis plan is already made; the St. Louis men will come down to the conference to the number of about 40; there are 56 St. Louis members of this chamber, all exporting into Mexico."

"The chamber has secured the co-operation in the plans for this conference of the National Chamber of Commerce of Mexico, which has 42 chambers of commerce representing the States of Mexico in it, as well as the National Industrial Chamber of Commerce of Mexico and the Secretary of Industry, Commerce and Work has promised his help in carrying out the plans. The officials of the Mexican Government are all sympathetic with the idea of bringing Mexican importers and the exporters of the United States into a close understanding, and we know that they will do anything in their power to make the conference a thorough success."

This is the first trade conference of this kind that has ever been called by an American chamber of commerce in a foreign country. We hope that the results may be so useful that other American chambers of commerce in foreign countries may follow our example and secure conferences of American exporters at their foreign headquarters.

### The Negro—North and South.

By LYMAN WARD, Principal the Southern Industrial Institute, Camp Hill, Ala.

[In a letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD submitting the following, Professor Ward says:

"I should be glad if you could use the enclosed or any part of it. The truth is the great mass of our people South, both white and colored, are living peaceably together, have for a long time, and will continue so to do."—Editor MANUFACTURERS RECORD.]

Not long since I was accosted by a young colored man who was a porter in a Pullman car. He told me that he was born and reared near Camp Hill, and that his mother was at one time my cook, and that he himself had worked on our school plantation when a little boy. He seemed very glad to see me, and, as he could get time from his duties, would come up to my berth and visit. I found that he was living in Chicago, in one of the negro neighborhoods, where the whites have almost entirely moved away. He was anxious to tell me all about his life and his hopes. I found that, while he earned better wages than he could get in Camp Hill, he was not able to save anything like the money he could save here. I understood him to say that when he went North he had \$500 in savings, and that now he has less.

This young man is temperate, and I believe represents the best type of colored man. Of course, he complained about excessive prices of all commodities, but what he complained most about was the great difficulty in finding work. Only relatively few positions are open to the colored man in Chicago, while in the South nearly every sort of opportunity, industrially, awaits him. He complained also of the attitude of many white men in the North toward the colored man—nothing that was really tangible and yet an influence so subtle and all-pervasive that every colored man feels it.

This young porter has traveled extensively, and he told me that wherever the negro is found in large numbers there is the same question of segregation, etc., as we find in the South, with this difference, that it seems more bitter North than South, because he has been led to expect different treatment in the North. It is almost impossible to find a single town where any colored man is received on perfect equality with white men, and this porter told me that he and many others are coming South again as soon as they can.

I relate this incident because it is a good illustration of what is going on all around us. My old friends and neighbors in the North sometimes lose patience with me or accuse me of having changed my position because of my long residence South. The truth is that I have not changed essentially at all. It is simply that now I see, where hitherto I have been blind or partially so.

Some years ago, in the city of Boston, I met one day a bright young colored man, I believe a Harvard graduate, who was engaged in a worthy enterprise and had desk room in one of the poorer office buildings near Scollay Square. This young man, highly educated, was full of hatred against the South and had no words to express his disapproval of Booker Washington. I tried to tell him that he did not know the South. But the curious and really memorable thing about this meeting was that the young man told me that he was about to be compelled to move his desk to some other building, and the reason was that he was a negro. I then suggested two or three great office buildings where I had seen "To rent" signs displayed. He replied promptly: "Not on your life—not to a negro!" The young man assured me that there was not one single office building among the modern structures that would rent him even desk room, much less an office.

In one of the cities of New Hampshire, some years ago, a bright young colored man was polishing his shoes. His English was so nearly perfect that I asked him if he were not in school somewhere. He replied that he had just graduated from the high school in that town as valedictorian of his class. When I asked him why he was polishing shoes and not occupying some responsible position, he told me that there was almost nothing, except the most menial positions, that he could find.

In Chicago, a few years ago, a party of white gentlemen became interested in some rich lands down in the delta region of the Mississippi, and made several excursions down there. They became acquainted with a colored surveyor, who did some work for them. His work seemed so good and prices there for service were so low that they advised him to go to Chicago, where he could get much better pay. Finally this man sold out his holdings and moved his family to Chicago. Here a series of obstacles came his way—examinations and tests of various kinds—but, even though he surmounted all these difficulties, there was no surveying for him to do. There was no market for his product. He served as porter and night watchman, ran an elevator and did all sorts of things to keep the wolf from the door and get a start for himself and family in the city of Chicago, but all to no avail. His little savings of years were dissipated in an honest endeavor to live, and loan sharks seized his furniture. Finally a friend of mine, a native of the South, but long a resident of Chicago, loaned him enough money to get him and his wife and children back into the Mississippi delta lands, where he could earn his living, pay his debts and look every man in the face.

I attempt, in these incidents here related, to make no deductions. I should not presume to lay down any rule. I can only say that I cull these incidents from scores of similar occurrences that I have met with and experienced in my long residence South.

### Plan Fight on New Enemy of Truckers and Farmers.

Mobile, Ala., December 15—[Special.]—Farmers and truck garden growers of Mobile county are planning a determined fight on the new mosaic disease. According to agricultural authorities, the mosaic disease has been in Cuba the last 20 years. From 30 to 40 per cent reduction in the sugar-cane crops of Porto Rico occurred the last five years. Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and other Gulf States have been visited by the disease the last two years. In some cases there has been serious shortage in cane crops.

The fight is to be conducted through planting of entirely new seed. Potato seed are to be shipped here from Wisconsin. Only certified seed will be put into the ground. Slight evidence of the disease has been noticeable in some sugar-cane crops.



## "The Constitutional Party"

By HARRY F. ATWOOD of Chicago. Author of "The Constitution Our Safeguard," "Keep God in American History," "Back to the Republic."

[Mr. Harry F. Atwood, author of "Back to the Republic," "Our Constitution the Antidote for Bolshevism," "God in American History" and other publications, has become widely known throughout the country for his ceaseless energy in seeking to arouse the nation to the dangers of the socialistic unrest of the day, and in urging that the country should realize that in the Constitution of this Government, rightly interpreted and enforced, is to be found the only safeguard for the republic.]

Mr. Atwood believes that the time has come when a new party should be organized to be known as "The Constitutional Party," and to this end he sends to the Manufacturers Record the following article outlining what he believes should be the basis for the organization of this party and its platform. In sending this article he writes:

"Every day emphasizes the need of 'The Constitutional Party.' I wish it were possible for me to discuss with you the many expressions that have come to me from people in all walks of life of their utter lack of confidence in any of the existing parties. Since writing you I have spoken in Chicago, New Orleans, Dallas and several points in Ohio, and the feeling is quite general that there is no anchor anywhere."

In his proposed platform for his proposed "Constitutional Party," Mr. Atwood has outlined many things of great interest which can be heartily approved by all patriotic Americans. He has, at the same time, given a denunciation of the Republican party which will bring joy to the heart of every Democrat, but he has followed that with a criticism of the Democratic party which will bring equal joy to every Republican. Therefore, Democrats and Republicans alike can find something in his paper which they will heartily approve, however much they may deny the criticism each of his own party.

The Manufacturers Record is in no sense whatever a political publication. It is a business newspaper, 100 per cent American. It discusses parties and individuals, and gives praise or blame as it thinks the best interests of America require, entirely without regard to parties or to personalities, to friend or to enemy. It opens its columns to a free discussion of all the great issues of the hour, whether the views of the writers agree with its editorial opinions or not. Therefore it publishes Mr. Atwood's suggestion for the organization of the Constitutional Party, believing that in doing so it will stimulate Democrats and Republicans alike to search deeply into their own hearts to find out whether in their opinion their parties are doing the best work for the safety of America.

The party machines are one of the curses of the hour. They are constantly trying to maintain control of the machinery of politics by putting up for office men wholly unfitted for the particular job for which they are nominated. They do this in order that they may continue to dominate the running of the entire machinery of their party. This is true in county, town, city and State politics, and to some extent in national politics. Because of these facts, known to every thinking man not bound by narrow, hidebound, idol-worshipping spirit to the machinery of his own party, Mr. Atwood's proposition will unquestionably command attention, whether the time has come for a new party or not.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

The chaotic conditions now existing in this country, the persistent drift toward radicalism, and the utter absence of any constructive force to stem the tide of mob-mindedness, demand the creation of a new political party to prevent the overthrow of representative government and the wrecking of this Republic.

### Name.

The name of the new party should be "The Constitutional Party," because for 19 years we have been drifting away from the moorings of the Constitution and there is a woeful ignorance on the part of so many of the people as to its real meaning, and the present chaos is due to departures from the Constitution, and the one and only remedy is a return to the plan and purpose of the Constitution as conceived by the founders of our Republic.

### Platform.

The platform of the Constitutional Party should contain the following provisions:

We believe in the God of our fathers, and humbly pray for divine guidance in working out the tremendous problems confronting us.

We, the members of the Constitutional Party, in convention assembled, believe in the Constitution of the United States, and if entrusted with the administration of this Government we will adhere literally to its wise guidance. We are convinced that a new political party should be organized for the purpose of uniting the constructive forces of the country and submitting a clear-cut platform that would make possible an educational campaign.

We are unalterably opposed to the initiative, referendum, recall, and recall of judicial decisions, and every other socialistic fallacy and anarchistic heresy that has been inflicted upon this Republic during the past 19 years by the vicious hypocrisy of superficial demagogues who have been assaulting the institutions of our representative government without understanding their meaning.

We favor the repeal of all Federal and State statutes and all Federal and State legislation that has in any manner provided for the initiative, referendum, recall or recall of judicial decisions.

### Amendment.

We are unalterably opposed to any further amendments to the Constitution to impair its usefulness, and we favor the repeal of

all such amendments as are purely statutory in their nature, or such as prevent the Constitution from functioning in accordance with the plan and purpose of the wise men who wrote it.

### Boards and Commissions.

We are unalterably opposed to the creation of any more boards or commissions to usurp semi-legislative, semi-executive and semi-judicial authority.

We believe that Hamilton was eternally right when he said, at the time that Congress appointed the first board: "This, in my opinion, is a bad plan."

We believe that Abraham Lincoln was everlastingly right when, on the night of his assassination, just before he started for Ford's Theater, in reply to a request from Mr. Ashman for the appointment of a commission, he said: "Ashman, I have done with commissions. I think they are contrivances to cheat the Government."

We believe that what the Interstate Commerce Commission has done to the great railroad industry is an illustration of what a board or commission will do to any industry if given sufficient time and authority.

We favor the repeal of all Federal and State statutes, and all Federal and State legislation that has in any manner provided for the creation of boards and commissions, and we favor the abolition of all boards and commissions in the Federal Government and in the several State governments.

### Class.

We are unalterably opposed to any further class appeal to the mob mind or any further advocacy of the development of class consciousness.

We believe that the purpose of Government is to protect all individuals in their right of person and right of property, and that individual initiative should be rewarded in proportion as it develops capacity to achieve, and we regard the total absence of any thought or reference to class as one of the corner-stones of this Republic, and one of the most sterling virtues of our Constitution.

We favor the merging of the Departments of Commerce and Labor into a single department of industry, because their creation was an assumption on the part of the Government that the inter-

ests of employer and employe are antagonistic, whereas a single department would provide for the consideration of all industrial questions upon their merits, and would be based upon the sound premise that the interests of employer and employe are mutual.

Ever since the creation of these separate departments the breach has grown wider between capital and labor, and we regard the division of industry into two departments, one of commerce and another of labor, to be as ridiculous as it would be now to divide the Department of Agriculture into a department of farmers and a department of hired men, thereby setting one against the other and creating antagonism between them.

#### **The Open Shop.**

We are unalterably opposed to the closed shop, and we regard the open shop as an assertion on the part of the employer of his constitutional rights and a provision for employes to enjoy their constitutional rights, if desired, with entire freedom.

There was no thought during the first century of this Republic that individuals could not work where they pleased, when they pleased, and for what they pleased, and if entrusted with the administration of this Government, we pledge all individuals protection in their rights of person and their rights of property, to enjoy that privilege which more than anything else has made us the greatest industrial nation in the world, and we believe that when this Government fails to guarantee these rights it marks the beginning of the end of this Republic.

#### **Government Ownership.**

We are unalterably opposed to all forms of Government ownership, except such as are necessary for public service, to protect individuals in their personal and property rights, and we protest against the Government's promiscuously meddling in the personal affairs of its citizens or engaging in any enterprise which is a legitimate field for private initiative and service.

We do not believe that it is the function of Government to regard itself as the law of supply and demand, but that that law was divinely made, and that the purpose of Government is to prevent artificial barriers from interfering with the natural working of the law of supply and demand.

We do not believe that it is the function of Government to fix prices or to fix a minimum or maximum wage, or to do any of the socialistic things that have characterized our Government during the last 19 years.

#### **The Short Ballot.**

We strongly favor the short ballot, provided for by the Federal Constitution, which provides for a vote on the executive and members of the legislative body, and we are opposed to the election of any public officials aside from the executive and members of the legislative body in Nation, State, county or city, or to the submission of any questions on the ballot.

We believe that the Congress of the United States and the legislative bodies of the various States should begin at once to repeal many of our Federal and State statutes, and that they should be simplified, clarified and abbreviated so that they may be written in one-tenth as many words as they now contain, to the end that there may be less legislation, less litigation in our courts, and a better understanding of our laws.

#### **Protective Tariff.**

We favor a protective tariff in this country that shall best safeguard the interests of American industry and that shall be framed by the legislative branch of the Government without the supervision of any commission appointed by the executive branch.

#### **Expenditures.**

We favor much greater economy in public expenditures than has been practiced during recent years, and the dismissal of numerous Government employes, whose efforts now contribute only to the confusion of public service and detract from the public welfare.

#### **Legislation.**

We favor fewer laws, less legislation, and a revision of our Federal and State statutes into simpler, clearer and briefer language which would lessen litigation and lessen and simplify the work of our courts.

#### **Political Parties.**

All of the new political parties that have been created during

recent years have been organized to advocate radical measures destructive of representative government, and none of them offer any hope in the present crisis.

The chief activity of the leaders of the two leading parties during the last 19 years has been to study mob psychology and select demagogues for public office who could incite the mob and follow the crowd. There is scarcely a difference between the two leading parties.

The Republican Party is a moral wreck, devoid of leadership, with no anchor of faith, no charter of principles. It hasn't conscience enough to be sincere or backbone enough to stand straight. It is now dancing around on the quicksands of expediency, trying to guess which way the crowd will jump, hoping to win the spoils—a moral wreck.

The Democratic Party couldn't be a moral wreck, because it never had a moral to wreck.

In the several States where the Republican Party has been in power, it has enacted all manner and form of socialistic legislation, and a multiplicity of superfluous and mischievous statutes, and greatly increased the expenses of government through the appointment of boards and commissions.

Of the 22 States which have adopted the initiative and referendum, 15 are so-called Republican States and 7 are so-called Democratic States, which would indicate that the Republican Party is a little more than twice as socialistic as the Democratic Party.

The Democratic Party, with rare exceptions, has always been a blundering, wayfaring conglomeration of destructive procedure, and at no time has it shown truer to form than at present.

We submit that this condition of affairs offers little hope through any of the existing political parties, and we strongly appeal to all men and women in the United States who are gravely concerned with the chaotic conditions of the country, and are beginning to wonder whether or not we are going to make our destiny worthy of our glorious heritage, or whether Macaulay's prophecy of the downfall of the republic in the twentieth century is coming true, to give serious thought to their duty as citizens, and contemplate the most patriotic activity on their part toward the creation of a Constitutional Party, whose purpose shall be to bring order out of chaos.

We appeal to the 4,000,000 young men recently in the military and naval service of the United States, who offered to die, if necessary, to now live for their country, and to catch the spirit of the men who wrote and signed the Constitution; to think less of what they can get out of the Government and more of what they can put into the Government through a high standard of active and patriotic citizenship; and to remember that every other nation is on the verge of bankruptcy and that the annual interest on our national debt is so large that one could not count it in three score years and ten.

We appeal to the women of this country, whose sex enjoyed scarcely an educational privilege or a property right, and little right in their own children except as it was voluntarily granted by their husbands, prior to the writing of our Constitution and the founding of this Republic, to give earnest consideration to the source of their privileges, and to support the principles of the Constitutional Party, which would maintain these rights and make them permanently secure.

We appeal to the employes in this country, because the story of labor prior to the writing of our Constitution is the story of feudalism or slavery, and the worst day for labor under the Constitution has been better than the best day for labor under any other government in the history of the world, to abandon all forms of class appeal or class consciousness and to support the principles of the Constitutional Party, and to preserve in this country those marvellous conditions that have made it possible for the bank clerk to become president of the bank, for the poor student working his way through college to become president of the university, for the farm boy to become governor of his State, for a rail splitter to become President of the Republic, and for an individual to rise from the bottom rung of the ladder to the top, through the development of character and capacity.

We appeal to all employes in this country to support the principles of the Constitutional Party, because that Constitution provided for the first form of government that made it possible for individual initiative to be rewarded in proportion to its development of character and capacity to do.

We would remind the so-called educators of this country, that the great public school system, and the extension of educational privileges to everyone, was the outgrowth of the spirit of the Con-

stitution, and that it first provided for such a condition anywhere in the world. And we appeal to them to familiarize themselves with the status of Government prior to the writing of our Constitution and the founding of this Republic, as compared with our own Government, and to familiarize themselves with the spirit of our institutions, and to impart that knowledge to those who come under their influence.

We appeal to the press of the country and the owners of great magazines to stop playing with parlor socialism, while this country rocks with danger, as Nero fiddled while Rome burned, and to spread through their printed pages a clearer concept of the plan and purpose of our Constitution, and a more thorough knowledge of the virtues of representative government and the danger of either democracy or autocracy.

In accordance with our time-honored custom and the best judgment of the great leaders who have played a conspicuous part in the founding and preservation of this Republic, we are in favor of strictly minding our own business in international affairs, and so conducting our own Government that we may wield a wholesome influence when opportunity emphasizes that necessity.

We favor the administration of the Federal, State, county and city governments in strict accordance with the plan and purpose of the Constitution, through the executive, legislative and judicial departments, with the most unequivocal regard for the protection of the rights of person and property of the individual.

Finally, let us highly resolve that by September 17, 1920, on the one hundredth and thirty-third anniversary of the writing and signing of our Constitution, there shall be launched a Constitutional Party that shall redeem our glorious Republic from the dangers that beset it, and make it once more a shining example to the other Governments of the world, which now sorely need a beacon light to guide them out of chaos. In the words of Abraham Lincoln, "Let us re-inaugurate the good old central idea of the republic. Stand with anybody who stands right and part with them when they go wrong."

[Copyright, 1919, by Harry F. Atwood.]

### "Why Is the Contracting Business Not More Profitable?"

By ROBERT B. HANSELL, Baltimore, Md.

An answer once given was: "Because it is a gamble—contractors who play the game long enough may expect the inevitable ending of most gamblers." That tradition, however, does not hold. Contractors are generally men of practical judgment. But for the chances they do take, and the small margin of profit they obtain, it is a well-recognized fact that the contracting business is not on as conservative a basis as the other great industries.

"Practical" judgment is defined as the conscious recall of a concrete past experience, and the determination of some action by means of this consciously recalled event.

Practical judgments are not any more comprehensive than a man's previous experience. A practical judgment is dependent, not merely upon having had the necessary experience, but upon the recall of it at the appropriate occasion.

The formation of practical judgments is not a high form of thought. Indeed, it is held by many that the animals are capable of some form of practical judgment.

A practical judgment is based on a single concrete experience. A reflective judgment is based on a generalization, an abstraction, or a principle derived from various sources. The process of applying these performed reflective judgments is known as "expert" judgment.

Economy, protection, and better business in building construction concerns three classes of persons: The owners, the architects, the contractors. As the representative of the owner, and the director of building projects an architect by right of position and as a matter of policy, is the logical person primarily interested and capable of initiating advancements.

#### The Quantities Estimate of Materials and Labor Form the Basis of the Bid.

When a number of contractors are invited to bid on a building project, each determining the estimated quantities, no warranty exists that the bidders arrive at a uniform determination.

Complex drawings and specifications may be erroneously interpreted by them for many items. Computations may be made with equal care. Inequalities in skill and experience may result in devious inaccurate data for the basis of the bids. Ordinarily, no specification and no set of drawings can possibly be made so full and complete that there shall be absolute uniform determination of the quantities by all bidders.

It will be argued that the contractor to whom the contract is awarded is responsible for mistakes in estimating quantities, and that he alone is accountable for loss. Indirectly, however, other contractors suffer; efforts to reduce wages in order to cover loss may be attended by a general strike; bonding companies advance premium rates; material dealers suffer; bankers refuse or curtail credits.

One correct bill of quantities can be duplicated and distributed free to any reasonable number of bidders at a cost no more, probably much less, than it costs each bidder to compile.

The inefficiency of taking bids, based on each bidder's own determination of material quantities on a building project, is made clear by the following statement:

19 bids made by 10 contractors, average cost compiling \$2.35 each	\$23.50
9 bidders expenditure without any return	741.15
Comparison on the basis of 15 bids for one job secured on 10 contracts (one to each) cost	12,352.50
That is actual waste	11,529.00

Contractors generally are by no means strong in their organizations on cost accounting. Mistakes are likely to be repeated which would have been avoided if accountancy had received proper attention. Many contractors are unable to ascertain whether a contract is profitable until it is completed. They operate without knowledge of the reason for their failure on previous jobs. Any recapitulation of material invoices and payrolls are so confused as not to permit of accurate analyses.

Cost accountancy is not the function of a timekeeper, who distributes and collects time checks, and who is also available running errands. Neither does cost accountancy interfere with or impose any extra duty on the superintendent. Competition demands greatest care. The successful contractor is one who submits the lowest reasonable bid, and gets all of his profit out of the contract.

Accurate cost information means close touch with actual conditions, permitting control of operating policies in order to determine what work is profitable or otherwise. Methods to reduce costs allocate leaks and stop waste and extravagance. To develop production and harmonize workers, develop or gauge efficiency of managers and institute comparison between actual costs and estimate, or contractual price.

Ratios between standard and actual costs determine the efficiency.

A cost accountant is available to check a bill of quantities, if necessary, before signing a new contract on further work. In place of "guess work" and "rough-and-ready" estimating there shall be exhibited accurate details of profitable and unprofitable work, not merely on the aggregate or completed contract, but down to the minute sub-divisions.

This is a man's job, requiring mature reflective judgment. It can be worked on simple methods without any "red tape" and not, necessarily, any extra expense.

#### Different Now.

Colorado Tex., December 16.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

How different now!

In 1905, when Theodore Roosevelt was President, he wrote to one of his children: "I had a great time with labor union men in Chicago. They made what I regarded as an insolent demand on me, and I gave them some perfectly straight talk about their duty and about the preservation of law and order. I may have to send Federal troops into the city though I shall not do so unless it is necessary."

John Lewis, the head of the coal miners' unions, after a vain attempt to bring ruin upon the country, decided to quit, and the present President of the United States congratulates him upon his patriotism. This is like congratulating the burglar who, in undertaking to pilfer your house, is foiled in the attempt and backs off. Such times have we fallen upon. Verbum sap. C. H. EARNEST.



## FROM TENANTS TO LANDOWNERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

### Big Farms Are Cut Into Smaller Tracts—Much Activity Also in New Building Construction.

Raleigh, N. C., December 20—[Special.]—A most interesting report on sales of land in North Carolina, mainly east of Raleigh, by one of the real estate companies in the past four months, tells the story of how big farms are being broken up into smaller ones, the prices the land brings and the number of persons formerly tenants who have become landowners. This company informed the writer that it sold 39,971 acres for a total sum of \$3,129,549, the average price per acre being \$104. The number of farms sold was 113, which sub-divided made 740. The average size of the farms originally was 266 acres, the average size of the sub-division was 40 acres. The number of holders of the large farms were 108, but now the land is held by 401 persons. No doubt other companies could tell the same story, which speaks loudly of prosperity and what the State so greatly desires, namely personal ownership of real estate. It also shows that the "Back to the Farm" movement is gaining in North Carolina, which held its own in the last census in this respect, being one of the two or three States which was so fortunate.

Arrangements are being made for an extension of Fayetteville's electric railway system to Camp Bragg and several towns nearby, making a loop and covering some important manufacturing points besides the great artillery camp, where there are three brigades of artillery. Fayetteville is in Cumberland, the heart of the sand-hill country, and very prosperous.

Asheville now makes claim to the largest furniture manufacturing plant in the South. High Point is the great furniture manufacturing center and its allied manufacturers have united in the construction of a magnificent building for showrooms; where there will be not only a constant exhibition of furniture, but also special shows at certain seasons. High Point has fairly won the title of the Grand Rapids of the South and is a close second to the noted Michigan city as a producer and seller.

A group of well-known hotel men of North Carolina were queried regarding their ideas of coming hotel building in the South. Through a spokesman, they replied: "The era of hotel building on a great scale in the South is now beginning, and I feel confident that in five years we will go to first place."

Work on Raleigh's new hotel is to begin February 1. The building will be of seven stories, with 200 rooms. It is to be finished by the mid-summer of 1921. The building will face 90 feet on Fayetteville street and 210 feet on west Davie street, the entrance to be on the latter street. The owners are R. H. Griffin of Raleigh and Goldsboro, R. W. Royall and George Norwood of the latter place.

Work has begun on a new apartment-house for Raleigh to cost \$175,000, the owners being W. B. Drake and C. V. York, the architect J. F. Leitner of Atlanta. Mr. York, a prominent building contractor, will have charge of construction. There will be 36 suites, each of three rooms, so arranged as to have the efficiency of six-room suites. The exterior of the building will be of red tapestry brick, the trimmings terra-cotta. The dimensions will be 103 feet front and 108 feet depth. The site is within a few yards of the Capitol Square. Every suite was taken before the work was even begun. Mr. Drake announces that he is ready to join at once in the erection of another building as large or larger.

Work is being pushed so rapidly on the buildings at the new location for the State School for the White Blind, at Raleigh, that they will be ready for occupancy next autumn. The administration building is almost finished, and the kindergarten and the dormitory buildings are four-fifths completed. The three are fire-proof and their cost is \$175,000. Two more dormitories are to be let at \$35,000 each. The school is at present in buildings some of which have been used since 1847. It is probable these will be used as laboratories for the State agricultural department and its allied activities.

Plans are almost complete for the new State agricultural building, facing the Capitol Square, to replace the present structure, built in 1812 for a hotel, occupied by the agricultural department from 1885 to date and now condemned. The building will be of reinforced concrete, with five or possibly six stories, and faced with tile or perhaps granite from the same quarry which fur-

nished the stone with which the State capitol was built. The State architect says the capitol building is one of the four most beautiful structures in the United States and that it gives the keynote to the other State buildings which are to be built, so that these will conform to it. The Legislature appropriated \$300,000 for this building, but it may cost twice that sum, as it is to contain quarters for the important State highway commission and many committee-rooms for use by the Legislature.

The last Legislature also, through the State building commission, provided \$275,000 for new buildings and improvements at the State College of Agriculture and Engineering at Raleigh. Of this sum \$25,000 only has been so far expended; this for improvements of the water supply, including pumps, and the heating and power plant. Two buildings are to be constructed, one a dormitory, which may be the addition of four units to one already in use, or an entirely new building; the other to be for the various branches of the extension service connected with the college and maintained by the United States and the State jointly. The auditorium is to be remodeled and its poor acoustics improved.

The Carolina Power and Light Co., which owns the Raleigh gas plant, has completed, at a cost of \$70,000, its water-gas plant and a 12-inch main system, to give the important suburb of West Raleigh complete service.

The Raleigh Times, afternoon newspaper, has purchased a site near the Union Station and will build a complete plant, 40 by 116 feet, work to begin within 60 days.

Gen. Julian S. Carr of Durham, the new president of the North Carolina State Fair, says important developments will take place at the fair grounds in 1920, including new buildings to replace some of the wooden ones and a grandstand to take the place of one burned last year.

Raleigh has purchased another incinerator, with a daily capacity of 20 tons, the cost being \$8350, and it will be located on State land on the eastern suburb of the city, near an abandoned stone quarry, which is to be filled with rubbish and made safe, water now standing in it to a depth of 40 feet or more. This is a two-unit incinerator; the one one unit one, which has been in use for six years, to be so improved by the company as to give almost double the present service.

The necessary permission having been given by the War Department for the great bridge across Roanoke River at Williams-ton, on the new highway between Raleigh and Norfolk, work will begin on it within 60 days, the letting to be by the State Highway Commission. It will be one of the longest bridges in the State.

### Another Storage-House for Sweet Potatoes Opened in Mississippi.

Yazoo City, Miss., December 15—[Special.]—Mississippi's largest sweet potato storage-house has just been opened at Hattiesburg. It is a commercial enterprise, and has a capacity of 30,000 bushels, 10,000 more than the big Grenada, Miss., house recently opened. The big house is divided into bins with a system of air pipes designed to carry the proper amount of heat or cold from an airtight room in the center of the building.

With a view to avoiding too much handling, the management of the curing-house distributes regulation bushel crates to the farmers, which also saves weighing the potatoes. The curing plant expects to market in carload lots.

### Hebrew Orphanage on Modern Lines.

A Hebrew orphan asylum, to be one of the most modern structures of its kind in the country, is to be erected at Mt. Washington, in the suburbs of Baltimore. The cottage home system will be followed out in the plan of development, and the buildings will be up to date in every respect. Joseph Evans Sperry is the architect.

### Henryetta Chamber of Commerce Publishes Monthly.

The Chamber of Commerce of Henryetta, Okla., has started a monthly publication as the official mouthpiece of that organization. Its purpose is to attract to Henryetta new enterprise and industry and to tell to possibly interested parties some of the natural advantages which Henryetta possesses.

## Suggests Wide Distribution of Mrs. Starr's Article on the League of Nations.

Denbigh, Va., December 15.

*Editor Manufacturers Record:*

I believe if you would print in pamphlet form the article of Mrs. Ida M. H. Starr, "Have They Forgotten That the Sun Rises in the East?" as it appeared in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD of December 11, that there are several firms that would distribute them, and it would do a great good, possibly save the country from a lot of political schemers who are playing politics instead of following the wishes of their constituents.

The armistice has been signed; now let's have the peace treaty. Four-fifths of the general public and red-blooded Americans want no League of Nations; it is only a few foreigners and a few who have fish to fry who are so hot for the League. Segregate the League of Nations and the peace treaty and let the treaty be ratified; if not, let America draft a separate treaty with Germany and Austria.

I am unable to see where America should police, or have any interest in the other side. I think we are having enough to do at home, and I am positive if there are not the proper laws made to stop all foreign language papers, and to prosecute all aliens and so-called Americans and undesirables, that we are going to have our two hands full. This can be placed to the credit of politics. The politicians are afraid to make a move for fear of losing a vote. Shall we let America be sold for the sake of a few measly dollars? I am opposed to starving our people to feed a people who care nothing for us but what they can get out of us. I say feed our people at home first; if there be any left, then divide. We have spent millions of money and thousands of lives and have nothing to show for it but sad hearts and vacant chairs. The Allies seems to have gotten everything and left America with Bolshevism and anarchy.

Will the people ever open their eyes? I hope so.

J. W. HOOPES.

## Substitute for Licensing Feature of the Dyestuffs Bill Is Proposed.

[Special Dispatch to Manufacturers Record.]

Washington, D. C., December 22.

Events of the past week have made it very apparent that the licensing provision of the Longworth dyestuffs bill is dead. A substitute offered by Joseph H. Choate, Jr., counsel for the proponents of the licensing feature, is likely to be accepted, however, by the Senate Finance Committee. It provides that during 10 years following its adoption no product covered by the dutiable list incorporated in the Longworth measure which is manufactured in the United States in quantity sufficient to meet the demands of domestic consumption and in quality equal to the standard of such product prevailing in the industry on August 14, 1914, and no product having substantial usefulness only as a substitute for a product so manufactured in the United States, shall be admitted.

All questions of fact as to which of such products are entitled to admission would be determined by the United States Tariff Commission. The commission would be required immediately to proceed to prepare after investigation a list known as the importable list of such products as may be found to fulfill the above-named requirements. The list would be revised from time to time.

## Contract Awarded for Caswell Training School.

Raleigh, N. C., December 20.—[Special.]—R. L. Blalock of Kinston is awarded the contract to erect three buildings at the Caswell Training School in that town for \$213,000, the contract for furnishing the heating equipment, etc., going to the General Fire Extinguisher Co. of Charlotte for \$42,500, this not including boilers. The contract for the latter and for the plumbing are to be awarded a little later. Bidders were numerous and the competition spirited.

## High Price for Pecans.

Yazoo City, Miss., December 19.—[Special.]—Eleven thousand pounds of pecans, which sold at 39 cents per pound, is the record of Southside Plantation, but recently the property of the late Dunbar Hunt, near Rodney, Miss.

## Principles Essential to Harmonious Working of Labor and Capital.

By E. H. COOPER, General Manager Service Auto Equipment Organization, Kansas City, Mo.

The contention between labor and capital is not a condition, but a process. The process results from the covetousness and greed which are in human nature. Before the birth of America, with its new ideals of life and freedom, the laborer was practically a slave. In Bible history and medieval history there are many examples of this.

The man who works in America has more rights and freedom than has ever been possessed by any of the world's workers since history began, and in the last few years the same human selfishness which in past ages caused the employer to take advantage of the employee has now prompted the laborer to take advantage of both capital and the public, with its vicious methods of enforcing its unreasonable demands. It seems that no matter which one gets the upper hand, be it capital or labor, as soon as they feel sure of their position they begin to take advantage of the other.

In the memory of many men now living, organized capital used to tell labor how to vote and compel them to obey their demands under threat of their jobs. At present labor is making as unjust and unreasonable demands on capital.

A great many students of human nature do not believe that the conflict between capital and labor will ever end before the days of the millennium, but at any rate, the following are the just rights of both sides, and in some localities labor and capital will get together on the basis of these just principles and work in harmony.

## Principles of Truth Which Must Exist in Any Permanent Settlement Between Labor and Capital.

1. The right of labor to organize and bargain collectively with employers must be granted, and the right to be represented by counsel of their own choosing is also justly theirs, whether the counsel be from their own number of employees or not. The desirable things of life are many and varied, and are all governed by fixed laws. No one man can learn all these laws. Some men specialize on one set of them and some on another. To find and take the best, easiest and quickest ways to the desirable things of life one must seek and follow competent counsel. The right to employ competent counsel is not denied capital, and in all fairness should not be denied labor.

2. The right of millions of workers not to join unions of organized labor must be recognized and respected in the same manner as the rights of other millions to organize. There are more than 40,000,000 people in the United States engaged in gainful occupation. It is estimated by labor union people that there are 3,000,000 members of labor organizations. Secretary of Labor Wilson stated some time ago that while there are 13,000,000 people in this country eligible for membership in the American Federation of Labor, 10,000,000 of them are still not organized as men! The 10,000,000 who do not care to organize have just as many rights as the 3,000,000 who organized.

There are good reasons why the 10,000,000 did not wish to organize. Many of them believed that in bargaining for the sale of their labor they could obtain more for it individually than they could through the efforts of the union, because the union selling labor collectively must sell the average ability, whereas a great many of these non-union men have more than average ability, and therefore are paid more than average or union wages.

Another reason why many of the 10,000,000 do not wish to organize is they have more faith in their own adaptability and versatility that they have in the union. In other words, if the conditions of employment in one industry become so bad that they are not suitable, the individual employee will sell his labor in another industry where the conditions of employment are more desirable, or by self-improvement he will elevate himself to a higher position in the organization in which he works and thereby receive the compensation which he desires from his labor.

3. When you approach the question of closed shops, of 13,000,000 workers eligible to membership in the American Federation of Labor, you still have on one hand 3,000,000 who are organized and 10,000,000 who do not desire to join labor unions. Closed shops cannot be granted to either class without an injustice to the

other. Every industrial organization should be open for employment of both unorganized and organized labor on the same terms.

4. When two or more individuals associate themselves together to sell a commodity of merchandise employing in its manufacture and distribution a certain amount of capital, the form of business organization must accept responsibility either as partnership, trusteeship or corporation.

When two or more men associate themselves together to sell a commodity of labor, they should be required by the courts to accept exactly the same responsibility as though they were organized to sell soap instead of labor.

Two or more individuals, with their funds and abilities, organized together in the promotion of business for profits are adjudged by the courts to be partners and liable to outside parties as such, even though there be no partnership agreement between them. The partnership is implied by the conditions of their association. There is absolutely no difference between the association of two or more men to sell soap than the association of two or more men to sell their labor. They should be judged partners if they are not otherwise organized as corporations or trust estates.

One business enterprise does not deal with another when the latter refuses to accept responsibility for its acts. It requires a rating in the Commercial Agency's Report from business houses with which it transacts business. It has just as much right to demand a rating from the labor organization proposing to sell it a yearly contract for a supply of labor. If a manufacturer contracts for a certain supply of rubber at a certain price to be delivered during the year, and the party contracting to deliver it fails to deliver, he makes himself liable to a damage suit for failure to fulfill his contract. Justice demands that the same liability be accepted by organized labor.

5. If the merchant who supplies your factory with coal demands a 60 per cent increase in price and you find there are other merchants who will sell you this same grade of coal, or perhaps a better grade, at the same price you have been paying, you as a manufacturer will naturally get your coal from the other merchants.

Now, suppose the merchant who has formerly been supplying you with coal plants himself by the door of your coal bin and says to you and your new merchants, "since you wouldn't pay me 60 per cent more for the coal than you can buy it elsewhere, I am going to stand at your coal door and see that nobody else delivers any coal to you."

Suppose, further, the aggrieved coal merchant destroys the coal wagons of the merchant who is now supplying you with coal; in other words, harnesses his drivers.

This is unfair competition, and would not be tolerated under any circumstances between business houses. The business house which has been organized to sell labor and has called itself the American Federation of Labor has practiced this unfair competition for a long time. The simplest principles of justice show the unjust position of the merchant who has either coal or labor to sell, and not being satisfied with the price, attempts to interfere with the peaceful bargaining of others who are satisfied with their bargains.

The unorganized labor worker who wishes to fill the position which the organized laborer has voluntarily vacated because of his dissatisfaction with the conditions of employment must not be interfered with, and, on the other hand, if the unorganized worker voluntarily leaves his position because of dissatisfaction with it, the organized laborer has just as much right to immediately quit the position without interference.

6. If one merchant, who is willing to sell clothes for less money than another, should have his place picketed by another merchant who demanded that the public pay 30 per cent higher price for their clothes, the picket would immediately be arrested as a public nuisance. A picket who attempts to harass business organizations and who does not wish to employ its services at a higher price than he can employ unorganized for, is no less a public nuisance than would be the picket representing an organization of capital.

7. Labor has no more right to expect capital to do its collecting for it by deducting from the payroll than capital has to demand that labor collect its accounts receivable from its customers.

The thing that has aggravated and brought about the present hostile feelings between capital and organized labor has been mostly the fact that organized labor has been blind to the rights of unorganized labor and organized labor has been permitted to

resort to foul means of unfair competition against capital and against unorganized labor which would not have been tolerated for a minute on the part of any business organization in the world of commerce.

When organized labor quits talking about labor in general and realizes that there are two kinds of labor, organized and unorganized, and that the unorganized is three times greater than the organized; when they recognize the rights of this larger class of people, we will then be able to have at Washington an industrial conference which can accomplish results.

### Cotton Cloth Prices in Foreign Trade.

The Research Committee of the National Council of Cotton Manufacturers has just issued its third report on international prices for cotton cloth and analysis of foreign trade in cotton goods before the war. The members of the committee are A. Farwell Bemis, Boston, chairman; John A. Law, Spartanburg, S. C.; John S. Lawrence, Boston, and Melvin T. Copeland, Harvard University, secretary.

The comparison of prices of cotton cloth in New York and Manchester, England, shows that on March 6, 1919, the English prices were 19 per cent above the New York prices for standard gray cloth at the current rates of exchange. By the middle of April the English prices had fallen below New York prices at current rates of exchange, and from the middle of May until the end of September the English prices were from 10 to 18 per cent below the New York prices.

Prices for gray cloth in Shanghai were 70 per cent above New York prices on March 27, 1919. On August 7 they were 10 per cent above New York prices.

In Calcutta, prices at current exchange were 41 per cent above New York prices March 6. On May 29 they were 5 per cent below New York prices, and on August 14, 4 per cent above, according to this report.

In the analysis of foreign trade, statistics are summarized for the 16 years before the war, showing the chief markets to which cotton cloth was sent from each of the cotton manufacturing countries of the world. It is the conclusion of the committee that for several countries, with the exception of Germany, their respective colonies and protectorates were especially prominent markets for the cotton cloth exported. This holds true for the United States exports to the Philippines, the British exports to India, the French exports to the French colonies and protectorates, the Belgian exports to the Congo and the exports from Holland to Java and the other Dutch East Indies.

### Would That All Ministers Were So Favored.

Marsh Furniture Co.

High Point, N. C., December 12.

Attached please find check for \$6.50 to cover one year's subscription to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD. Please enter this subscription in the name of:

Rev. Dr. G. T. Rowe, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Dr. Rowe is one of the foremost Methodist ministers in North Carolina, a very deep thinker and forceful speaker, and I am very anxious that he receive your publication regularly, and believe it would be a great thing for our country if every leading public speaker was privileged to read editorials on the different questions discussed in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD from week to week.

J. E. MARSH.

### Let All Other Banks Do the Same.

The First National Bank.

Quincy, Fla., December 12.

We have received a letter soliciting subscriptions to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD for one year for \$6.50.

Will you kindly send the MANUFACTURERS RECORD to each of the two gentlemen below:

S. E. Key, president First National Bank, Quincy, Fla.

A. L. Wilson, president the A. L. Wilson Company, Quincy, Fla.

Herewith please find my check for \$13 to cover, and in connection with these subscriptions kindly send an acknowledgment to these two gentlemen acquainting them that this magazine is coming to them for one year with the Christmas compliments of J. C. Scarborough.

J. C. SCARBOROUGH, Cashier.



# Mob Lynching Lynches the Law

By W. E. WIMPY, Halliburton Hall, Clarkston, Ga.

Has a cloud that we cannot see crept across the sky that the lynchers and strikers are watching, or are their intellects battling with a new regret? In any event they and the people seem not the least disturbed by the signs of the times as portrayed in the press, notwithstanding the fact that the nation unguided is approaching the apogee of its prosperity. The mob acts at Washington, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Knoxville, Omaha and other localities throughout the States, of riots, lynchings and strikes seem but coincident.

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD has for years stood on historical ground and offered in its editorials the yardstick of truth and wisdom to our people with the accurate and profound knowledge and firm convictions that spring from the records of eternal history and truth. The intelligent reader cannot help but be sad when he recalls to mind how the religious hand, the industrial hand, the economic hand, and governmental hand of the nation at times ignored the warning and counsel of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD on free silver at 16 to 1, on the inevitable breakdown of the railroads, on the concentration of ports, on the concentration of iron mills on our northern border, on preparedness, on the violation of our supreme law—the Constitution of our land, and on many other matters which space forbids mentioning.

When Mr. Edmonds penned the words to this effect: "It is not the victim the mob lynches in a community, it is the law," he penned the greatest truth ever read on paper since the dawn of civilization. God in His wisdom had our fathers give us undoubtedly the most wonderful law ever evolved by man for the purpose of serving humanity, and to lynch that law is to snuff out the light of civilization where the lynching takes place.

It was not Mayor Smith of Omaha that the frenzied mob hanged at the end of rope twice—it was the law incarnate.

The time has come when the nation must listen to the words of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD. "It is not the victim the mob lynches in a community; it is the law." Necessity here is the parent of obedience as it is the parent of action.

In Omaha on the day after the lynching, the World-Herald said editorially:

"We have felt, however briefly, the fetid breath of anarchy on our cheeks. We have experienced the cold chill of fear which it arouses. We have seen as in a nightmare its awful possibility. We have learned how frail is the barrier which divides civilization from the primal jungle, and we have been given to see clearly what that barrier is. It is the law. It is the might of the law wisely and fearlessly administered. It is the respect for and obedience to the law on the part of the members of society. When these fail us, all things fail. When these are lost, all will be lost. Should the day ever come when the rule that was in Omaha Sunday night became the dominant rule, the grasses of the jungle would overspread our civilization, its wild denizens, human and brute, would make their foul feast on the ruins, and the God who rules over us would turn His face in horror from a world given over to bestiality. May the lesson of Sunday night sink deep!"

The cause of lynching in our land is that we are the only Government on earth that has set up several thousand little-bitty, small, weak, distinctive governments. And under the system we guarantee them that they can do as they please with life or property. So what can one expect when a few become excited; there is no government in the sense of government. The power of suggestion is unknown and the multitude of little-bitty, small, weak governments is contaminating the large county governments the same as rotten apples in a barrel will contaminate the good ones.

It is becoming common for cries of "Lynch him!" "Hang him!" "Get a rope and string him up!" etc., to be heard even on the streets of New York city, whenever a crowd gathers in response to a feeling of popular excitement or indignation over the perpetration of some atrocious crime.

From 1885 to 1903 our Government paid indemnities of \$480,499.39 to Mexico, China, Italy and Great Britain on account of mob violence in a few States that are honeycombed with little-bitty, small, weak governments. The records of American history show that all this race question talk about fine passions by the press, pulpit, and especially politicians and statesmen from

our Presidents down, is rot. In years of a close and diligent research, I have found that through all the colonial days of American life and also up to 1850 when counties began to grow that the city and country gentlemen invariably, in case of rape and other crimes, and rape especially, always respected the law. Lynching in colonial days was virtually unheard of. The race prejudice is no new thing.

The man who knows anything about the history of the negro race in America must smile when he reads "The Crisis." "The Crisis" has now over 100,000 subscribers; and its editor is giving its readers poison. Yes, the race prejudice propaganda is but the fuse to the powder that is under us all, and God have mercy upon the misdirected, educated negro when it ignites!

Editor DuBois and the "National Association for the Advancement of Colored People" should drop at once and forever their race prejudice propaganda and it will be a monument to their memory more lasting than brass or marble.

What the negro and the white man want, and what the white man and the negro must have, if they are to live in peace, is a strong and just law to apply equally to all concerned.

Every man that can read understandingly, if he will stop to reason and investigate will find that a little-bitty, small, weak government cannot and does not prevent lawlessness. People may laugh about merging the several thousands of counties in our States into a sane and workable number. But until a law is enacted and put into effect that no county can exist below a minimum, say, 200,000 inhabitants, property and life will not be safe.

Race prejudice (given as a cause in small counties where lynching occurs, for it does not occur in large counties), is only an excuse. The cause is the lack of a strong county law, for only a strong county can have a strong arm of law. I quote from page 357, "Outline of Practical Sociology":

"In Europe, where the statutes have grown up from tradition and ancient customs, the law is regarded as a more sacred institution; in a very real sense it is the product of a superior authority. Law in its institutional sense is as much a predetermined factor in daily affairs as is one of the laws of nature. Social and political conditions are fixed. Politics do not enter into the enforcement of law. Civilization is distributed in a more nearly equal measure and the law is enforced with equal vigor over the whole country."

Here the author has used fine rhetoric of high-sounding phrases, that will mislead many. There are no small kingdoms in Europe as small as our little-bitty, small, weak county governments. Law in a republic is what that republic makes it. "Social and political conditions are fixed." How? Why, by law!

In our little-bitty, small, weak counties there have been lynched something like 4000 men, women and children since 1882, and there has not been reported even one lynching in any of the large, strong counties. Is there a man who can answer the argument?

Now mark this: There have not been 15 convictions out of these thousands of lynchings and you can easily figure 10 violators of the law who had a hand in "lynching the law" in each instance, which makes forty thousand times that the law has been lynched.

My friend, no man can tell who will be the next victim, who lives in a little-bitty, small, weak county when hell breaks loose. My friend, if you live in a small county, the powder is under your hearthstone, and if the fuse is touched off, God help you!

The excuse of rape for violating the law is all bunk. If our law will not punish a man for rape, then it will not punish him for anything unless it chooses to do so. The fact is, we virtually have no law. In the words of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," we have all "back-slaved" from the law. "The Constitution is out of date," so some people say. And the Southern States are "honeycombed with officers," that, Thomas Jefferson warned us, would "eat out our substance." Every cell is dripping with lawlessness and expense. Man, stop and think what will the harvest be!

If you will allow me space I will say a word to the cowards. The man who publicly expresses or holds the opinion that Senator Williams expressed in the Senate the other day on lynching, will be found a coward in every sense of the word. He would

pull down the house of jurisprudence on all the maidens and mothers in the land of the free! Such poison was never injected into the government of a civilized nation before. The day of the ignorant grandstand player is fast passing. Mark those words.

The chastity of woman has nothing to do with the "lynching of the law." Lynch the law if you please and the chastity of all is in danger. My God, think of such poison injected into a civilized government!

When we look at the record between 1882 and 1903 before lynching gained its great momentum, we find 2060 negroes lynched, or 94 per year, and 1169 whites lynched, or 54 per year.

Of the 4000 men, women and children that have been lynched in the land of the free; yes, deprived of their lives without due process of law as guaranteed by the greatest Government on earth, about 3000 were lynched for something foreign to the nature of rape. Who had Mayor Smith of Omaha raped, that the mob should attempt to rape the law incarnate?

I ask the sentimental cowards, that of the 63 females—40 colored and 23 white—who were made in the image of Eve by Mother Nature and were lynched between the dates 1882 and 1903, before lynching got under its present headway—who had they raped?

Any man, be he minister of the gospel, president, senator, congressman, governor, mayor, commissioner, justice of the peace, municipal officer, or policeman, of any kind in these United States of America, that condones lynching or protects a member of a mob who has the intention of lynching an American citizen, is not only a traitor to the Constitution under which he is blessed, but is a traitor to civilization and the God that gave him being.

I have just looked over a digest of leading American editors' opinions on lynchings that have been given out by them during the last 30 days, and they all seem stumped as to cause and remedy. It is appalling to see the ignorance that is displayed in the press, about a subject that by common consent the great majority have never studied for even one day in their lives. One says: "We are living in an atavistic period," another, "The unthinkable, the unbelievable, has actually come to pass."

We are not in atavistic period, and the unthinkable, the unbelievable has not actually come to pass. Anyone who has given the matter its due study and thought, knows that it is only a case of cause and effect. The only wonder is that it is not much worse. The train, with its conductors or system has put the nation to sleep while on her joyride to hell, and it is now only gaining momentum.

In order that we may analyze the nation's system of small-county governments, I here submit one unit, which is a map of Georgia clipped from my morning paper. This does not include the counties hatched at the last Legislature's sitting, though it shows more separate, individual and distinctive kingdom governments than in all Southern Europe, and of the inhabitants of Georgia there are not enough people to maintain 20 strong and safe governments, much less 156.

The editor, when a lynching occurs, if he writes at all, grabs his pen and rails at the people for violating the law. He never stops to think that our people have been fed on "State Rights" milk, from the cradle to the grave ever since 1787; that every tiny county is a State and is guaranteed by every foot of land and all the nation's wealth and laws outside of that kingdom or county; that a man shall be allowed to do as he pleases; and that no law on earth shall try a man for lynching but his own county. These tiny kingdoms can kill their subjects like hogs if they want to, and under State rights they know that there is no law on earth to prosecute them but their own law; no judge ever prosecutes himself.

The poor, tiny sheriff in a tiny county is to be pitied instead of censured. The editors never stop to analyze his position, they simply grab the pen and proceed to roast him. When one analyzes his position, he finds every leader of a trade union, every leader of a fraternal order, every leader of a church, every leader of a Y. M. C. A., every leader of the Knights of Columbus; in fact the leaders of all organizations and their members in this tiny county know the sheriff personally and call him by his name, whatever that might be, George, Mike, Bill, Ed., Gus, etc. If any one of these great "I am" organizations gets wrought up

and begins to stamp the ground about something that someone has done, whom the tiny sheriff and his jailor (who possibly may be his wife or some servant on the place) has locked up in the tiny jail, the first thought that flashes in these madmen's minds is vengeance. They say: "We'll go get the scoundrel and hang him up and if that little, tiny Ed, Gus or Bill, the sheriff, does not behave and make himself scarce we will hang him up, too." So what is the poor helpless, tiny sheriff to do? If he calls for help outside of his tiny county he has ruined himself in his little kingdom.

It is all right to talk about being brave and having nerve. But a man that throws himself in front of a moving train, you call an idiot, or say that he committed suicide. For a tiny sheriff to refuse to obey one of these little "I am" organizations in one of these counties is worse than suicide.

In a large county where a sheriff has a big jail and 50 deputies and can swear in as many more as he needs, there is no trouble. The great "I am" organizations know that the sheriff is responsible to 500,000 people who are not excited and that these people will stand up to him and see that justice is done.

Lynching and the race question can be buried in 30 days and good order prevail if fearless brains will get to work and give us a strong county government. Then let other nations' governmental business alone, and attend to ours.

Meddling with other nations' governmental business was never dreamed of by the American people. It was sprung on us after the war and may God have mercy on the springers!

### As Viewed by a Minister.

Hugo, Okla., December 4.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I am away down here in Oklahoma near the coal and oil fields. I am a minister who preaches to union men of all kinds. Let me thank you for your great help in my pulpit. I am not saving words in my denunciations of the base, low, hellish spirit of greed which seems to be taking the American labor unions.

I am with you on every issue so far. I think you might feel you have a great mission in this world. You are the man for the hour. May the Great God of the Universe bless your efforts to save America from the hordes of the anarchist.

Inclosed find check to help keep the work going.

Yours for service,

J. WESLEY LOFTIS.

### Report on Fayette County, West Virginia.

The West Virginia Geological Survey, Morgantown, W. Va., has just issued a detailed report on Fayette county by Ray V. Hennen. It consists of a volume of 1000 pages, illustrated with 24 photographic reproductions and an equal number of figures or etchings, and a separate case of topographic and geologic maps of the entire county in single sheets. Fayette county covers the region where the New River or smokeless coals were first mined on an extensive scale, and these as well as the other coal beds and minerals of this rich county are minutely described and analyzed. The book is finely printed on substantial paper, and the binding is of blue cloth, with gold lettering. I. C. White is the State geologist.

### Sale of Machine Tools to French Republic.

The War Department has entered into a contract with the French Republic, under the terms of which the French Government is permitted to purchase \$25,000,000 worth of machine tools from the surplus stocks of such tools held by the War Department in the United States. The French Government is to pay for such machine tools as it may purchase in 10-year 5 per cent bonds of the French Republic, which, at maturity, are payable in dollars at Washington in gold coin of the United States. A commission of 10 members has been appointed. It will leave France in about 10 days and come to Washington to arrange for the selection of the machine tools.

A new dry dock will be built at Charleston, S. C., of sufficient capacity to accommodate the largest battleships. The War Department has already provided for dredging the 40-foot channel which will be necessary to accommodate vessels of the largest draft.

# NEWS AND VIEWS FROM OUR READERS

[Publication in this department of letters from our readers does not mean that we either approve or disapprove the views expressed. We believe in a full and frank discussion of the mighty questions of the hour, for only in this way can the truth be found. Therefore we often publish letters with which we do not agree.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

## Where Opportunity Beckons.

R. M. MAER, Marietta, Ga.

Frostless Florida, that end of the State where the foliage stays green and the flowers remain in bloom, where winter sunshine and summer breeze make up the best all-year-round climate to be found in America, is to be one of the densely populated spots of earth.

Granted that this locality's wet and dry seasons make necessary a big outlay for drainage and irrigation, we yet find a basis for the above expectation while noting these few facts:

(1.) The American people are just beginning to learn that they don't have to eat canned vegetables during the fall, winter and early spring; that the refrigerator car, in connection with the irrigated garden and South Florida's unfailing sunshine, make it possible for them to have fresh lettuce, tomatoes, cucumbers, celery, string beans, strawberries and what not through the long season that begins with frost and winds up in May or June.

True it is that we shall always have the poor with us and some production of the canned substitutes in consequence, but the percentage of well-to-dos in this country is all the while increasing, and we are to witness a year by year addition to the tonnage of green stuffs now moving from South Florida gardens between October and June. No other American industry of the staple or basic kind can expect such a progressive demand for the product.

And, as it takes time to clear and bring this land up to that state of fertility insuring good yields, we may look for supply to continually lag behind demand—to steadily maintain a profitable level of prices. Last year several Manatee county one-mule truckers banked upwards of \$20,000 each. And this year Lee county's November strawberries brought a dollar per quart at the patch.

Frostless Florida is to be the nation's winter garden.

(2.) The population of this country is about 115,000,000 already; more and more of them are learning each year that citrus fruits are life-lengtheners, and frostless Florida is the only source of an adequate supply to be found within our tariff walls, this, in connection with the five-year period generally required to bring each new grove to the point of profitable yield, insuring that continued preponderance of demand over supply which means permanently profitable prices.

And, on top of this, modern methods applied to the drops and culls are beginning to transform these heretofore waste products into dainty delicacies yielding a further profit.

It can be promised, viewing the other tropical fruits along with the variety making up this wonderful citrus family, that frostless Florida will some day look like the Garden of Eden.

(3.) The march of progress converted Western ranches into cultivated patches, upon which more and better livestock have since been raised, and this where blizzards bar vegetation for six months in the year.

What will it not do for a locality where the oldest inhabitant cannot recall a dozen killing frosts? Where the farmer, after taking off three vegetable crops, can still get from the same land two field crops for his livestock? Where "intensive farming," which is known to increase the average yield six to ten times, will, in conjunction with a five-crop-per-year climate, make each acre the equal of forty elsewhere?

The livestock industry of South Florida, limited as it will have to be because of the land's greater money yield when devoted to vegetables and fruit, yet has to be considered one of its permanent producers of profit by reason of the fact that the rainy season field crops can best be marketed through conversion into flesh, together with the fact that livestock are needed to conserve the soil's fertility. The tick will, of course, go.

(4.) No doubt the production of sugar will, for a considerable period, be found profitable in this locality, but eventually the land's value will have reached that figure consigning sugar to the discard.

Here, then, is a locality having three basic industries that

promise to be permanently profitable; the first two, because of a continued preponderance of demand for their products; the third, mainly because of the smaller cost of producing meat where part of the feed is not spent in the generation of animal heat to offset an outside cold. But still another basic industry will be reared in this locality, as we shall now see.

When results are there to convince the prospective settler that in this five-crop climate each acre equipped for drainage, irrigation and soil oxidation is, after enrichment, the equal of 40 elsewhere, the average family can be expected to decide upon one or two acres for constant cultivation and three to five more for the orchard, small farms being essential to success where personal attention has to be given the insects, the aforementioned equipment doing away with every crop enemy except insects, disease and hurricanes.

Now, averaging the family at five persons and the holding per family at five acres, we have a population of 640 per square mile of utilizable land; this, if the development companies lay off rectangular rather than square acreages, permitting each highway through this locality to be lined with so many residences per settled mile, as to warrant its equipment with the primary conveniences of a city boulevard.

Given this condition (density of population along with the means of transportation-communication), and manufacturing, that fourth basic industry, will spring up—at the outset to satisfy home demand, but later on to reach out for world markets.

Let those who may doubt that manufacturing is to be South Florida's prime industry, bear in mind these few facts:

(1.) Human beings prefer sunshine to shadow; they like a 50-degree-variation climate better than one having 120 degrees of variation in the temperature each year, and 12 months out-of-doors will always look better to them than five to seven months looking out of windows. No question about health, either; for drainage and war upon the mosquito will banish malaria from South Florida like it did from Panama, and physicians already prescribe Florida for many of the other fleshly ills.

(2.) Manufacturers may be expected to move their plants to any locality where labor is to be had with less difficulty, most of them already realizing that labor is at last the insufficient or dominant factor in production, by reason of the fact that capital increases at a *progressive* rate due to investment in labor-saving machinery, whilst labor enjoys only a slow, *non-progressive* rate of increase due to mortality—jobs now multiplying faster than men and women.

(3.) The questions of raw material, fuel, transportation, etc., are answered by South Florida's location and possession of smooth water on three sides, anchorages being a matter of dollars and dredges, any South Florida port being nearer the Pacific and South Atlantic than is Liverpool or New York, whilst it is at the door of that big Gulf over which moves the fuel and raw material from Mexico and much of America. Those early settlers along the shore of Tampa Bay never dreamed that big steel ships would now be taking the water where they once had difficulty in getting rowboats through at low tide.

Just remember that where one acre yields like forty and the owner of that acre enjoys the privilege of levying upon the richest populace on earth, the waste places will every one be made fit for habitation. We cannot question, after that feat of construction on the Isthmus of Panama, that modern equipment will at one operation make anchorages and fill up big cypress swamps.

Don't forget that opportunities to gather wealth increase at a disproportionately faster rate than does the density of the population on the particular piece of land.

One further thought: Wealth enables people to partake of the beautiful, and in Tropic Florida, Art and Nature are to have a common studio.



## Law of Supply and Demand Ultimately to Solve Negro Labor Problem.

Memphis, Tenn., December 20—[Special.]—Ultimately the law of supply and demand will solve the labor questions of the country and the other momentous questions which the country faces, declared George R. James of this city, addressing the annual convention of the Southern Alluvial Land Association here. Mr. James is considered an authority on labor. He was a member of the recently formed Industrial Conference assembled in Washington by the President. He has made a particular study of the negro labor problem in the South.

He attributed a great per cent of the labor unrest to the big reduction in industrial work, especially the production of steel. When the war ended the steel output was 56,000,000 tons a year. This year it will be about 25,000,000 tons, he said, mentioning the fact that these figures only a few days ago were considered accurate by Judge Gary. The enormous reduction which has taken place in other industries as well as the steel industry has necessitated a big reduction in the number of laborers. He asserted that most of the so-called agitators really are unemployed as a result of this trimming down of forces. These are the ones responsible for the demands for a shorter day and bigger wages—the men who do not want to go back to their old jobs at their old wages.

"Such a system as that—and it virtually is unemployment—cannot exist," he said. "Men and women must work. Until that is realized we will have industrial unrest. Ultimately the law of supply and demand will solve the problem. I have no fear at all and I think there is little occasion for fear that our present troubles will not soon be wiped away."

Pointing out that everything has a value according to service rendered, he declared that many fail because they do not ask themselves the question: "What service am I rendering?" The old law of, "As ye sow, so shall ye reap," applies now as well as it did a thousand years ago, Mr. James said. He likened people to a load of potatoes being hauled to market over a rough road. The little ones sift to the bottom; the big ones come to the top.

"And so it is with people," he said. "The only trouble with labor is its ignorance of natural law. It is working on effect rather than on cause."

The solution of the labor problem will be a solution of the negro labor question for the South in Mr. James' view.

"When the law of supply and demand gets back into real operation the negro will be forced to come back to the South," he asserted. "It is going to cause trouble, especially in some of our cities like Chicago, but it is sure to come. The South is the negro's natural home and he gets along in it better than anywhere else on the face of the earth. He is in a false atmosphere in the big city and in industry. When things shape themselves properly, he will find that to be true—and he will come back to the South."

## State of North Carolina at Forefront in Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Raleigh, N. C., December 19—[Special.]—North Carolina leads all the States in the South in its equipment for the treatment of tuberculosis. Its sanatorium is in the sandhill country, among the long-leaf pines, in the county of Moore, and there is now being finished an infirmary to provide for 140 more patients, this to be ready for occupancy March 1, its cost being \$175,000. There is also being completed an administration building, with offices, consulting-rooms, examining-rooms and a fine library, also lecture-room for the use of physicians in the post-graduate course given by the staff of the sanatorium. There are now 135 patients in the later and hundreds are on the waiting list. The sanatorium will easily care for 600 patients each year, the average stay of these being about four months. The death rate from tuberculosis in North Carolina has been lowered materially in the past two years, and was reduced 18 per cent in 1919.

The big drive for membership in the North Carolina Division of the American Cotton Growers' Association brought wonderful results, for December 18, when the State convention was held at Raleigh, there were 21,480 paid-up members. North Carolina leads all the States in membership and interest is great, as most growers now see the powerful influence the organization has had. There is a tax of 25 cents on each bale of cotton ginned, and

this will yield about \$180,000 this year. Half of this will be available as loans to aid in the construction of warehouses. A number of these are being built and there will be a large construction movement in the spring and summer. The campaign continues against the tremendous loss from what is known as "country damage," due to the folly of many farmers by letting their cotton lie on the ground without any protection whatever until they sell it. This loss amounts in this State alone to several millions of dollars, and it is said by experts it is so great that it has been in the past two years sufficient to pay off the State debt.

At Southern Pines, the first modern settlement in the Moore county sandhill country, there is to be a great extension of suburbs, with a park and 125 residences surrounding it. Work on this project has already begun. Southern Pines, as well as Pinehurst, nearby, are full of Northern visitors. Southern Pines is largely a New England resort, and a large number of its people reside there all the year long.

## Refineries Doubling Capacity and Making Many Other Improvements.

Burkburnett, Tex., December 20—[Special.]—Increases aggregating more than 10,000 barrels a day in the capacity of the different refining plants in the Burkburnett field, including the Northwest pool, are now being made and will be finished by January 1.

Many of the refineries in the district have doubled their capacity and many others have construction programs under way. In Wichita Falls the Texahoma Oil & Refining Co. has completed its new addition and is now ready to care for 2500 barrels daily. The Power Oil & Refining Co. has doubled its capacity and is handling 1500 barrels daily. The Panhandle Refining Co. is now operating on a 5500-barrel basis.

There are under construction in Wichita Falls seven refineries which will have a total capacity of 9500 barrels when completed. Every one of the refineries is nearing completion, and each will, by the first of the year, be ready to do business up to its limit.

In Burkburnett, the Texoil Refining Co. has increased its capacity to 1600 barrels, an increase of over 1000 barrels daily. Other refineries here are doing the same, and two new ones are now under construction and will be completed soon. At Electra, the Beaver Electra Refining Co. is doubling its capacity and the Waggoner Refining Co. is increasing its daily run from 1200 to 3600. Iowa Park is remaining steady for the present, but the near future is expected to bring some new enterprises there in the way of increased pipe line facilities.

The following is a list of refineries now operating in Wichita Falls, Burkburnett, Electra and Iowa Park, with their respective capacities. A list of refineries under construction in the different places is also given:

Wichita Falls—American Refining Co., 5000 barrels daily capacity; Lone Star Refining Co., 3000; Texhoma Oil & Refining Co., 2500; Sunshine State Oil & Refining Co., 2500; Southwestern Production & Refining Co., 2000; Power Oil Refining Co., 1500; Panhandle Refining Co., 5500; Dixie Refining Co., 2000.

The following companies have plants under construction: Commonwealth Refining Co., 1000 barrels daily capacity; Amber Davis, trustee, Refinery, 1000 barrels; Wichita Ranger Oil & Refining Co., 2500 barrels; Holliday Refining Co., 2500 barrels; New Tex Refining Co., 2000 barrels; Eagle Refining Co., 2000 barrels.

Burkburnett—Burkburnett Refining Co., 2000 barrels daily capacity; Interstate Refining Co., 2500 barrels; Inter-Ocean Refining Co., 1000; barrels; Crude Oil Marketing Co., 2800 barrels; Chas F. Noble Oil & Gas Co., 5000 barrels; Gem Refinery, 800 barrels; Security Refining Co., 1500 barrels; Victor Refining Co., 2000 barrels; Acme Refining Co., 500 barrels; Texoil Refining Co., 1600 barrels; Golden Rod Refining Co., 500 barrels; Travis Refinery, 700 barrels; Invader Oil & Refining Co., 2000 barrels.

The following companies have plants under construction: R. L. Fisher, et al., 3000 barrels; Burk Tex Refining Co., 3000 barrels.

Iowa Park—Wichita Valley Refinery, 5000 barrels; New Era Refining Co., 2000 barrels.

Electra—Beaver Electra Refining Co., 3000 barrels; Waggoner Refinery, 3600 barrels.

## RAILROADS

### Sale of Georgia & Florida Railroad.

Under orders of the Richmond County Superior Court at Augusta, Ga., and of the Circuit Court at Madison, Fla., the property of the Georgia & Florida Railroad is to be sold at auction at Augusta on Tuesday, February 3, to satisfy claims of holders of unpaid receivers' certificates. The road may be offered as a whole or it may be sold in sections, with the privilege of discontinuing operation. The line is 400 miles long from Augusta to Madison, and among the other places on its line are Douglas, Swainsboro, Hazlehurst, Nashville and Valdosta, Ga. The sale includes the Augusta Southern Railroad, recently acquired, and which runs from Augusta to Sandersville, Ga. It is reported that either the Seaboard Air Line or the Central of Georgia Railway will bid in the property. Its financial difficulties were caused by war-time conditions.

### Central Texas Electric Railway.

Waco, Tex., December 20—[Special.]—B. A. McCarthy, chief engineer of the Central Texas Engineering & Construction Co., has charge of survey for the extension of the Central Texas Electric Railway from Belton to Austin, about 50 miles. It is stated that construction of the division between Waco and Temple, about 60 miles, will be started early in the new year. It is planned to continue the line south from Austin to San Antonio, 82 miles, when the part between Waco and Austin is finished. The company is negotiating for the purchase of the interurban line of the Southwestern Traction Co. between Temple and Belton.

### Reported Purchase of New Line.

A report from Fort Worth says that John Ringling of Chicago has bought the Eastland, Wichita Falls & Gulf Railway, now under construction from Mangum via Eastland, Tex., about 30 miles into Stephens county. About 15 miles of grade have been completed, and a contract for nine miles more was recently awarded to Maney Bros. O. B. Colquitt of Dallas, Tex., is president of the line, which is designed to develop oil fields. C. U. Connelley and H. P. Brelsford of Eastland and others are also interested. C. H. Chamberlin of Eastland is chief engineer.

### Passenger Trains Restored.

In order to facilitate passenger traffic during the holiday season the Railroad Administration has returned to service the Twentieth Century Limited of the New York Central Railroad and the Broadway Limited of the Pennsylvania Railroad. This completes the return to normal schedule of all passenger trains east of Chicago.

### Small Road to Be Sold.

Herbert W. Wilson of Waycross, Ga., has been appointed commissioner to sell the Ocilla, Pinebloom & Valdosta Railroad on January 6. The line is 11½ miles long from Leliaton to Lax, Ga. The principal item is the rail, which is to be taken up.

### Chairman Elected.

H. E. Huntington has been elected chairman of the board of directors of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. to succeed Frank Trumbull. The latter will continue to be a member of the directorate.

### \$200,000 for Good Roads in Webster County, Mississippi.

Yazoo City, Miss., December 16—[Special.]—Webster county, Mississippi, has just consummated the sale of \$200,000 good-roads bonds bearing 5½ per cent interest, payable semi-annually, to the Canal Bank & Trust Co. of New Orleans. The issue was authorized last May, the county voting as a unit instead of by road districts, as has been the custom in this State. The spending of that amount for roads is said by a local paper to be the most progressive step ever taken by Webster county.

### Great Activity in Federal-Aid Road Work in Texas.

Austin Tex., December 20—[Special.]—Since October 1 the State highway department has approved Federal-aid road projects which will comprise some 404 miles of road in 24 counties. The roads are to cost, when completed, \$5,842,077 and Federal aid has been granted to the amount of \$1,500,000.

Some of the projects are already being advertised; others have been forwarded to the Federal department of agriculture for final approval.

Most of the roads are to be of gravel; some with bituminous top and others without; but some 39.3 miles are to be of concrete with asphalt top. The costliest road in the State will be of this material; McLennan county having decided to lay one mile at a contract price of \$40,000. Jefferson county is paying about \$36,000 per mile for the same type of road.

There is a great scarcity of road building material, and the owners of gravel pits and quarries are not responding to the appeals to open them, pleading a lack of labor. They are willing to sell the material as it lies if the contractors will take it out.

### North Carolina Road Costing \$705,000.

Contract was awarded last week by the North Carolina Highway Commission for the construction of the Lenoir county section of the Central Highway, and the cost will be \$705,000. This road will be 20 miles long and with sheet asphalt surface. The H. Gill Co., Binghamton, Tenn., has the grading and draining contract at \$135,000, while the asphalt surface will be constructed by the C. W. West Construction Co. of Chattanooga for \$570,000.

### Doesn't Agree With Us, But Is Willing to Learn.

T. W. SORGE, 1701 Guilford Avenue, Baltimore, Md.—Enclosed check \$6.50 for subscription. As it seems almost the custom for comments from your readers when remitting, permit me to say that I admire your articles, especially your forceful style. But the particular pleasure to myself is that seldom do I agree with you. Under no circumstances could I endorse your bitterness towards many people who, equally with you and me, make the world. I am not at all a supporter of Mr. Wilson, because he didn't do what he was clearly elected to do. His violation therein has brought woes for historians to discuss. I do not presume to argue with anyone, however, on the point, because I have been more often mistaken than correct, however, I opine many agree with me.

As to the strikers, those are poor men with grievances. Mr. Wilson was correct that we had and have plenty of food for our needs, and I am sure you are in error in the contrarywise view. I feel convinced we are supporting many nations of fighters, relative idlers, and this should be stopped. The people of Europe have always been "scrappy" and regardless of rights. If these are forced to suffer for their misdeeds, they will work more and fight less. For shame that America forgot its true life in "messing" with that set. Embargo foods, and take any step which contributes to America for Americans. Stop trying to fuse and to amalgamate Americanism with Europeanism. For shame on the League of Nations idea. We must always be ready to fight to the winning, or we shall perish as a nation. Train every man to be a thorough soldier, ready at the drop of the hat. Improve fortresses, everything contributing to fighting efficiency. Then let's practice "America for Americans." Let's get back to the original idea. Let's take ourselves as our wards, as our pupils. Let charity begin at home, then if we have a surplus, then only go outside. Better had we brought all the Belgians over here and maintained them in luxury till the end of time, than to have entered that mess. However, now let us get out and stay out, having learned awful lessons. Let us not abuse those who disagree with us. Let us learn from them; also teach them. Let us protect them, for they are all Americans. Closing, may I beg that you cease your abuse and advocate good-will, good business, true Americanism; then all try to be Christian human beings, knowing as country, America only? As a rule, capitalists are very cold-blooded and mean, and it is not always that laborers are would-be idlers, devoid of patriotism and consideration of others. But go ahead, I relish what you write, because I hope to learn something—of more value than did you agree with me.

### Disapproves of the Manufacturers Record.

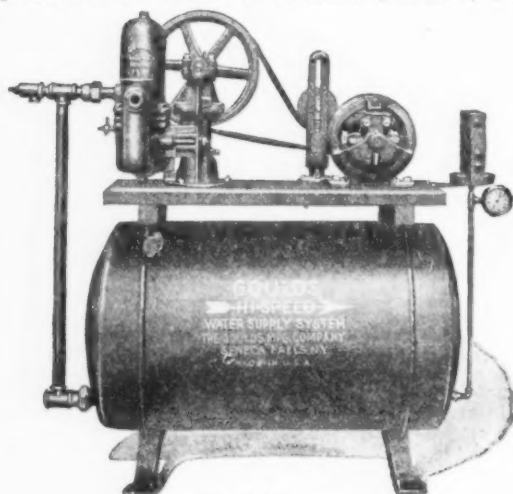
SAM J. CULWELL, City Secretary, Bridgeport, Tex.—I have received a copy of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD and am enclosing you 20 cents for the same. Please cancel my order for a year's subscription, as I am not pleased with the stand you take against the present Administration of the United States.

## MECHANICAL

### An Improved Water System.

A new water system, which is described by the manufacturers as being absolutely noiseless and having self-oiling and self-priming features, is about to be placed on the market. It is made by the Goulds Manufacturing Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y., who designate it as their "Hi-Speed" water system. Outfit X. The illustration herewith shows its appearance.

The outfit includes a 1 1/4 x 1 1/8-inch "Hi-Speed" pump of this make, with a capacity of three gallons per minute. It is fitted with air cock, connected by a 3/8-inch round belt to a one-quarter horse-power electric motor wound for either 110 or 220-volt alternating current or the same voltage direct current, or 32-volt direct current motor as may be desired. Pump and motor are mounted on a wooden base 10 inches wide, 30 inches long and 1 1/2 inches thick. Tension on the belt is provided by a new



A COMPACT WATER SYSTEM.

floating idler specially designed. The outfit stands on a galvanized welded steel tank of about 39 gallons capacity, supported by cast-iron feet. Equipment includes automatic pressure regulator, pressure gauge, relief valve, and certain piping and fittings connecting pump and tank as shown in the picture. The outfit will have a capacity of 180 gallons of water a minute at 43 pounds pressure on the tank, and it is designed for automatic operation.

It is furthermore stated that the outfit has been tested for more than three months, and it will do anything that any pump of equal capacity will do. The capacity in connection with hose nozzles and lawn sprays is especially gratifying. The design is strong and of superior finish.

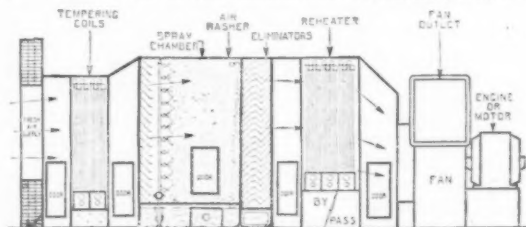
### Air Conditioning for Industries.

Air conditioning is becoming recognized as a subject of increasing importance by every one concerned with atmospheric conditions in factories, mills, laboratories, bakeries, tanneries, and like establishments, because the proper conditioning of air not only aids manufacturing process, but give employees proper air to breathe.

The possibilities of overcoming unhealthy air conditions are multitudinous. Among the most pronounced examples are chemical laboratories, bakeries, confectionery factories, film manufacturers' laboratories, lithographic and printing plants, textile mills of all classes, and hide and leather establishments. But the possibilities of conditioning air are by no means confined to these industries; wherever there is "sick" air there is a remedy.

To be more explicit about the application of air conditioning systems, a few specific examples may be considered. For instance, in dyehouses where no air conditioning system is in-

stalled the amount of fog or steam may be so great that a light will not show through it more than 30 inches away. The drip from the roof in such a room is a nuisance and the drops of water collecting on the roof soon cause decay and deterioration. Furthermore, in a number of chemical industries, the materials used are highly hygroscopic, that is, they readily absorb moisture. This is true in the manufacture of gelatine products and



HOW AIR IS WASHED AND PURIFIED.

explosives, where it is imperative that constant comparatively low temperatures and constant low moisture content be maintained. In other processes, those which involve oxidation, it is necessary that constant atmospheric conditions be maintained in order that the oxidation may be regular and rapid. This occurs especially in the processes which involve the use of varnishes and paints.

Air conditioning is also a prime factor in laboratories or manufacturing plants where very delicate scales are used. In candy and chocolate factories, cool, dry air is an absolute requirement. In the baking industry, a high humidity at a proper temperature maintained throughout the year will insure the baker standardized time for the rising of the dough. Without manufactured air conditions, photograph film and plate manufacturers must depend upon favorable natural weather to produce. With artificially controlled conditions they can work 365 days a year. Successful lithographing and color printing where more than one color is used is dependent on air conditions. In the textile, paper, chemical and drug and meat industries the maintenance of constant moisture content is a great factor of profit or loss.

The accompanying illustration displays the operation of air conditioning apparatus manufactured by the B. F. Sturtevant Company of Boston, who for many years have been prominent in this line of work. Connected with them is the engineering organization of W. L. Fleisher, Inc., 31 Union Square, West, New York City, whose staff of experts diagnose atmospheric conditions in any industry and recommend installations to meet requirements.

### Textile Mill Notes.

An addition costing \$150,000 will be built by the Anniston (Ala.) Cordage Co.

Joseph P. Ryan, Charlottesville, Va., and associates will establish a mill with weekly capacity 800 pounds of georgette crepe yarn.

Casper E. Cline, Frederick, Md., will build hosiery knitting mill. His mill building will be two stories high, 150x50 feet, of brick, daylight construction.

J. E. Serrine of Greenville, S. C., has been engaged as architect-engineer to prepare plans and specifications for a 110x50-ft. standard mill construction addition for No. 1 plant of the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

### Should Be Read by Every American.

Jackson, Miss., December 1.

Will you kindly mail one of your last copies of your journal (25 cents enclosed) to my son, Mr. Marshall Kennedy, 40th Company, 16th Regiment, Barracks 1625, Upper East Camp Luce, Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill. My son has gone in training there to become an aviation mechanic. I am especially desirous for him to read your editorial on the defeat of the "League of Nations." This should be read by every American.

J. D. KENNEDY.



## FOREIGN NEEDS

[The MANUFACTURERS RECORD receives many letters from abroad asking for information about American goods, and others, from men who wish to represent American houses. Without assuming any responsibility for these concerns, we publish a summary of the foreign letters of inquiry from week to week.]

### Dish-Washing and Other Hotel Machinery.

MAISON A. HEYNSEN, Rue Haut-Port 12 and 14, Ghent, Belgium.—We desire to receive offers for hotel furniture, including machines for the following: Washing dishes, cutting bread, shining shoes, polishing knives, peeling potatoes, rinsing bottles, cutting cold meat, cutting vegetables, rinsing vegetables; also for mixers for sauces, stews, soups, etc., and household kneading troughs. This includes hand and motor machines for large establishments. Correspondence in French suggested.

### Electrical Tools, Coal-Mining Machinery, Etc.

UNITED MACHINE WORKS, 55-57 West 3d Street, New York, N. Y.—We have received an inquiry from a large contracting house in Vienna, Austria, asking for catalogs, bulletins and lowest quotations, E. A. S. New York, on the following: (1) Tools for manufacturing electrical equipment. (2) All machinery and supplies for coal mines and crude-oil fields. (3) Machinery and technical supplies for mineral oil refineries. (4) Electrical measuring instruments. (5) New appliances for the manufacturing of automobiles.

### Hosiery, Leather, Hardware, Dyes, Etc.

S. SAYIGH & FILS EMILE, P. O. B. 1667, Cairo, Egypt.—We will be obliged if put in touch with some manufacturers of your country who would make offers and send us samples of the following articles: Hosiery—stockings and socks (silk, mercerized, fibre and cotton); leather, entery, dyes, varnish, hardware. If the samples have a value, we are ready to pay for them against reimbursement. We are also much interested in representation and will be very much obliged if put in touch with some firms who desire representation in this country. Correspondence in French suggested.

### Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Shoes, Etc.

GILLESPIE, BROS. & COMPANY, 11 Broadway, New York; 82 Fenchurch Street, London.—L. R. Carter of our Australian selling organization, together with A. G. Ruthven of Reid & Gregory, one of our very large wholesale clients in Sydney, Australia, are both now in New York and will remain here for a period of six to eight weeks. Their purpose is to obtain exclusive agencies for the products of various American manufacturers. We are interested in obtaining agencies on the following: Gloves, hosiery, underwear, soft goods, shoes, house furnishings, hardware, aluminum goods, enameled ware, novelties of all kinds and, of course, any other lines which might be valuable in Australia.

### Steel and Other Metals.

PAUL LEVY, 54, Rue Notre Dame de Lorette, Paris, France.—Specialized in the sale of steel and metals, we desire to come to an agreement with one or more steel manufacturers, in order that those should send us regularly an important cargo of their products. We also look to the possibility of installing near Paris manufactures where we should make certain steel very much demanded, but which would be too enormous to import from America, owing to low price. We should solicit from America the sending of pig iron and semi-products destined to the fabrications. We think of establishing these manufacturers with the help of French capital, and even if your friends desire to, we should give in the composition of our capital a large part to the American capital. We have agents in every region of France and in many of French colonies.

### Recording Clock—Brass Sheets.

ASCO METAL PRODUCTS (Glasgow) Limited, 24 West Heath Drive, Harpenden, London, N. W. 3.—We wish to know where to apply for a simple self-contained clockwork recorder to feed a roll of paper through it at the rate of 10 inches per hour. Mounted on the clock we require four electric magnets with pens fastened on the ends of lengthened armatures, so that when they are actuated by a set of electric cells the pens will leave an ink record on the paper as it travels underneath in a straight line. If anyone can quote we should know what hour clock they can supply and whether the feed of the paper would be steady and regular. Would it also be possible to supply the diagram paper with the hours 1 to 12 printed continuously? The ink pen or some other method of recording the line would have to be positive in action directly it touched the paper. We also wish brass sheets in 10 lots, not shaped, but cold smooth-rolled alloy 60 per cent copper, 40 per cent zinc. Thickness C. 1mm dimensions 1 m x 1, packed in case. State earliest d/y, and if a sample lot of 10 kilos can be sent at once.

### Vegetable Oils, Cotton Yarns, Shoes, Etc.

BANQUE BELGARO AMERICAINE, Sofia, Bulgaria.—The commercial department of our bank is interested in the following: Cottonseed, peanuts, sesame, corn and sunflower oils; cotton yarns for home weaving (bleached and unbleached); Cabot C. C. C.; ready-made shoes for men, women and children, latest cut and shape; jute sacks for foodstuffs and flour, and upper and sole leather. Prices should without fail be quoted c. l. f. Bulgarian Black Sea ports, Varna, or Bourgas.

### Iron, Lumber, Cement.

HENRI RAYEAU, Casablanca, Morocco.—The products I am mostly interested in are round iron for cement construction, diameter 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12 mm; small beams and angle iron, in standard sizes. Timber, especially thick plank, 8x23 cm., in red pine or other wood of same quality, and the half plank, 8x8 or 8x11 cm.; Portland cement and artificial cement in barrels; spruce telegraph poles; iron (steel) wires 15 100 and 20 100, galvanized wire 25 100 and 30 100 mm. for telegraph lines; sheet iron (thin). Quotations must be c. l. f. Casablanca and commission included. Correspondence in French suggested.

### Woodworking Machinery.

D. J. ALANIDES, 817 Rebecca Avenue, Wilkensburg, Pa.—The firm of Per. Traiphoros & Company, 56 Stadium Street, Athens, Greece, advise me that they have a project which will involve a large amount of woodworking machinery. Any firm interested may communicate immediately with Messrs. Traiphoros & Company and send them complete information, such as: Catalogs, price lists, terms, delivery, discount, etc. This firm desires to do business with houses willing to grant them exclusive agency for Greece and Constantinople. They are also interested in foodstuffs, cloths, leathers and lumber, and are desirous of getting in touch with firms willing to co-operate with them on a commission basis. Copies of all correspondence should be sent also to me. Correspondence may be in English or French.

### Baskets, Picture Frames, Osier Furniture.

GUASH Y RIBERA, Apartado de Correos, No. 1997, Habana, Cuba.—Interested as we are in the representation of American manufacturers in this country, we desire to connect with some of them in the following lines: Cradles and baskets of the best grades, preferably the novelties of this kind; picture frames and framed pictures, the cheap grades needed; folding beds, all grades; Osier furniture, loose pieces—sleeping, rocking, chaise-longes, etc.; this furniture should not have any cushions or covering of any kind; twisted paper rings, considered as novelties or up to date. Besides those we could accept any representations that might come handy in connection with our business, which is the manufacturing of pillows, mattresses, etc. We also want the name of a concern that can make pillow covers from leather, silk, etc.

### Provisions, Hardware, Dry Goods, Etc.

A. W. KRECHIELS, Paramaribo-Suriname, Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, South America.—I am in the market for representing United States' interests against a commission, and I am further prepared to book orders for your goods when free samples of the lines you are prepared to offer in this market reach me. I have the best clients here, and am familiar with all lines of manufactured goods, provisions, etc.; hardware, drygoods, boots and shoes, confectionery, knick-knacks and every line that is salable in this country. I have had over 25 years' experience in all lines of business. I would strongly advise adaptation to local conditions, so far as extending the credit, which is most essential to making business a success. The usual time demanded by our trade is generally 30 days' acceptance, although in some cases 20 and 60 days are accepted for certain lines; never cash with order.

### Chemical Products.

VIGILLO & CO., Via Roma, 41, Torino, Italy.—We have been in business for years, but when the war broke out we left, and did the war on the firing line, from the first day to the last. One of us has three silver medals for bravery; another is decorated, and the last has been discharged from military service on account of his wounds, and is now a "Mutilate" and is decorated. We are disposed to work only with American firms and to let the German firms alone. It will, however, be very difficult for your firms to impose their goods here as long as they are not disposed to have a deposit of goods here, and that specially for chemical products. Italian buyers were used to deal with German firms and received from them all facilities. We are greatly interested in chemicals, and have the best clients, but on account of the war and of the damages we had it is, for the present, quite impossible for us to buy on our own account. In our conditions are a good many firms here at present, and if we are not helped from you very likely such help will be offered to us from German firms, and as you can easily see that means to go again under the German manufacturers.

# Construction Department

## EXPLANATORY.

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD seeks to verify and obtain additional information regarding all enterprises reported in its Construction Department, by direct daily correspondence. Further facts of news value are published later from telegraph, mail and representatives' reports. We appreciate having our attention called to errors that may occur.

## DAILY BULLETIN.

The Daily Bulletin of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD is published every business day in order to give the earliest possible news about new industrial, commercial, building, railroad and financial enterprises organized in the South and Southwest. It is invaluable to manufacturers, contractors, engineers and all others who want to get in touch at the earliest moment with new undertakings, or the enlargement of established enterprises. The subscription price is \$20.00 per year.

### Airplane Plants, Stations, Etc.

Okla., Ponca City—Airplanes.—Ponca City Aerial Transportation Co. inceptd.; capital \$5000; A. C. Mitchell, F. N. Mann, Frank Castator.

### Bridges, Culverts and Viaducts.

Fla., Maitland.—State Road Dept., M. M. Smith, Chmn., Tallahassee; construct reinforced concrete retaining walls and concrete railway on existing culvert; 2260 lbs. reinforcing steel; bids until Jan. 5; Chas. A. Browne, State Highway Engr., Tallahassee. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

Ga., Decatur.—DeKalb County Comms.; construct bridge; will let contract.

Ga., Eatonton.—Pulnam County Comms., Eatonton, and Greene County Comms., Greensboro, Ga.; construct steel and concrete bridge over Oconee River at Reid's Ferry, on Greensboro-Eatonton road; three 100-ft. spans; Federal-Aid Project No. 67, Contract No. 1; 64,124 cu. yds. Class A concrete; 17,175 cu. yds. Class B concrete; 125,739 lbs. structural steel, exclusive stringers; 50,274 lbs. structural steel, stringers; 83,808 lbs. reinforcing steel; 1,344.66 sq. yds. bituminous pavement; bids until Jan. 15; Mitcham & Wright, Project Engrs., 712 Flatiron Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

Ga., Greensboro.—Greene County Comms.; construct bridge over Richland Creek on Eatonton-Greensboro road; Georgia Federal-Aid Project No. 67, Contract No. 3; 5100 lbs. fabricated steel, details; 32,250 lbs. structural steel, stringers; 8325 ft. B. M. lumber; bids until Jan. 15; Mitcham & Wright, Project Engrs., 712 Flatiron Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

N. C., Rutherfordton.—Rutherford County Comms.; construct 170-ft. steel bridge across Broad River near Island Fork; 100-ft. approach on concrete abutment; \$13,721; Champion Bridge Co., Contr., Wilmington, O. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

### Canning and Packing Plants.

Md., Gwynnbrook.—New York Iron & Metal Co., 1332 Pennsylvania Ave. and 543 N. Gay St., Baltimore; remodel Gwynnbrook Distillery for cannery.

### Clayworking Plants.

Miss., Corinth—Bricks.—Corinth Brick Co.; improve plant; has let contract for 6-tunnel radiated-heat dryer. (See Machinery Wanted—Drying Equipment.)

S. C., Laurens—Bricks.—H. M. Franks and

R. F. Fleming; build plant to manufacture bricks.

Tex., Nacogdoches—Bricks.—Chamber of Commerce; interested in plans for building brick kiln.

W. Va., Mannington—Kilns.—Mannington Pottery Co., Geo. W. Bowers, Prest.; build 6 additional kilns.

### Canning and Packing Plants.

La., Monroe.—Southern Sweet Potato Co. organized; \$100,000; J. Harvey Trousdale, Prest.; can sweet potatoes and other vegetables.

### Coal Mines and Coke Ovens.

Ala., Dora.—Ferrier Coal Co. organized; M. McCutcheon, Prest.; C. I. Ackerman, J. L. Ferrier, Secy.-Treas.-Mgr.; develop coal land; daily capacity 150 tons. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$2000.)

Ky., Pineville.—Kentucky Collieries Corp. organized; T. C. Hughes, Prest.-Treas.; R. W. Moon, V.-P.; Shepard Sawyer, Secy.; develop 4800 acres; daily output 400 tons. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$150,000.)

Ky., Uniontown.—Union County Mining Co., 444 Fourth St., Louisville, Ky., organized; D. H. Lang, Prest.; W. L. Jarvis, V.-P.; Burton Vance, Secy.; Fred Russ, Treas.; R. F. Peters, Mgr.; develop 4000 acres; daily output 1000 tons; lay ½ mi. track, 90-lb. rails. (See Machinery Wanted—Rail; Power Plant; Engines; Fan.)

W. Va., Elkins.—Greenbrier Coal Co. organized; W. W. Green, Prest.; J. F. Brown, Secy.; A. F. Martin, Treas.; leased 375 acres; install additional machinery; double capacity. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$50,000.)

W. Va., Goodwill.—Norwest Fuel Co. organized; J. E. Biggs, Prest.-Mgr., Bramwell, W. Va.; E. E. Hartsock, Secy.-Treas., Goodwill; develop portion of 1000-acre tract; daily output 200 tons. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$25,000.)

W. Va., Welch.—Pulaski Iron Co., F. E. Cunningham, Gen. Supt., Eckman, W. Va.; install \$250,000 plant.

### Concrete and Cement Plants.

Ala., Leeds—Portland Cement.—Atlas Portland Cement Co., 39 Broad St., New York; purchased control of Standard Portland Cement Co. at reported price of \$1,250,000; plans additions to increase capacity.

Fla., Miami—Cement Blocks.—Campbell-Whitaker Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; D. A. Campbell, Prest.-Treas.; W. M. Huber, Secy.

### Cotton Compresses and Gins.

Tex., Brenham.—Farmers' Union Co-operative Gin Co. (lately noted inceptd.) organized;

capital \$16,000; Wm. Rogge, Prest.; F. W. Rosenbark, Mgr.; construct 24x84 and 18x40-ft. sheet-iron concrete basement and floor buildings; machinery purchased; plant cost \$22,000; ginning and grinding corn; daily capacity 60 bales cotton, 200 bu. meal; Walter Elske, Constr. Engr.; Fred Appel, Contr. (See Machinery Wanted—Sawmill; Thrasher.)

### Cottonseed-Oil Mills.

Tex., Dallas.—Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, O.; construct 7 buildings; finished products and deodorizing plants, vats, soap factory, etc.; \$1,300,000; Dwight P. Robinson Co., Contr.; Geo. D. Neville, Supt. Constr. (Previously noted to build \$2,000,000 plant.)

Tex., Kenedy.—Kenedy Cotton Oil Mill Co.; rebuild burned \$75,000 plant.

Va., Relee.—Refinery.—Capital Refining Co., Jacob Dolf, Prest., Buffalo, N. Y.; erect 5-story-and-basement 115x120-ft. building; Henschien & McLaren, Archts., Chicago, Ill.; James L. Parsons, Contr., Southern Bldg., Washington, D. C. (Previously noted increasing capital from \$1,250,000 to \$2,000,000.)

### Drainage Systems.

La., Lake Charles.—Bell City Drainage Dist. No. 1, H. A. Fontenot, Prest.; construct drainage system in Calcasieu, Cameron and Jefferson Davis Parishes; 13½ mi. canals; begin at Rosignol and empty into Lake Misere; 60,000 acres; vote Jan. 13 on \$225,000 bonds; F. Shotts & Sons, Engrs. (Supercedes previous item.)

Miss., Cleveland.—Lead Bayou Drainage Dist. Comms., Boliver County; construct drainage canals; 166,100 ft. total excavation; 1040 ft. clearing right of way; bids until Jan. 7; W. W. Boone, Engr., Shelby Bldg. (See Machinery Wanted—Drainage Canals.)

### Electric Plants.

Ark., Fort Smith.—Fort Smith Light & Traction Co.; will not erect \$250,000 plant addition lately reported.

Fla., West Palm Beach.—City; improve and extend electric-lighting system; contemplates voting on \$10,000 bonds; Harry V. Fugate, Engr.

Ga., Smithville.—City, J. H. Randall, Jr., Mayor; plans to construct electric-light, water and sewer systems; contemplates voting on bonds.

Ky., Louisville.—Country Home Power & Lighting Co. inceptd.; capital \$30,000; W. G. Simpson, Jr., Louisville; Hubert and Graham Vreeland, Frankfort, Ky.

La., Lafayette.—City Trustees; improve light and water plant; contemplated.

La., New Orleans.—New Orleans Railway & Light Co., John S. Bleeker, Gen. Mgr.; enlarge main power-house.

Md., Hyattsville.—Town; contemplates installation electric-light system. Address The Mayor.

Md., Oxford.—Town; plans to build electric-light plant; vote Dec. 22 on \$18,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

N. C., Buckner.—Green Light & Power Co., Pleasant Hill, N. C.; furnish light and power to homes and business houses; install 24 street lamps.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

N. C., Guilford College.—Guilford College, Raymond Binford; contracted with North Carolina Public Service Co. for 3 or 4-mi. electric transmission system from Greensboro plant to college. Lately noted to rebuild burned lighting and heating plant. (See Machinery Wanted—Wire.)

N. C., Newton.—City; improve electric-light, water and sewer systems; \$73,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

N. C., Windsor.—City, C. F. Lyon, Clerk; construct light and water system; \$45,000 bonds.

Okla., Norman.—City; install electric-light plant; vote Jan. 2 on \$125,000 bonds. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted contemplated.)

S. C., Summerville.—Commrs. of Public Works; install electric-light plant; voted \$40,000 bonds. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Donna.—Donna Light & Ice Co. increased capital from \$10,000 to \$40,000; enlarge capacity electric-light and power plant.

Va., Norfolk.—Virginia Railway & Power Co., T. S. Wheelwright, Prest., Richmond, Va.; plans \$1,130,000 investment for equipment and plant improvements.

### Fertilizer Factories.

S. C., Gilbert.—Gilbert Fertilizer Co. inceptd.; capital \$20,000; P. A. Smith, J. Collins Price.

S. C., Greenville.—Greenville Fertilizer Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; W. G. Hudgens, C. G. Hunter.

### Flour, Feed and Meal Mills.

Fla., West Palm Beach.—Noble Padgett and Frank Shannon; establish grist mill.

Md., Baltimore.—W. P. Tanner Gross Co., New York; proposes to build \$1,000,000 plant to mix and store flour for export.

Miss., Meridian.—Meridian Grain & Elevator Co.; rebuild plant burned at \$50,000 to \$75,000 loss.

Mo., St. Joseph.—St. Joseph Public Elevator Co.; erect reinforced concrete grain elevator; 1,000,000 bu. capacity; may be tripled; \$200,000; Lehr Construction Co., Contr.

S. C., Columbia.—Adluh Milling Co.; establish 500-bu. per hour grain elevator; 150 ft. high; erect 4-story 50x64-ft. flour mill; install machinery; daily capacity 150 bbls. flour; total \$75,000; increase capital to \$135,000.

Tenn., Columbia.—Columbia Mill & Elevator Co.; rebuild burned \$83,000 flour mill.

Tex., Linder.—Albert G. Hinn, Plainview, Tex.; erect 15,000-bu. capacity grain elevator.

Tex., Plainview.—Harvest Queen Mills, Albert G. Hinn, Propr.; construct 30,000-bu. capacity additional grain elevator; ultimately increase capacity to 500 bbls.; fireproof and reinforced concrete building; 134-ft. headhouse equipped with cleaning machinery and separators; 10 to 15 tanks, 80 ft.; machinery operated by individual motors.

### Foundry and Machine Plants.

Ky., Louisville.—Pipe.—Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., 623 Shipp St., erect \$20,000 foundry; addition.

La., New Orleans.—Tank Cars, etc.—General American Tank Car Corp., Max Epstein, Prest., Chicago, Ill.; build \$1,000,000 plant on Mississippi River above New Orleans; include machine shop and steel foundry; manufacture tank cars, gondolas, flat cars, etc.

Mo., St. Louis.—Cars.—St. Louis Car Co., J. I. Beggs, Prest., 800 N. Broadway; erect 1-story 90x140-ft. building; has plans.

Mo., St. Louis.—Iron Pipe.—Blackmer &

Post Pipe Co., J. W. Weston, Prest., Boatmen's Bank Bldg.; erect 1-story 40x82-ft. machine shop; O. J. Popp, Archt., Odd Fellows' Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis.—Refrigerators, etc.—Harry L. Hussmann Refrigerator & Supply Co., 913 N. Broadway, P. R. Jackson, Mgr.; erect 2-story-and-basement fireproof building; 130x260 ft.; \$140,000; install \$30,000 woodworking machinery; Al Meyer, Archt.-Engr., Central National Bank Bldg.; A. H. Haeseler Building & Construction Co., Contr., Wainwright Bldg. Lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Heating Boiler, etc.; Sprinkler System; Lockers; Elevators; Plumbing.)

N. C., Greensboro.—Castings.—W. J. Westbrook Elevator Co.; erect foundry; install iron furnace; equip to manufacture machine castings. (See Machinery Wanted—Furnace; Foundry Equipment.)

Tex., Cisco.—Drilling Tools.—Spang & Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; F. J. Spang, E. J. Corbett, W. S. Brandon.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Grey Iron and Brass Castings.—Boicourt Machine Co., Box 93 (lately noted inceptd., capital \$30,000), organized; J. L. Boicourt, Prest.; C. A. Renfro, Secy.-Treas. and Mgr.; continues established plant. (See Machinery Wanted—Drill.)

Tex., Houston.—Oil Well Machinery.—Mack Manufacturing Co., Chas. R. Edwards, Supt., Mack St. and Q Ave.; erect 70x200-ft. foundry; \$30,000; pattern and storage building; \$12,000; reinforced concrete construction; install machinery; R. J. Cummings, Archt., Stewart Bldg. (See Machinery Wanted—Foundry Equipment.)

W. Va., Warwood.—Iron and Steel.—Ackerman Mfg. Co. inceptd., capital \$300,000; Thomas H. Jones, Louis Franzheim, J. F. Bycott; all Wheeling, W. Va.

### Gas and Oil Enterprises.

Ky., Elizabethtown.—Moulder Pool Oil Syndicate inceptd.; capital \$25,000; A. C. Fowler, B. B. Miller, J. L. Irwin.

La., Lake Charles.—Filling Station, etc.—Humble Oil & Refining Co., Humble, Tex.; construct oil-filling station, storage tanks, warehouse; \$12,000; warehouse and tanks, galvanized iron, brick and concrete; Wm. Peters of Louisiana Western Lumber Co. will supervise construction.

La., Shreveport.—Black Lake Oil Co. incorporated; capital \$60,000; Lewell C. Butler, Secy.-Treas., Shreveport; Geo. O. Barnard, Prest.; J. L. Clarkson, V.-P.; both Texarkana, Ark.

La., Shreveport.—Louisiana Oil & Leasing Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; Robert R. Emery, Prest.; S. B. Hicks, V.-P.; Thos. C. Lewis, Secy.

La., Shreveport.—Refinery.—Shreveport Producing & Refining Corp. chartered; capital \$10,000,000; Arthur J. Kingsbury, L. B. Phillips, Harry McDaniel, Jr.; all Dover, Del.

La., Shreveport.—Refinery.—Louisiana Oil & Refining Corp. chartered; capital \$125,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox; all Wilmington, Del.

La., Shreveport.—Paramount Oil Co. organized; capital \$10,000,000; D. C. Richardson, Prest.; Geo. A. Todd, Mgr.

Mo., Rich Hill.—Red Star Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$1,000,000; J. L. Wiek, Rich Hill; J. F. Wm. Renker, Topeka, Kans.; F. D. Willoughby, Hotchkiss, Col.

Okla., Broken Arrow.—Mays Drilling Co., capital \$15,000, inceptd.; M. W. Mays, Chas. Mays, Robt. Mitchell.

Okla., Broken Arrow.—Safety Drilling Co., capital \$15,000, inceptd.; J. I. Lewis, E. H. Hildebrand; Robt. B. Mitchell.

Okla.—Fairfield-Ensley Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$75,000; R. E. Chadwick, Prest., Ensley, Ala.; Geo. A. Neal, Secy.-Treas., Fairfield, Ala.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Parker Oklahoma Distributing Co. inceptd.; capital \$40,000; H. E. Williams, Oklahoma City; J. H. Parker, Jr., St. Joseph, Mo.; J. W. Ward, Jr., Kansas City, Mo.

Okla., Okmulgee.—Refinery.—Indianola Refining Co.; increase capital from \$3,300,000 to \$5,300,000.

S. C., Columbia.—Swansea Gas & Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$15,000; B. E. Craft, T. O. Setzler.

Tenn., Nashville.—Mineral Oil & Gas Co. incorporated; capital \$300,000; V. A. Clark, Nashville; M. J. Buck, M. D. Hays; both Pittsburgh, Pa.

Texas.—Brazos Valley-Texas Petroleum Co. inceptd.; capital \$250,000; M. M. Lucey, M. Bulter, L. S. Dorsey; all Wilmington, Del.

Tex., Laredo.—Refinery.—Texas Independent Pipe Line Co.; construct \$300,000 refinery; 3 units of 1000-bbl. daily capacity; Earl & Beck, Contrs., Wichita Falls, Tex.

La., Sibley.—Refinery.—Tola Producing & Refining Co. organized; J. A. Shaw, Prest.; A. P. Patch, Secy.-Treas.; A. C. Adams, Engr.; all Shreveport, La.; erect 5000-bbl. refinery; construct 6-in. pipe line to Homer.

Texas.—Texas Midland Petroleum Co. incorporated; capital \$1,000,000; L. M. Smith, J. C. Stron, both Chicago, Ill.; Harry C. Hughes, Minneapolis, Minn.

Texas.—Caddo Texas Petroleum Co. inceptd.; capital \$1,000,000; Geo. V. Reilly, Samuel B. Howard, Robert K. Thistle; all New York.

Texas.—Texas Chief Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$6,000,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox; all Wilmington, Del.

Texas.—Tex-Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$300,000; M. L. Harty, M. C. Kelly, S. L. Mackey; all Wilmington, Del.

Texas.—Refinery.—California-Texas Oil & Refining Corp. chartered; capital \$1,000,000; Samuel B. Howard, Robert K. Thistle, Geo. V. Reilly; all New York.

Tex., Amarillo.—Refinery.—Amarillo Petroleum & Refining Co. inceptd.; capital \$1,250,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox; all Wilmington, Del.

Texas.—Refinery.—Texas National Oil & Refining Corp. chartered; capital \$1,500,000; T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, H. E. Knox; all Wilmington, Del.

Tex., Wichita Falls.—Sanders-Taylor Oil Co. inceptd.; capital \$1,500,000; T. J. Taylor, S. W. Sibley, H. C. Weeks.

Tex., Wichita Falls.—Gypsy-Burk Petroleum Co. inceptd.; capital \$150,000; W. M. Campbell, R. L. Durham, J. P. Straghan.

### Hydro-Electric Plants.

Ala., Tallassee.—Montgomery Light & Water Power Co., S. B. Irelan, Gen. Mgr., Montgomery, Ala.; rebuild hydro-electric plant dam destroyed by flood; probably expend \$1,000,000 or more.

### Ice and Cold-Storage Plants.

Ala., Fairfield.—Birmingham Ice & Cold Storage Co., Birmingham, Ala., associated with City Delivery Ice Co., Fairfield; erect plant; install \$100,000 equipment; purchased site; total investment \$250,000.

Ark., Clarksville.—Clarksville Ice & Cold Storage Co.; install 50-ton capacity ice machine.

Ark., McCrory.—McCrory Ice & Commission Co. inceptd.; capital \$20,000; T. W. Greer, H. Robinson, E. C. Marsh.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.



Fla., Bunnell.—C. G. Varn and associates; erect \$15,000 ice plant.

Ky., Lexington.—Lexington Ice Co., J. P. Pope, Mgr.; erect \$130,000 plant addition; brick construction; install two 75-ton ammonia ice compressors; additional 50-ton ice plant; increase capacity by 75 to 80 tons; George D. Bright & Co., Engrs.-Archts.; Carbondale Machine Co., Contr., Carbondale, Pa. (Lately noted to remodel plant.)

Ky., Middlesboro.—Middlesboro Ice & Cold Storage Co. organized; C. S. Lyons, Prest.; W. M. Archer, Secy.; J. M. Pursifull, Treas.; has fireproof building; machinery purchased; daily capacity 25 tons. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$69,000.)

S. C., Kingstree.—Kingstree Ice Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; E. C. Burgess, P. G. Gourdin.

Tex., Pittsburg.—Home Light & Ice Co., H. E. Poynter, Mgr.; add belt-driven ice machine, 250 K. W. direct-connected generator to Skinner Uniflow engine, 300 H. P., water-tube boiler. Lately noted to improve plant. (See Machinery Wanted—Boiler.)

Va., Norfolk.—Virginia Ice, Cold Storage & Freezing Co., J. C. Prince, Prest.; build freezing plant and ice-cream factory; B. F. Mitchell, Archt., Seaboard Bank Bldg., Norfolk; White Construction Co., Contr., 95 Madison Ave., New York. (See Miscellaneous Factories.)

### Irrigation Systems.

Tex., Wichita Falls.—Wichita County Water Improvement Dist. No. 1; expend \$2,750,000; construct system to irrigate 100,000 acres land in Wichita and Archer counties and supply water for city; excavate 2 distributing canals, No. 1, 42 ft. at bottom, 6 ft. depth of water; No. 2, 30 ft. at bottom, 6 ft. depth of water; construct one diversion dam 36 ft. high and one storage dam, 100 ft. high; canals \$1,500,000; dams, \$1,250,000; plans, estimates and proposals ready next year; install power shovels, excavators, dump cars, small railroad equipment, concrete mixers, control gates, bar, iron, steel sheet piling, cement, etc.; Vernon L. Sullivan, Consult. Engr., 701 Mills Bldg., El Paso, Tex.; supersedes recent item. (See Machinery Wanted—Irrigation System Equipment.)

### Iron and Steel Plants.

Ala., Anniston.—Steel Furnaces.—Anniston Steel Co.; increase capital by \$1,000,000.

Ala., Gadsden.—Steel Plant.—Gulf States Steel Co., Birmingham; add new electrical equipment; increase from 3000 to 7000 K. W.; construct waste water reservoir, pumping station, distribution pipe lines; install condensers; awarded contracts.

Ala., Sheffield.—Iron Furnace.—Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co., J. P. Dovel, Furnace Mgr., Birmingham; will blow in Hatfield Ensley furnace.

### Land Developments.

Ky., Henderson.—Irvington Orchards Co. inceptd.; capital \$20,000; C. M. Bullitt, Howard Bullitt, C. A. Johnson.

Md., Baltimore.—Colonial Development Co., 3 E. Lexington St., inceptd.; capital \$100,000; Jacques Affelder, H. Edwin McNeal, Donald Wilhare.

### Lumber Manufacturing.

Ala., Clayville.—W. L. Metcalf, Ashburn, Ala.; build sawmill; purchased timber land.

Ala., Notasulga.—Haynes-Bass Lumber Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000.

Ark., Lester.—Valley Lumber Co., Reader, Ark.; erect sawmill; daily capacity 30,000 ft.

Fla., Crystal Springs.—J. M. McCloud; install additional equipment; plans other improvements.

Fla., Jacksonville.—T. M. Keller Lumber Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; T. M. Keller, Prest.; F. C. Miller, Secy.

Ga., Berrien County.—Willis & Norman, Mincola, Ga.; purchased turpentine rights on 8000 acres; develop; later build large sawmill.

Ky., Pineville.—Wasloto Lumber Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; A. H. Card, N. R. Patterson, A. M. Gregory.

La., Lake Charles.—Sabine Valley Hardwood Lumber Co. organized; capital \$100,000; S. T. Woodring, Prest.; Dan Woodring, V.-P.; J. M. Ragland, Secy.-Treas. and Mgr.; enlarge plant; purchased established mill of 50,000 ft. daily capacity.

Miss., Vicksburg.—Vicksburg Lumber Co. inceptd.; \$100,000; J. T. Ashley, Mgr., Jackson, Miss.; M. L. Virden, Greenville, S. C.

N. C., Charlotte.—Beam Lumber Co. inceptd.; \$50,000 capital; W. F. and Geo. Beam, J. N. Flowers.

N. C., Vanceboro.—Vanceboro Cotton & Lumber Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; N. M. Lancaster, J. E. Ewell, T. M. Howard.

S. C., River Falls.—W. B. Cook, Duluth, Minn.; erect sawmills; contemplated; purchased 40,000 acres timber lands.

S. C., Sumter.—T. S. Du Bose, Jr.; rebuild burned sawmill.

Tenn., Knoxville.—Cockrum Lumber Co.; increase capital from \$10,000 to \$50,000.

Tenn., Knoxville.—Frampton-Foster Lumber Co. inceptd.; capital \$150,000; W. M. Van Haelegen, Malcolm Miller, H. D. Bolinger.

Tenn., Walling.—F. M. Connee, Cummingsville, Tenn.; organize company; capital \$2500; establish sawmill.

Tex., Houston.—Bonita Lumber Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; L. E. Ingram, R. W. Franklin, F. D. Wherritt.

Va., Bristol.—Southwest Virginia Lumber Co. organized; capital \$20,000; H. T. Ballah, Prest.; W. F. Henderson, Jr., V.-P.; F. B. McConnell, Treas.; R. J. Arnett, Secy. (Supersedes recent item.)

### Metal-Working Plants.

Md., Baltimore.—Roofing.—Lyon, Conklin & Co., 13 Balderston St.; increased capital from \$50,000 to \$500,000.

### Mining.

Ala., Spruce Pine.—Sand and Gravel.—Spruce Pine Sand & Gravel Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; John R. Collins.

Ga., Macon.—Bauxite.—J. F. Morton, Prest. Georgia Lumber Co., Byronville, Ga.; interested with Northern capitalists proposing to build aluminum ore reduction plant.

Md., Havre de Grace.—Sand and Stone.—Good Sand & Stone Co. inceptd.; Ezra M. Good, Leslie P. Luffler.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Granite.—Higdon Granite Co., 1020 W. Miami St., organized; C. R. Higdon, Prest.; C. H. Higdon, V.-P.; has quarry. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$25,000.)

Tex., Texarkana.—Gravel.—Texarkana Gravel Co., 602 Texarkana National Bank Bldg. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$50,000), organized; C. M. Conway, Prest.-Mgr.; J. R. Johnson, V.-P.; Louis Heilbron, Secy.-Treas.; W. Troy Gaunt, Asst. Secy.; mine gravel; daily output 100 cars road gravel, 20 cars concrete gravel; I. J. Palm, Const. Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Washing Plant; Loading Machinery; Screening Plants.)

Va., Proffit.—Carbon.—Ohio Sulphur Mining Co., Columbus, O.; develop carbon; reported

to extend 10,000 ft.; Jas. Eldon Perkins, Mining Engr.

### Miscellaneous Construction.

Fla., Key West.—Pier.—Florida East Coast Ferry Co.; construct pier.

Fla., West Palm Beach.—Jetties.—City; construct jetties for ocean boulevard protection; vote on \$5000 bonds; contemplated; Harry C. Fugate, Engr.

Okla., Enid.—Mausoleum.—Enid Cemetery Trustees; erect granite and marble mausoleum; G. J. Cannon, Archt.; Economy Mausoleum Construction Co., Contr.

Tex., Corpus Christi.—Sea Wall.—City Commissioners; contemplate construction sea wall 630 ft. into bay; 12-ft. wall, with 14-ft. embankment; 7 sections; Galveston type; Robt. J. Cummins, Consult. Engr., Houston, Tex.; C. J. Howard, City Engr. (Supersedes previous item.)

Tex., Galveston.—Loading Terminal.—Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., E. U. Henry, representative; construct loading plant; \$150,000; install machinery; erect trestle for 3 locomotive hoists; 2 sulphur bins each 400x64 ft.; capacity 35,000 tons; storage tank for fuel oil; loading plant hourly capacity to be 1000 tons. (Lately noted to erect belt conveyor system.)

Tex., Honey Grove.—Swimming Pool.—Honey Grove Natatorium Co. inceptd.; capital \$7000; F. E. Wood, John B. Little, J. F. Black.

### Miscellaneous Enterprises.

Ala., Red Bay.—Hardware, etc.—Rea & Keaton Hardware Co. inceptd.; capital \$15,000; R. H. Rea.

Fla., Miami.—Electrical Equipment.—Electrical Equipment Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; Wm. W. Luce, Prest.-Treas.; F. W. Borton, V.-P.; Arnold H. Kent, Secy.

Ky., Louisville.—Taxi-cab Service.—Spencer Taxi-cab Co. inceptd.; capital \$5000; Henry Allen, Robert Flournoy, Spencer Taylor.

Ky., Paducah.—Dairy.—Edgewood Dairy Co. inceptd.; capital \$5000; S. A. Fowler, R. C. and B. L. Waldrop.

La., Alexandria.—Laundry.—Newhauser Laundry, 10th and Madison Sts., inceptd.; capital \$15,000; Joseph Levin, Prest.; E. J. Newhauser, Secy. and Gen. Mgr.; has machinery.

La., Monroe.—Incinerator.—City; Arnold Bernstein, Mayor; construct garbage incinerator; hourly capacity 2 tons; \$12,000; voted bonds; Walter G. Kirkpatrick, Consult. Engr. (Supersedes previous item.)

Md., Baltimore.—Dairy.—L. Miller; erect 2-story building; reinforced concrete and steel construction; install dairy and refrigerating equipment; George R. Callis, Jr., Archt., Melvin Ave., Catonsville, Md.

Md., Baltimore.—Barge Line.—W. B. Duke, E. W. Haggart and Timothy Hooper; establish barge line; purchased 27 2500-ton wooden barges for \$1,458,000; coastwise traffic, especially coal.

N. C., Asheville.—Construction.—Allport-Alexander Construction Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; J. H. Allport, S. M. Alexander, Pless Frady.

N. C., Wilson.—Publishing.—Carolina Christian Publishing Co. inceptd.; capital \$2500; W. C. Manning, J. S. and E. S. Peel, all Williamston, N. C.

N. C., Winston-Salem.—Printing.—Scroggin Printing Co. inceptd.; capital \$7000; D. B. and R. E. Pullen.

Okla., Henryetta.—Publishing.—Daily Free Lance, George Riley Hall, Prop.; erect 2-story brick building; install machinery.

S. C., Charleston.—Mineral Water.—Clemen-

tia Mineral Springs Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; E. Boykin Clement, A. L. King.

S. C., Charleston—Signs.—Carolina Display Co. and Charleston Bill Posting Co., Alfred H. von Kohnitz, Mgr.; erect 40x130-ft. fireproof building; \$15,000; T. W. Worthy, Archt.-Contr.

S. C., Florence—Laundry.—Florence Steam Laundry inceptd.; capital \$35,000; P. B. Harrah, H. A. Smith.

S. C., Greenville—Mill Supplies.—Mill Supply Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; W. H. Shieb, R. G. Merry.

S. C., Greenville—Contracting.—Potter & Shackelford, 205 Gulliver Bldg., Box 1002 (late-ly noted inceptd., capital \$25,000), organized; W. T. Potter, Pres.-Mgr.; P. L. Shackelford, Treas. (See Machinery Wanted—Engines; Mixers; Pumps, etc.)

S. C., Kingsbury—Supplies.—Salem Supply Co. inceptd.; capital \$20,000; L. B. Coleman, Pres.; L. A. Hyman, Jr., V.-P.; J. W. Turner, Secy.-Treas.

Tenn., Memphis—Cleaners and Dyers.—Memphis Cleaners & Dyers inceptd.; capital \$50,000; J. R. Manley, H. D. Felts, G. C. White.

Tex., Dallas—Dyeing, etc.—Fishburn's Dyeing & Dry Cleaning Co.; increased capital from \$75,000 to \$150,000.

Tex., El Paso—Transfer.—Liberty Transfer Co. inceptd.; capital \$5,000; Ben Weinstein, Louis Silverman, William Hellman.

Tex., Fort Worth—Engraving.—Commercial Art Engraving Co. inceptd.; capital \$15,000; S. R. McElreath, J. C. Hopper, J. A. Culverwell.

W. Va., White Sulphur Springs—Construction.—John Dougher Construction Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; W. E. Dougher, D. W. Johnson, B. F. Dixon.

### Miscellaneous Factories.

Ala., Huntsville—Creamery.—Huntsville Ice Cream & Creamery Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; J. W. Clifton, Pres.; C. W. Garrett, V.-P., both Decatur, Ala.; J. C. Beane, Secy.-Treas. and Gen. Mgr., Huntsville.

Ark., Little Rock—Overalls, etc.—Miller Mfg. Co., J. D. Zook, Secy.-Treas.-Gen. Mgr., 114 E. Markham St.; construct \$100,000 factory; 3 story; 70x140 ft.; reinforced concrete fireproof building; sewing machines, \$55,000; daily output 500 to 600 doz.; Hedrick Construction Co., Contr., Dallas, Tex.; contemplates erection shirt factory. (Supersedes recent item.)

D. C., Washington—Polish.—Shur-Lustre Co. inceptd.; capital \$5,000; Frank L. Peckham, Frank Van Sant, Carlyle S. Baer.

D. C., Washington—Chemicals.—Capital City Chemical Co. inceptd.; capital \$200,000; W. J. Delamater, James A. Dorlote, Stephen A. Armstrong, Jr.

Fla., Miami—Coffee.—Bel-Jar Coffee Co., capital \$10,000, inceptd.; J. T. Garrett, Pres.-Secy.; L. H. Michael, V.-P.; W. A. Snyder, Treas.

Fla., Tampa—Candy.—Southern Candy Co., capital \$15,000, inceptd.; Frank P. Townsend, Pres.; Fred A. Bize, V.-P.; David Sabler, Secy.-Treas.

Fla., West Palm Beach—Syrup.—Noble Padgett and Frank Shannon; establish syrup mill; daily capacity 60 gals.; purchased machinery.

Ga., Macon—Candy.—Garrison Cook Morgan Co. organized; capital \$100,000; J. W. Garrison, Pres.; Chas. C. Morgan, Sec.-Treas.; construct 2-story factory addition; 114,000 sq. ft. floor space; double size and capacity of plant. (Supersedes recent item.)

Ky., Bowling Green—Bakery.—Warren County Bakeries Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; Guy S. Jones, H. S. Smith, Moses Collins.

Ky., Covington.—Edward J. Shannon Co.;

rebuild chemical factory reported burned at loss of \$20,000.

Ky., Lexington—Tobacco Redrying.—W. L. Petty Tobacco Co.; repair burned tobacco-redrying plant.

Ky., Lexington—Hemp.—The Hemp Co. of America chartered; John R. Humphrey, Head of Department of Markets, University of Kentucky, advises Manufacturers Record: Plans \$150,000 power hemp-breaking mill at Lexington or some other city in Blue Grass section; erect fireproof mill buildings covering 70,000 sq. ft.; rickling shed of wood for storing hemp stalks immediately required for breaking; engine-room, kiln dryer, breaking room, scutching-room, warehouses; 15-acre site, including stacking yard for hemp stalks; annual capacity 10,000 acres on double shift; dependent upon farmers growing 5000 acres hemp in 1920; indications favorable.

Ky., Louisville—Beverages.—Craco Company, capital \$200,000, inceptd.; Frank Thompson, N. T. White, Edward Reuhling.

Ky., Covington—Paper Tubes.—Crescent Paper Tube Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; John O. Kennedy, Isiah Harris, A. J. Harris.

La., New Orleans—Stationery.—Perry-Buckley Co., 729-735 Poydras St.; construct additional building; double floor space.

Md., Baltimore—Butterine.—Baltimore Butterine Co., 24 Wilkins Ave., inceptd.; capital \$40,000; Nicholas F. O'Dea, Lloyd D. Corkran, Herman L. Piel.

Md., Baltimore—Flavoring Extracts.—C. F. Sauer & Co., Richmond, Va.; build \$1,000,000 flavoring-extract manufacturing plant; reported.

Md., Baltimore—Bakery.—International Baking Co., New York; establish bakery; daily capacity, 8000 loaves; cost \$7500. (Supersedes recent item of Barker Bakery System to establish plant.)

Md., Baltimore—Flavoring Extracts.—Ver-Vac Co., 111 S. Gay St., inceptd.; capital \$50,000; Harry R. Nicholson, Carl Murbach, W. Howard Hamilton.

Md., Baltimore—Sugar.—American Sugar Refining Co., 117 Wall St., New York; proposes \$8,000,000 investment for sugar refinery, piers for 4 largest-size ocean vessels, warehouses, unloading mehy., industrial railway, etc.; 15-acre site on waterfront; H. G. Coreland, Asst. Secy., advises Manufacturers Record: Not prepared to state further plans.

Md., Hagerstown—Ice-Cream.—Imperial Ice-Cream Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.; contemplates factory.

Md., Hebron—Overalls.—Hebron Mfg. Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; David Feldman, Morris Weinman, William H. Seabreeze.

Miss., Jackson—Belting.—Moore-Powell Belting Co. inceptd.; capital \$30,000; W. H. Moore, Jackson; O. H. Van Horn, New Orleans, La.; H. A. Powell, Mobile, Ala.

Mo., Jefferson City—Bakery.—Jefferson City Baking Co., E. High St.; build 2-story 40x140-ft. plant addition; install 2 ovens; hourly capacity 4000 loaves.

Mo., Springfield—Vinegar.—Leo-Greenwald Vinegar Co., H. W. Leo, Mgr.; contemplates installation apple-drying plant.

Mo., Kansas City—Chemicals.—United Chemical Co., care J. M. Baptist, 423 Delaware Ave.; remodel factory; day labor; L. C. Wilson, Archt., 407 Finance Bldg.; Geo. M. Bliss Construction Co., Contr., 526 Lathrop Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis.—Wedemeyer & Nelson, Archts.; construct 3-story and basement factory; bids after Jan. 15.

N. C., Charlotte—Paper.—Dawson Paper Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; P. F. Dawson, Char-

lotte; T. M. McClellan, Birmingham, Ala.; P. H. Rogers, Hartsville, S. C.

Okla., Muskogee—Bakery.—Nafziger Baking Co., J. B. Hinson, Local Mgr.; R. L. Nafziger, Pres., Kansas City, Mo.; \$25,000 to \$30,000 plant improvement.

Okla., Tulsa—Chemicals.—Milano Chemical Co. inceptd.; capital \$30,000; J. M. Robbins, Homer A. Orent, Chester E. Lobaugh.

Okla., Tulsa—Belting.—Happy Belting Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; P. E. Mahaffey, O. W. A. Turney, E. K. Mahaffey.

S. C., Florence—Tobacco Redrying.—D. T. Martin; \$50,000 tobacco redrying plant; W. J. Wilkins & Co., Archts., 9 Masonic Temple, Wilmington, N. C., and Florence.

S. C., Gaffney—Bakery.—Sanitary Bakery, J. M. Eddington, Propr.; enlarge bakery; ordered mehy.; double capacity.

S. C., Greenville—Bakery.—Greenville Bakery, H. L. Eason, Mgr., E. Washington St.; rebuild burned \$5000 plant.

S. C., Marion—Tobacco Redrying.—R. M. Winn; \$25,000 tobacco redrying plant; W. J. Wilkins & Co., Archts., 9 Masonic Temple, Wilmington, N. C., and Florence, S. C. (Lately noted as contemplating erection tobacco stemming and drying plant.)

Tenn., Knoxville—Tate Mfg. Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; L. A. Tate, H. B. Lindsay, Robert S. Young.

Tenn., Memphis—C. E. Coe Coffee Co.; rebuild burned plant; reported loss \$100,000.

Tenn., North Chattanooga—Egg Cases.—Egg Case Filler Manufacturing Co. organized; John Stagner, Pres.; A. N. Tomlinson, V.-P. and Mgr.; John G. Kain, Secy.-Treas.; leased factory space; ordered \$10,000 to \$15,000 machinery. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$25,000.)

Tenn., Piney Flats—Cheese.—Crystal Spring Cheese Factory organized; capital \$1250; S. H. Garst, Pres., Blountville, Tenn.; J. C. Akard, Secy.-Treas. (Supersedes recent item under Jonesboro.)

Tenn., Paris—Medicine.—Paris Medicine Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; O. C. Barton, T. P. Jernigan, Jno. D. Atkins.

Tex., Dallas—Ice-Cream.—Crystal Ice-Cream Co.; increased capital from \$10,000 to \$80,000.

Tex., El Paso—Batteries, etc.—El Paso Battery & Ignition Co. inceptd.; capital \$15,000; S. H. Parmelee, P. C. Morey, J. C. Dunlavy.

Tex., Fort Worth—Batteries, etc.—Texas Battery & Starter Co. inceptd.; capital \$15,000; W. O. Parker, R. H. Dyer.

Tex., Fort Worth—Tabular.—Matrix Ruled Form & Tabular Co.; increased capital from \$1000 to \$10,000.

Tex., Fort Worth—Cigars.—L. E. Peters; organize company; capital \$100,000; L. E. Peters, Pres.

Tex., Fort Worth—Shoes.—Tynes Shoe Co.; erect fireproof building for shoe factory; R. B. Ridgway, 709 Main St., will receive building bids, and W. J. Blair, Westbrook Hotel Bldg., machinery bids. (See Machinery Wanted—Shoe Machinery.)

Tex., Wichita Falls—Coca-Cola.—Wichita Bottling Co. inceptd.; capital \$30,000; O. L. Biedenham, N. C. S. Zentner, Ed Kuhl.

Va., Christiansburg—Beverage.—Christiansburg Banner Cola Corp. chartered; capital \$10,000; J. W. Pepper, Pres.; P. L. Kenely, Secy.; G. C. Jones.

Va., Hopewell—Bags.—Imperial Bagging Co., Norfolk, Va.; establish plant to manufacture and salvage bags; 10-acre site.

Va., Norfolk—Ice Cream.—Virginia Ice, Cold Storage & Freezing Co., J. C. Prince, Pres.; ice-cream and freezing plant; erect 5-story 160x250-ft. building; R. F. Mitchell, Archt.,

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Seaboard Bank Bldg., Norfolk; White Construction Co., Contr., 95 Madison Ave., New York. (Noted in Nov. as organized and proposing \$500,000 plant.)

Va., Norfolk—Bottling.—Taka-Kola Bottling Co., 2313 Washington Ave., Newport News, Va.; having plans prepared for 2-story brick building, 100 ft. sq. (See Machinery Wanted—Beams, etc.)

Va., Roanoke—Chemicals.—Columbian Chemical Co.; construct \$30,000 building; 80x125 ft. above basement; G. R. Ragan, Archt.

W. Va., Bluefield — Creamery. — Husbands Creamery Works Inceptd.; capital \$500,000; P. J. Kelly, W. J. Jenks, H. G. Bradley.

W. Va., Clarksburg — Clothing. — National Woolen Mills Co., W. M. Fricker, Mgr.; erect 2-story 35x182-ft. factory building; \$40,000; additional stories later.

### Motor Cars, Garages, Tires, Etc.

Ala., Anniston—Garage.—O. J. Angle; erect 2-story 70x120-ft. garage; fireproof; \$25,000; Charles F. Duke, Contr.

Ark., Fort Smith—Truck Bodies.—Johnson Commercial Body Co. Inceptd.; capital \$150,000; Fred B. Johnson, Pres.; Paul W. Sheridan, V.-P.; B. E. Weist, Secy.; erect 300x10-ft. addition to plant for mfr. motor-truck bodies.

D. C., Washington — Garage. — Marvin M. Stockley; alter garage; Frederick H. Meyer, Archt., 1509 20th St. N. W.

Fla., Tampa—Garage.—J. C. Davis Motor Car Co.; erect 1-story 60x100-ft. building; brick.

Ga., Atlanta—Automobiles.—White Hickory Motor Corp. chartered; capital \$10,000; B. M. Blount, E. R. DuBose, E. D. Duncan.

Ky., Louisville — Tires. — Kentucky Tire & Rubber Co.; contemplates \$250,000 plant.

Ky., Louisville — Service Station. — Andrew Cowan & Co., F. A. Crush, V.-P. and Mgr.; erect 2-story, 50x120-ft. service station for tires and batteries; fireproof; Chas. C. Meyer, Archt., Paul Jones Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Richmond — Garage. — Richmond Buick Co.; erect 2-story and basement 86x160-ft. garage; brick; concrete; fireproof; C. C. & E. A. Weber, Archts., Miller Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

La., Shreveport — Motors. — Motor Master Corp. chartered; capital \$100,000; J. F. Kelley, Pres.; Albert C. Benoit, V.-P.; W. G. Patterson, Secy.-Treas.

Md., Baltimore — Automobiles. — Champion Motors Corp. chartered; \$250,000; Francis A. Michel, L. B. Keene Claggett and J. Kemp Bartlett; build automobile factory.

Md., Baltimore — Garage. — Northern Engineering Co., Jos. S. Small, 3585 Cedar Ave.; erect 1-story garage; brick; plans drawn; Frederick Beall, Archt., 1335 N. Gilmer St.

Miss., Clarksdale—Garage.—Doke Motor Co. will occupy 2-story garage to be erected by L. S. Landry; reinforced concrete; steel; plate-glass and face-brick front; Frank P. Gates, Archt.

Mo., St. Louis—Filling Station.—Kansas City Refining Sales Co., care of Archer & Gloyd, Archts., 321-23 Reliance Bldg.; erect 1-story 16x72 filling station.

Mo., St. Louis—Garage.—Strauss Motor Car Co. will lease 4-story garage to be erected on 65x109-ft. site by Leonard-Locust Investment Co.; fireproof; daylight type; elevator; \$200,000.

N. C., Benson—Automobiles.—Parrish-Bryant Motor Co. Inceptd.; capital \$100,000; Alonzo Parrish, M. C. Bryant, S. C. Bryant.

N. C., Farmville—Garage.—Farmville Farmers' Mutual Assn. Inceptd.; capital \$50,000; Arnold Dupree, Moses Carr, Fred Williams.

N. C., Henderson—Truck Parts.—Corbitt

Truck Parts Co. Inceptd.; R. J. Corbitt, T. J. Nelson, J. T. Vollicoffer.

N. C., Henderson—Garage.—Corbitt Service Co. Inceptd.; capital \$100,000; R. J. Corbitt, A. H. Ernst, J. C. Zollicoffer.

N. C., Newbern—Automobiles.—Guion Motor Co. Inceptd.; capital \$75,000; O. H. Guion, Jr., W. B. R. Guion, F. H. Foster.

Okla., Oklahoma City. — Northrup-Bailey Motor Co. Inceptd.; capital \$25,000; Wm. E. Bailey, Pauline Bailey, Frank D. Northrup.

Okla., Tulsa—Garage.—Emerard & Segare; erect \$25,000 garage.

S. C., Columbia—Automobiles.—Burns Motor Co.; erect automobile laundry; \$2500.

S. C., Hartsville—Trucks.—Hartsville Automotive & Truck Co. Inceptd.; capital \$10,000; B. W. Segars, Jr., J. H. Colclough.

Tenn., Athens—Automobiles.—Athens Motor Co. Inceptd.; capital \$50,000; H. S. Moody, M. J. Keith, F. R. Dodson.

Tenn., Knoxville—Tires.—D. W. Bond Tire & Supply Co. Inceptd.; capital \$40,000; R. D. Bond, Wiley Baker, V. O. Crawford.

Tex., Dallas—Automobile Bodies.—American Body Co. Inceptd.; capital \$35,000; W. W. Brassell, C. M. McCallum.

Tex., San Antonio—Tires, Tubes, etc.—Bear Rubber Mills organized; Don E. Cameron, Pres., El Paso, Tex.; erect \$230,000 plant; daily capacity 1000 cord tires, 1000 fabric tires, 2000 tubes; has let buildings contract.

### Road and Street Construction.

Ala., Birmingham.—Jefferson County Board of Revenue; construct roads; vote Feb. 16 on \$5,000,000 bonds.

Ala., Montgomery.—City, J. L. Cobbs, City Treas.; pave Finley, Clanton and Bell-air Aves.; gravel; pave south side Finley Ave. with Schillinger or Hexagon block pavement; bids until Jan. 27; H. A. Washington, City Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Ala., Troy.—City, Chas. F. White, Clerk; pave North Three Notch St.; 12,000 sq. yds. brick; bitulithic; vibrolithic; asphalt or cement paving; concrete or stone curbing; bids until Jan. 6. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Ark., Ozark.—Comms. Improvement Dist. No. 2, J. D. McIlroy, Secy.; construct 42,700 sq. ft. sidewalk; bids until Jan. 29; changed date from Dec. 20. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Ark., Sheridan—Road Improvement District No. 8 Comms.; sold \$50,000 bonds.

Fla., Bradentown.—Manatee County Commissioners, Wm. M. Taylor, Clerk; improve 9½ mi. road from Venice to Manasota; bridges and culverts; bids until Dec. 22; E. M. Canty, Engr., Sarasota, Fla. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Fla., Panama City.—City; pave streets, enlarge water-works and build town hall; vote Jan. 10 on \$150,000 bonds; F. S. Parrigin, Civil Engr., Lexington, Ky. (Supersedes recent item.)

Fla., West Palm Beach. — City; improve streets; contemplate voting on \$70,000 bonds; Harry C. Fugate, Engr. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Quitman. — Brooks County Comms.; pave 5 mi. Quitman-Morven road; 9-ft. concrete; \$100,000; F. W. Long Co., Contr., Jacksonville, Fla.; A. C. Rountree, Engr. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

La., Monroe.—Ouachita Parish Police Jury; construct roads; \$1,600,000 bonds; R. P. Boyd, Engr. (Lately noted to vote.)

Miss., Greenwood. — City, D. E. Nichols, Commr. Streets; construct asphalt-macadam paving (2-course penetration); 29,000 sq. yds. pavement; 4 mi. curb and gutter; 9000 yds.

excavation; \$75,000; Hornaday Construction Co., Contr.; F. T. Walker, City Engr. (Supersedes recent item.)

Miss., Jackson.—Hinds County Supvrs., First and Fifth Dist.; construct roads; vote Dec. 23 on \$75,000 additional bonds.

Miss., Monticello.—Lawrence County Commissioners, Road Dist. No. 5, J. M. Armstrong, Commr., Silver Creek, Miss.; construct gravel and graded roads; \$70,000; bids about Jan. Lately noted to vote. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Mo., Bolivar.—Polk County Comms.; defeated \$716,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Mo., Ironton.—Iron County Comms.; construct roads; voted \$200,000 bonds.

Mo., Richmond.—Ray County Comms.; defeated \$1,300,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Mo., Springfield.—Greene County Comms.; construct roads in Phillipsburg Dist.; vote Dec. 30 on \$30,000 bonds.

Mo., Marshall. — Saline County Comms.; construct roads; vote on \$1,500,000 bonds.

Mo., Waynesville.—Pulaski County Comms.; construct roads; vote Dec. 23 on \$250,000 bonds.

N. C., Boone.—Watauga County Comms., W. R. Gragg, Clk.; construct roads; \$50,000 bonds.

N. C., Kinston.—Lenoir County Highway Comsn., Harvey C. Hines, Secy.; construct 21 mi. Central highway; sheet asphalt; total cost \$705,000; B. H. Gill Co., Blnghampton, Tenn., received contract at \$125,000 for grading and draining, while C. W. West Construction Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., has contract at \$70,000 for laying sheet asphalt; Gilbert C. White, Engr., Durham, N. C. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

N. C., Winston-Salem. — City, W. H. Holcomb, Secy.; pave streets; \$291,000 bonds.

Okla., Hartshorne.—City; construct streets; \$38,800; John W. Rooks, Contr., McAlester, Okla.; V. V. Long & Co., Conslt. Engrs., 1300 Colcord Bldg., Oklahoma City. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

S. C., Ramberg.—City, J. J. Smook, Mayor; pave sidewalks on Railroad Ave.; \$15,000; has let contract; G. D. Ryan, Engr.

S. C., Clinton.—City; improve streets; voted \$100,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tenn., Knoxville. — City, J. B. McCalla, Commr. Streets and Public Improvements; pave Gay St. viaduct; bids until Dec. 30; L. H. Kidd, City Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Tex., Angleton.—Brazoria County Comms.; construct hard-surfaced roads in Angleton Dist.; vote Jan. 24 on \$100,000 bonds.

Tex., Coleman. — Coleman County, T. G. Matthews, County Judge; construct roads; \$80,000; W. E. Dickerson, Engr., Brownwood, Tex.

Tex., Del Rio.—Val Verde County Comms.; construct roads; vote on \$400,000 bonds.

Tex., Eastland.—Eastland County Comms., C. R. Starnes in charge; construct 210 mi. road; concrete or brick and asphalt-macadam; \$4,500,000; bids about April, 1920; W. R. Eccles, Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Tex., Edna.—Jackson County Comms.; construct roads in Dist. No. 2; voted \$60,000 bonds.

Tex., El Dorado.—Schleicher County Commissioners; construct 30 mi. roads; macadamized; \$210,000 available; Chas. C. Smith, Engr.

Tex., Fredericksburg.—Gillespie County, A. H. Kneese, County Judge; construct 17.61 mi. road on State Highway No. 9; 60,554 cu. yds. gravel; 106,554 cu. yds. crushed rock; has let contract for concrete work at \$20,500 to E. R.



Dozier, Austin; rejected general bids; will re-advertise. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Tex., Snyder.—Scurry County, W. S. Adamson, Judge; grade and gravel 10.5 mi. 16-ft. road, construct ditches, concrete drainage structures, etc., on State Highway No. 7, from Snyder to Scurry-Mitchell-Noland county line, total distance 21.5 mi.; Federal-Aid Project 111; bids until Jan. 12; Henry Exall Elrod Co., Consult. Engr., Dallas. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Va., Appalachia.—Town; plan street paving. Address The Mayor.

W. Va., Charleston.—Kanawha County Commissioners; construct Charleston-Hamlin and Sissonville roads; vote on \$85,000 bonds; F. G. Burdette, County Road Engr.

W. Va., Charleston.—Kanawha County Commissioners; grade and pave 2.6 mi. Elk River road; one course plain cement; \$138,000; bids until Jan. 14. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Hinton.—State Road Comsn., Charleston, W. Va.; approved plans for grading 2 mi. on Tallamy Mountain road; \$38,000.

W. Va., Williamson.—Mingo County Commissioners, Elihu Boggs, Clk.; construct 8 mi. road on Pigeon Creek; bids until Jan. 6. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

W. Va., Woodlawn.—Town; repave streets; Ball Engineering Co., Contr., Woodsdale, W. Va.

W. Va., Woodsdale.—City, Roy B. Naylor, Mayor; repave streets; \$100,000 bonds; Ball Engineering Co., Contr.

### Sewer Construction.

D. C., Washington.—District of Columbia Comrs., 509 District Bldg.; construct 250 lin. ft. 4½x5-ft. masonry sewer and 450 lin. ft. 30-ft. concrete invert in Old Tiber sewer; bids until Jan. 14. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewer Construction.)

D. C., Washington.—D. C. Comms., 511 District Bldg.; construct 3800 lin. ft. 10 to 15-in. pipe sewers; bids until Jan. 5; Chief Clk., Engineering Dept., 427 District Bldg. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewer Equipment.)

Fla., West Palm Beach.—City; improve and extend sewer system; contemplates voting on \$10,000 bonds. Harry C. Fugate, Engr.

Ga., Grantville.—City, T. M. Zellars, Mayor; construct sewer system; voted \$18,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Ga., Leslie.—City, F. A. Wilson, Mayor; install sewer system.

Ga., Smithville.—City, J. H. Randall, Jr., Mayor; construct sewer, electric light and water systems; contemplates voting on bonds.

N. C., Newton.—City; improve sewer, water and electric-light systems; \$73,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

N. C., Wake Forest.—City, J. G. Mills, Mayor; plans sewer construction; voted \$20,000 bonds; W. M. Platt, Archt.-Engr., Durham, N. C. (Lately noted to vote.)

N. C., Windsor.—City, C. F. Lyon, Clk.; construct sewer system; \$45,000 bonds.

Okla., Ponca City.—City; construct sewer and water systems; \$55,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

S. C., Greenville.—Judson Mills; install sewer and water systems for 200 houses; J. E. Sirrine, Archt.-Engr.

S. C., Pickens.—City, Sam B. Craig, Mayor; construct sewer and water system; voted \$55,000 bonds.

### Shipbuilding Plants.

Ala., Mobile.—Steel Vessels.—Henderson Shipbuilding Co., W. L. Whiting, Secy.; build \$300,000 marine railway; construction by owner. (Lately noted contemplated.)

S. C., Charleston.—Battleships.—Navy Dept., Washington; build dry dock; for largest battleships; channel to have ample width, open sea to port terminal; War Dept. previously authorized construction of 40-ft. channel.

### Telephone Systems.

Ky., Mouchard.—Big Bend Telephone Co. (lately noted inceptd.) organized; A. I. Lewis, Pres.; J. S. Jones, Secy.; J. H. Blair, Treas.; West Estes, Mgr.; install telephone system; W. M. Coleman, Archt., Nigh, Ky. (Machinery Wanted—Telephone Supplies.)

S. C., Columbia.—Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co., Atlanta, Ga.; erect exchange building; reinforced concrete construction; \$205,700; A. Dallam O'Brien, Contr., New Orleans, La.

Tenn., Knoxville.—People's Telephone & Telegraph Co.; plant improvements contemplated; install cable lines; increase capital from \$120,000 to \$200,000.

### Textile Mills.

Ala., Anniston.—Cordage.—Anniston Cordage Co.; build \$150,000 addition.

Ala., Prattville.—Cotton Products.—Autauga Cotton Mills inceptd.; capital \$250,000; C. E. Thomas, Prattville; A. F. Ledyard, Pell City, Ala.; E. L. Walton, New York.

Ala., Talladega.—Denims.—Chinnabee Valley Mills; enlarge plant; Wm. S. Freeman, Gen. Mgr., advises Manufacturers Record; build weave shed, dye plant, cottages; additions; J. E. Sirrine, engineer-architect, Greenville, S. C., advises Manufacturers Record; 340x132-ft. weave shed of standard mill construction, with heating plant, sprinkler system and humidifiers; extend weave shed for Highland plant; build dyehouse; electric power. (Lately noted to build additions, etc.)

Md., Frederick.—Hosiery.—Casper E. Cline; construct 2-story 150x50-ft. daylight brick building; mch. purchased; Hahn & Betson, Contrs.

N. C., Greensboro.—Cotton Cloth.—Pomona Mills; plans picker-room extension to mill; 60x110-ft. mill construction; fire protection and heating; bids about Dec. 27; J. E. Sirrine, Archt.-Engr., Greenville, S. C.

N. C., Taylorsville.—Cotton Products.—Alexander Cotton Mill Co. chartered; capital \$250,000; S. G. Earp, Pres.; Jas. Watts, Gen. Mgr.; erect cotton mill; has machinery; install 5000 spindles; electric power.

S. C., Piedmont.—Piedmont Mfg. Co.; remodel and extend power plant of No. 3 mill; install additional water wheels and generators; equipment purchased; J. E. Sirrine, Archt.-Engr., Greenville, S. C.

### Water-works.

Fla., Pensacola.—City, F. D. Sanders, Mayor; drilling and completing 2 water wells; bids until Dec. 22. (See Machinery Wanted—Well Drilling.)

Ga., Grantville.—City, T. M. Zellars, Mayor; construct water-works; voted \$32,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Ga., Leslie.—City, F. A. Wilson, Mayor; install water system.

Ga., Smithville.—City, J. H. Randall, Jr., Mayor; plans to construct water, sewer and electric-light systems.

Ky., Nicholasville.—City; contemplates vote on bonds to improve water-works. Address The Mayor.

La., Lafayette.—City Trustees; improve water and light plant.

Mo., Caruthersville.—City, W. D. Byrd, Mayor; defeated \$50,000 water-works bond issue. (Lately noted to vote Dec. 2.)

N. C., Hertford.—City, R. G. Koonce, Clk.; extend and improve water, light and power plant; sold \$125,000 bonds.

Mo., Joplin.—City; plans water-works improvements; plants, filtering stations, reservoirs, settling basins. Address The Mayor.

N. C., Bessemer City.—City, R. C. Kennedy, Mayor; extend water system; vote Dec. 29 on \$45,000 bonds.

N. C., Lexington.—City, J. T. Hedrick, Mayor; improve water-works; brick and concrete pumping station, filter-house and filter tubs; brick and concrete auxiliary station; concrete coagulating basin; 500,000-gal. concrete storage reservoir; 3½-mi. C. I. pipe line; 3½-mi. 2200-volt transmission line; motor-driven centrifugal pumps, etc.; filter-plant equipment; bids until Jan. 20; Gilbert C. White, Engr., Durham, N. C. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-works Equipment.)

N. C., Newton.—City; improve water, sewer and electric-light systems; \$73,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

N. C., Windsor.—City, C. F. Lyon, Clk.; construct water and light system; \$45,000 bonds.

N. C., Wake Forest.—City, J. G. Mills, Mayor; plans water-works construction; voted \$80,000 bonds; W. M. Platt, Archt.-Engr., Durham, N. C. (Lately noted to vote.)

Okla., Madill.—City; erect dam on Mill Creek with 12-in. main into Madill; engines; water tanks; towers; machinery; vote Jan. 15 on \$400,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Ponca City.—City; construct water and sewer systems; \$55,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Pryor Creek.—City; improve water-works; install purification plant; pumping station; construct transmission line; V. V. Long & Co., Consult. Engrs., 1300 Colcord Bldg., Oklahoma City.

S. C., Denmark.—City; construct water-works; Ryan Engineering Co., Engr., 8 National Bank of Sumter Bldg., Sumter, S. C., and 1409 Assembly St., Columbia, S. C. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Pickens.—City, Sam B. Craig, Mayor; construct water and sewer system; voted \$55,000 bonds.

S. C., Greenville.—Judson Mills; install water and sewer system for 200 houses; J. E. Sirrine, Archt.-Engr.

Tex., Abilene.—City; voted \$450,000 bonds to complete water reservoir and lay pipe line. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., Big Springs.—City; extend and improve water system; voted Dec. 18 on \$50,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Conroe.—City; voted bonds to extend water-works. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

### Woodworking Plants.

Ark., Little Rock.—Furniture.—Tom C. Adair Furniture Co. inceptd., capital \$15,000; E. D. Glover, Pres.; Tom C. Adair, Secy.; J. M. Johnson, Treas.

Fla., West Palm Beach.—Ready-cut Houses. C. J. Tallman; erect \$1500 building; mill construction; install planing mill; mfr. ready-cut houses. (See Machinery Wanted—Lumber.)

Ky., Louisville.—Handles.—Turner, Day & Woolworth Handle Co.; erect additional building; improve plant.

Ky., Louisville.—Veneer, etc.—Inman Veneer & Panel Co.; construct 2 additional box kilns; contemplate other improvements.

La., Waterproof.—Staves.—Cardwell Stave Co., Cardwell, Mo., C. A. Merryman, Mgr., Waterproof; erect band and double-stave

mill; install \$20,000 equipment; daily capacity 60,000 ft. (Supersedes recent item.)

N. C., Fayetteville.—Shooks.—Lange & Crist Box & Lumber Co., Clarksburg, W. V.; erect 100x140 ft. steel fireproof building; \$20,000; install box machinery, electrically driven; purchased; manufacture box and crate shooks; daily capacity 2 cars; Truscon Steel Co., Contractor, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Lately noted to erect.)

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Furniture.—Tennessee Furniture Corp., chartered; capital \$2,000,000; Gaston C. Raoul, Pres.; Adam Haskell, V. P.; A. E. Kayser, Treas.; acquired Raoul interests in Odorless Refrigerator Co., Acme Furniture Co., North Star Refrigerator Co.

Tenn., Dayton.—Furniture.—Morgan & Co.; establish furniture factory; have building; purchased machinery.

Tenn., Knoxville.—Furniture.—Sterchi Bros. Mfg. Co., John G. Sterchi, Pres.; erect \$30,000 plant addition; double capacity; R. E. Graf, Archt.

Tenn., Memphis.—Wagons.—James & Graham Wagon Co. Incptd.; capital \$50,000; W. E. Henderson, A. H. Theda, R. G. Champion.

Tex., Houston.—Wagons.—Texas Wagon Works; increased capital from \$80,000 to \$150,000.

Tex., Waco.—Trunks.—South Bros. Trunk Co.; increase capital from \$50,000 to \$150,000.

Va., Roanoke.—Spokes, etc.—Roanoke Spoke & Handle Co.; increase capital from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

### Fire Damage.

Ala., Greenville.—A. G. Winkler Estate's residence; loss \$35,000.

Ark., Newport.—R. J. Wise's residence.

Ark., Newport.—Mrs. Ella Mason's 4 buildings; loss \$25,000.

Fla., Pensacola.—Mrs. Aline J. Anson, Chris Riley and Mrs. Scarritt's dwellings at Big Bayou; loss \$30,000.

Ga., Americus.—Dudley Gatewood's residence; loss \$5,000.

Ga., Dublin.—John Bales' warehouse and stable.

Ga., Oelila.—J. J. Harper's building, occupied by W. Feinberg & Son.

Ky., Covington.—Edward J. Shannon Co.'s chemical factory; loss \$20,000.

Ky., Lexington.—W. L. Petty Tobacco Co.'s redrying plant damaged.

Ky., Maysville.—Maysville Educational & Industrial Institute; loss \$10,000.

Ky., Paducah.—Geo. H. Goodman's building; loss \$10,000.

La., Alexandria.—Lee Siess' residence.

La., Alexandria.—Conrad Specialty Shop, owned by Citizens' Loan & Investment Corp.

La., Monroe.—Ouachita Sweet Potato Curing Co.'s storage-house and curing plant at West Monroe.

La., Shreveport.—St. Mark's Episcopal Church building; loss \$30,000. Address The Pastor.

Md., Baltimore.—Timothy J. Malone's residence, Liberty Rd. near Millford Mill Rd., Rockdale.

Md., Loch Raven.—Wm. H. Fauth's residence at Maryland Training School for Boys.

Miss., Meridian.—Meridian Grain & Elevator Co.'s plant; loss \$75,000.

Mo., Jefferson City.—Mrs. Mary Macy's residence at 713 W. High St.

Mo., Kansas City.—Frank R. Graves' apartment building; loss \$30,000.

Mo., St. Joseph.—Wm. Hurst's residence.

N. C., Greensboro.—W. T. Huckabee's building; loss \$25,000.

N. C., Raleigh.—Hart-Ward Hardware Bldg., owned by Barber & Tower.

Okla., Chickasha.—A. N. Wooldridge's building.

Okla., Okmulgee.—E. E. Schock's residence; loss \$60,000.

S. C., Greenville.—Greenville Bakery's plant; loss \$5,000.

S. C., Sumter.—T. S. Du Bose, Jr.'s sawmill.

Tenn., Columbia.—Columbia Mill & Elevator Co.'s mill; loss \$83,000.

Tenn., Memphis.—C. E. Coc Coffee Co.'s plant; loss \$100,000.

Tenn., Memphis.—Colonial Country Club's building near Memphis; loss \$40,000.

Tenn., Memphis.—Burke & Co.'s building; loss \$150,000.

Tex., Denton.—Building at College of Industrial Arts.

Tex., Hempstead.—Mrs. C. W. Le Grand's residence; loss \$700.

Tex., Itasca.—Itasca Cotton Mfg. Co.'s hotel.

Tex., Kenedy.—Kenedy Cotton Oil Mill Co.'s plant; loss \$75,000.

Tex., Marlin.—Campbell Dry Goods Co.'s building.

Va., Roanoke.—Park Street School; loss \$100,000. Address Board of Education.

Va., South Boston.—Joseph Stephens' residence; loss \$15,000.

W. Va., Clarksburg.—Knights of Pythias building; Narrow Gauge Restaurant; I. D. Smith & Sons' store; B. Dessels' Tailoring Shop; Bristol Oil & Gas Co.'s offices.

Tex., Fort Worth.—A. R. Carnes; erect first unit of apartment building; suites, 3, 4 and 5 rooms; vitrified brick; basement; \$30,000; ultimate plans call for \$30,000 structure. (Previously noted.)

Va., Alexandria.—Carrier Bros.; remodel apartment building; brick; 2 stories.

### Association and Fraternal.

Ga., Macon.—Al Sihah Temple. Mayor Glen Toole, Potentate; erect \$250,000 Shriner temple; Mr. Morgan, Archt., New York.

Md., Baltimore.—Grand Lodge of Maryland, A. F. & A. M., Charles C. Homer, Jr., Grand Master; erect addition to temple on North Charles St.; 7 stories, 5 to be below present level of mezzanine floor in structure on Charles St.; mezzanine floor of present temple to be connected with fourth floor of new building.

Mo., St. Louis.—Assembly Hall Assn., Colored, Wm. King, Pres., Dept. Streets and Sewers, City Hall; erect \$100,000 building; 2 stories; 160x180 ft.; brick; semi-fireproof; Kennerly & Stiegemeier, Archts., Benoist Bldg.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Knights Templar, Commandery No. 3, A. E. Musrush, eminent commander; erect masonic temple.

Okla., Okmulgee.—Young Men's Christian Assn.; reported to erect building.

W. Va., Logan.—Loyal Order of Moose; erect lodge and office building; 6 stories and basement; 38x129 ft.; brick; Weber & Weber, Archts., Miller Bldg., Cincinnati.

### Bank and Office.

D. C., Washington.—Horace W. Westcott, 816 17th St. N. W.; erect 6-story office building; 816 17th St. N. W.; 20x100 ft.; 6 stories; stone; fireproof.

Fla., Miami.—Jerry Gallatis, Propr. Reeter's Cafe; reported to erect building.

Ga., Commerce.—Commerce Bank & Trust Co.; erect brick building.

Ga., Nashville.—First Bank of Nashville; improve building; tile floor; install fixtures and vault.

La., Shreveport.—Sydney Isaacs; reported to erect \$250,000 to \$300,000 office and store building; 8 storerooms on first floor; offices above; 80x150 ft.; 3 stories.

Mo., St. Louis.—Federal Reserve Bank, Gov. D. C. Biggs; erect \$2,000,000 bank building. Mr. Biggs wires Manufacturers Record: Structure 290x65x127.6x72 ft.; Mauran, Russell & Crowell, Archts., Chemical Bldg.

N. C., Asheville.—Liberty Realty Co.; erect 3-story addition to Haywood Bldg.; \$200,000.

N. C., Asheville.—Central Bank & Trust Co.; enlarge banking quarters.

N. C., Wilson.—Dr. M. Saliba; erect office building.

Mo., St. Louis.—Martin C. Bartels Construction Co.; erect office building.

Tenn., Johnson.—City Trust & Savings Bank; erect building.

Tenn., Morrison.—Citizens' State Bank, J. E. Blankenship, Chrm., Building Comm.; erect building; 24x50 ft.; fireproof. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material; Bank Fixtures, etc.)

Tex., Houston.—General Oil Co.; erect office building; 10 stories; foundation for 10 additional stories; gasoline filling station, first floor, with double driveway; ultimate cost about \$2,000,000; Jones & Tohar, Archts., Binz Bldg.

## BUILDING NEWS

### EXPLANATORY.

Buildings costing less than \$10,000 not covered in these reports.

## BUILDINGS PROPOSED

### Apartment-Houses.

Fla., Jacksonville.—J. Q. Dickinson; erect apartment.

Fla., West Palm Beach.—C. F. Wolfson, Miami; reported to erect apartment and store building; 3 stories; 8 suites, second floor.

Ga., Macon.—Happ Realty Co.; planning erection of apartment building; 6 or 7 stories; elevators; 90x230 ft.; 40 suites; Happ & Shelverton, Archts.

Ky., Henderson.—H. Kraver; erect \$60,000 apartment building; 21 suites; brick; 3 stories and basement; H. E. Boyle & Co., Archts., Furniture Bldg., Evansville, Ind.

Md., Easton.—Talbot Apartments Incptd., R. Rastall and others; erect apartment buildings.

Mo., St. Louis.—O. J. Boehmer, 3500 Palm St., Archt. for apartment building; 2 stories; 27x5 ft.; brick.

Okla., Okmulgee.—J. T. Hall; erect apartment building.

Okla., Okmulgee.—E. R. Black; erect apartment building.

S. C., Columbia.—J. W. McCormick; erect brick-veneer apartment building.

Tex., Fort Worth.—A. R. Carnes; erect first unit of apartment building; suites, 3, 4 and 5 rooms; vitrified brick; basement; \$30,000; ultimate plans call for \$30,000 structure. (Previously noted.)

Va., Alexandria.—Carrier Bros.; remodel apartment building; brick; 2 stories.

Ga., Macon.—Al Sihah Temple. Mayor Glen Toole, Potentate; erect \$250,000 Shriner temple; Mr. Morgan, Archt., New York.

Md., Baltimore.—Grand Lodge of Maryland, A. F. & A. M., Charles C. Homer, Jr., Grand Master; erect addition to temple on North Charles St.; 7 stories, 5 to be below present level of mezzanine floor in structure on Charles St.; mezzanine floor of present temple to be connected with fourth floor of new building.

Mo., St. Louis.—Assembly Hall Assn., Colored, Wm. King, Pres., Dept. Streets and Sewers, City Hall; erect \$100,000 building; 2 stories; 160x180 ft.; brick; semi-fireproof; Kennerly & Stiegemeier, Archts., Benoist Bldg.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Knights Templar, Commandery No. 3, A. E. Musrush, eminent commander; erect masonic temple.

Okla., Okmulgee.—Young Men's Christian Assn.; reported to erect building.

W. Va., Logan.—Loyal Order of Moose; erect lodge and office building; 6 stories and basement; 38x129 ft.; brick; Weber & Weber, Archts., Miller Bldg., Cincinnati.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

## Churches.

Ala., Fort Payne.—Methodist Church; erect \$20,000 to \$25,000 building; auditorium and Sunday-school rooms; ventilating system; 60x80 ft.; brick; fireproof; pine floors; steam heat, \$2000; electric lights. Address Rev. H. O. Waites, Pastor. (Lately noted.)

Ark., Pine Bluff.—St. Joseph's Catholic Church. Rev. P. J. Higgins, pastor; erect \$100,000 building.

Fla., Tampa.—Primitive Baptist Church. Rev. M. L. Gilbert; erect \$15,000 church.

La., Mansfield.—First Baptist Church. J. V. Rives, Jr., Secy. Building Comm.; bids until Dec. 30 for annex; plans and specifications at office J. P. Annan, Archt., Commercial National Bank Bldg., Shreveport, and office Mr. Rives.

Md., Pikesville.—St. Mark's-on-the-Hill Protestant Episcopal Church. Rev. Roger A. Walke, Rector; erect frame parish house; also planning erection of brick or stone church.

Miss., Marion.—Methodist Church; erect building to replace structure damaged by storm; Rev. Geo. H. Thompson, presiding elder, Meridian.

Mo., Kansas City.—Swedish Baptist Church. Rev. J. G. Oster, Pastor; erect \$50,000 building.

N. C., Cherryville.—Baptist Church. Rev. D. P. Putnam, Pastor; erect building; brick and stone; slate roof; auditorium and Sunday-school room; 3 stories; electric lights; fan furnace heat; classic design; construction by owner; C. Gadsden Sayre, Archt., Anderson, S. C.

N. C., Durham.—Durham Hebrew Congregation Building Comm., N. Rosenstein, Chrmn.; bids until Jan. 20 for synagogue; plans and specifications at office Charles C. Hook, Archt., Charlotte, or with Mr. Rosenstein. (Previously noted.)

N. C., Durham.—First Presbyterian Church; remodel building; Milburn, Helster & Co., Archts., 719 14th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

N. C., West Asheville.—Presbyterian Church. Rev. Paul N. Gresham, Pastor; erect \$55,000 building; auditorium and Sunday-school rooms; 3 stories; electric lights; fan furnace heat; classic design; brick and stone; slate roof; art glass; seating, etc.; construction by owner; C. Gadsden Sayre, Archt., Anderson, S. C.

N. C., Wilmington.—Trinity Methodist Church; erect \$75,000 building; W. J. Wilkins & Co., Archts., Florence S. C., and Wilmington.

Okla., Okmulgee.—First Methodist Episcopal Church. H. Lowell Smith, Secy.; erect home for girls.

S. C., Greenville.—Second Presbyterian Church. Rev. E. P. Davis, Pastor; erect building.

S. C., Greenville.—Central Baptist Church; erect \$100,000 building; seat 1500; Sunday-school rooms; probably brick and stone; steam heat; electric lights. Address Rev. S. T. Matthews, Pastor. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Yonges Island.—Baptist Church. B. J. Donaldson, Chrmn. Building Comm.; erect \$12,000 to \$18,000 church building; brick.

Tex., Corpus Christi.—Rev. H. A. Kirk receives bids until Jan. 2 to erect church at Alamo.

Va., Portsmouth.—Park View Baptist Church. Rev. R. G. Kendrick, Pastor. 231 Cooke St.; erect \$50,000 building; stone and brick; James M. McMichael, Archt., Charlotte, N. C.

## City and County.

Md., Hagerstown.—Comfort Station.—Board of County Commrs.; considering erection of comfort station.

## Courthouses.

Ga., Americus.—Sumter County. L. C. Council, Chrmn. of Comm.; remodel courthouse and jail; install heating plant; electric wires.

## Dwellings.

Ark., Little Rock.—Joe Webber; erect 3 dwellings. Well Addition.

Ark., Little Rock.—W. T. Moseley; erect 2 dwellings. Well Addition.

Ark., Little Rock.—Mayor Charles E. Taylor; erect 3 dwellings. Well Addition.

D. C., Washington.—A. S. Atkinson, 3801 Macomb St. N. W., Archt. for 2 dwellings; 3 stories; brick and hollow tile.

Fla., Bartow.—F. Coyle; erect 2 cottages.

Fla., Key West.—Ambrose Cleare; erect residence; wood and asbestos roof; 2 stories; 8 rooms.

Fla., Miami.—C. R. Coe, Chicago; erect residence.

Fla., Miami.—G. A. Henry; erect dwelling.

Fla., Miami.—E. L. Brady; erect residence.

Fla., Miami.—G. A. Henry; erect residence.

Fla., Miami.—Henry O. Shaw; erect several dwellings.

Fla., Miami.—Catherine McEureo; erect frame residence.

La., Monroe.—J. H. Trousdale and others; organize \$25,000 company to erect dwellings.

Md., Baltimore.—Murray & Haynes, Inc., Garrison and Duvall Aves.; erect 5 bungalows, 3801-09 Barrington Rd.; three, 24x37 ft.; two, 28x41 ft.; frame; \$29,000; William H. Murray, Archt.

Md., Baltimore.—Edward J. Storek, Munsey Bldg.; erect 27 garages in rear 200-208 E. 32d St.; brick; \$15,200.

Md., Baltimore.—Edward J. Storek; erect 7 dwellings, 3301-21 N. Callow Ave.; 2 stories; brick; \$29,000; H. E. Storek, Archt.

Md., Baltimore.—J. Raymond Gerwig, Forest Ave., Sta. E., Arlington; preparing plans for \$25,000 dwelling, Park Heights Ave., near Maryland Country Club; 32x56 ft.; hollow tile; Spanish tile roof; wood floors; hot-water heat; electric and gas lights.

Md., Hagerstown.—Hagerstown Homes Corporation; capital \$100,000; erect dwellings.

Miss., Jackson.—Fred L. Nelson; erect bungalow; frame; asphalt shingle roof; hot-air heat; \$10,000; Emmett J. Hull, Archt., Daniel Bldg.

Miss., Jackson.—Paul Chambers; erect dwelling; frame; asphalt shingle roof; hot-air heat; Emmett J. Hull, Archt., Daniel Bldg.

Miss., Jackson.—Sweep Taylor; erect \$10,000 bungalow; frame; asphalt shingle roof; hot-air heat; Emmett J. Hull, Archt., Daniel Bldg.

Mo., Charleston.—Geo. N. Whit; erect residence; 1 story; 32x28 ft.; frame; face brick; shingle roof; Aurelius-Swanson Co., Archt., 1006 First National Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Mo., Kansas City.—H. E. Cramer; erect residence; 1 story and basement; 30x40 ft.; frame; shingle roof; construction by owner; F. E. Parker, Archt., 412 American Bank Bldg.

Mo., Kansas City.—Westport Development Co., care Leo Leslie, Oren-Leesie Bldg.; erect 29 bungalows; 1 story and basement; 26x36

ft.; frame and stucco; shingle roof; \$58,000, construction by owner.

Mo., Kansas City.—C. C. Dalrymple, 361 Searritt Bldg.; erect residence; 1 story and basement; 22x40 ft.; frame; shingle roof.

Mo., Kansas City.—John C. Kerner, 703 Lathrop Bldg.; erect residence; 2 stories and basement; 16x28 ft.; frame and stucco; shingle roof.

Mo., St. Louis.—Mr. Robinson; erect residence; 2 stories; 35x50 ft.; brick; W. P. McMahon, Archt., Title Guaranty Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis.—Federer-Arendes-Coller Real Estate Co.; erect number of bungalows; 1 story; Murphy in-a-dor beds; colonades.

N. C., Fayetteville.—Huske Hardware Co.; erect residence; 33x52 ft.; frame; brick piers; shingle roof; Aurelius Swanson Co., Archt., 1006 First National Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

N. C., Wilmington.—C. H. Jones; erect \$15,000 bungalow; W. J. Wilkins & Co., Archts., Florence, S. C., and Wilmington.

N. C., Winston-Salem.—Banner Investment Co.; erect number of dwellings on East Belew's Creek St.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—W. O. West; erect residence; 1 story; frame.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—A. R. Nelson; erect residence; 2 stories; frame.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Frank Drabek; erect 2 dwellings; 1 story; frame.

Okla., Tulsa.—Sport & Sparks, 516 S. Quiney St.; erect residence.

Okla., Tulsa.—N. Granat, 1223 Quiney St.; erect residence.

Okla., Tulsa.—E. G. Cunningham; erect residence and garage; \$10,000.

S. C., Chester.—J. D. Taylor; erect bungalow.

S. C., Chester.—Rev. Lee McB. White; erect bungalow.

S. C., Florence.—Mrs. S. H. Sanders; expend \$21,000 to remodel residence; W. J. Wilkins & Co., Archts., Wilmington, N. C., and Florence.

S. C., Greenville.—C. B. Martin; erect residence on Lavanian Ave.

S. C., Greenville.—A. D. L. Barksdale; erect 2 bungalows; \$13,000.

S. C., Piedmont.—Piedmont Co.; erect number of dwellings; Fisk-Carter Construction Co., Contr., Greenville, S. C.

Tex., Fort Worth.—P. V. Montgomery; erect \$10,000 residence; 2509 Whiting Ave.

Tex., Fort Worth.—W. S. Wright; erect \$12,000 residence; 2024 Hemphill St.

Tex., Kingsville.—C. A. McCracken; erect tile-brick veneer residence.

Tex., Kingsville.—Kingsville Lumber Co.; erect 2 dwellings; frame.

Tex., San Antonio.—W. A. Sonner; erect two 5-room dwellings.

Va., Alexandria.—M. B. Harlow; contend plates erection of number of brick dwellings.

Va., Danville.—Riverside & Dan Cotton Mill, H. R. Fitzgerald, Prest.; erect 40 employees' dwellings, Schofield; \$150,000; E. R. James, Archt., Dudley Bldg.

Va., Luray.—Vernon H. Ford; erect \$35,000 residence; 34x61 ft.; interlocking tile, brick cased; clay tile roof; quartered oak and concrete floors; interior tile; hot-water heat; electric lights; plans complete about Dec. 22; G. R. Ragan, Archt., Terry Bldg., Roanoke. (Lately noted.)

Va., Lynchburg.—J. O. Watts; erect \$25,000 residence; the roof; hardwood floors; hot-water or vapor heat, \$1500; electric lights; hollow fireproof tile; plaster-board. Address

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Craighill & Cardwell, Archts., People's Bank Bldg.

Va., Norfolk.—Clara V. Carner; erect residence; 2 stories; brick.

Va., Norfolk.—Mary Robbins; erect residence; 2 stories; frame.

Va., Norfolk.—O. B. McLean; considering erection of 10-room residence.

Va., Norfolk.—Mrs. J. A. Blair, Port Norfolk; erect residence; 2 stories; 28x39 ft.; frame; Philip B. Moser, Archt., Law Bldg.

Va., Norfolk.—H. A. Williams; erect 2 dwellings; \$10,000.

W. Va., Charleston.—Higginbotham & Hill Realty Co.; erect residence; 2 stories; brick; 6 rooms.

W. Va., Charleston.—Laura Payne Lewis; erect residence; 2 stories; 7 rooms.

W. Va., Charleston.—Edward Hart; erect residence; 2 stories; 7 rooms; tile and stucco.

W. Va., Clarksburg.—Geo. W. Ashcraft; erect \$18,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; 27x37 ft.; brick; green tile roof; wood floors; vapor heating; electric lights. Address Albert Breternitz, Archt., Fordyce Bldg. (Lately noted.)

### Government and State.

Tex., Gilmer.—Postoffice.—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Acting Supvr. Archt., Washington, D. C.; erect postoffice; W. B. Lovell, low bidder, Minneapolis, Minn. (Lately noted.)

### Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

Ark., Little Rock.—St. Vincent's Infirmary; erect nurses' home and training school.

Ga., Alto.—City of Macon, Glen Toole, Mayor; erect tuberculosis hospital; voted \$25,000 bonds.

Ga., Plains.—Dr. Samuel Wise and brothers; erect \$75,000 hospital.

N. C., Durham.—Watts Hospital, Geo. W. Watts, Chrmn. Board of Trustees; erect \$150,000 addition, including private wards and home for employees.

N. C., Raleigh.—Wake County defeated \$100,000 bond issue to erect tubercular sanitarium; considering calling another election. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Columbia.—Tuberculosis Assn., John P. Thomas, Jr., Prest.; erect negro tubercular hospital at Ridgewood Camp; 139x69 ft.; 29 beds.

S. C., Greenville.—Salvation Army; erect \$200,000 hospital; Thomas F. Parker in charge of details. (Previously noted under Association and Fraternal.)

Tex., Lubbock.—Lubbock Sanitarium, Dr. A. R. Ponton, Prest.; erect \$35,000 addition; 2 stories; "L"-shaped; 85x85 ft.; semi-fireproof; gravel roof; composition floors; vapor vacuum steam heat, \$3500; receiving bids; Rose & Peterson, Archts., Barker Bldg., Kansas City, Kan. (Lately noted.)

### Hotels.

Ala., Birmingham.—Tutwiler Hotel Co., Frank A. Dudley, Prest.; erect \$200,000 addition; 100 rooms with bath.

Ga., Lagrange.—Lagrange Hotel Co.; erect \$400,000 hotel, store and theater building; 100 rooms with bath; fireproof; concrete and hollow-tile floors; low-pressure steam heat; electric elevators; W. L. Stoddard, Archt., 9 E. 40th St., New York. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Natchez.—Natchez Hotel Co., R. T. Clark, Jr., Prest.-Mgr.; erect 50-room addition; install telephone in all rooms; private baths.

Mo., Poplar Bluff.—Van Noy-Interstate Co.; erect \$100,000 hotel; 5 stories; 140 rooms; contemplated.

N. C., Fayetteville.—Robt. S. McNeill and others; improve Grand Hotel.

N. C., Wilmington.—Marcus W. Jacobl, Chrmn. Committee promoting erection hotel.

Okla., Okmulgee.—Hotel Parkinson; expend \$125,000 for alterations and improvements.

Okla., Okmulgee.—Chamber of Commerce; promoting erection \$500,000 hotel.

S. C., Anderson.—Citizens' Hotel Co.; erect \$350,000 hotel; 7 stories; 100 rooms; 2 store-rooms on 1st floor; 83x108 ft.; fireproof; concrete and hollow-tile floors; low-pressure steam heat; electric elevators; private baths; Wm. L. Stoddard, Archt., 9 E. 40th St., New York. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Lufkin.—Lufkin Hotel Co., Roy Kurth, Prest.; erect \$185,000 hotel, cafe, bank and office building; 5 stories; 100x75 ft.; brick, concrete and steel; metal roof; concrete, hardwood and tile floors; steam heat \$7000; city lights; 2 Otis elevators; lets contract about Jan. 1. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Clarksburg.—Charas & Pappas Co.; erect 4-story hotel; fireproof; brick; \$150,000 to \$175,000; 160 guestrooms, 2 storerooms and restaurant. (Lately noted under Miscellaneous Structures.)

### Miscellaneous.

Ark., Little Rock.—Athletic Field.—John M. Andrews, Chrmn. Committee to erect \$15,000 athletic field.

Ga., Savannah.—Clubhouse.—Progressive Club, Morris Mohre, Secy.; contemplates erecting clubhouse.

Md., Baltimore.—Orphanage.—Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Rayner Ave. and Florence St.; erect number of buildings on 22-acre tract, Mt. Washington, including Goldenberg Memorial Building for administrative and educational purposes, Simon Stein Memorial Building and number of cottages; Jos. Evans Sperry, Archt., Calvert Bldg.

Tenn., Memphis.—Clubhouse.—Colonial Country Club; rebuild structure noted damaged by fire at loss \$40,000.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Clubhouse.—Fort Worth Club; plans erection 10-story building; 3 stories to be occupied by club.

Tex., Galveston.—Resort.—Dolph Rogers; rebuild resort.

### Railway Stations, Sheds, Etc.

Okla., Grandfield.—Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., C. A. Morse, Ch. Engr., Chicago; erect brick and stucco depot.

### Schools.

Fla., West Palm Beach.—County voted \$125,000 school bonds; W. E. Keen, Supt. of Schools. (City lately incorrectly noted to have voted these bonds.)

Ga., Brunswick.—Glynn County voted \$250,000 bonds; erect \$175,000 school building and auditorium combined, and two \$37,500 schools. Address Board of Education. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Valdosta.—City voted \$150,000 bonds to erect high school. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Maysville.—Maysville Educational & Industrial Institute; rebuild main dormitory noted damaged by fire at loss of \$10,000.

Ky., Paducah.—Board of Education; erect high school; Nevil & Henry, Archts., Louisville. (Lately noted to have voted \$250,000 bonds to erect 3 schools.)

La., Alexandria.—School Dist. No. 1 sold \$125,000 bonds to acquire site and erect building in West Alexandria; C. C. Henson, Supt.

Papides Parish School Board. (Previously noted.)

La., Jennings.—School District No. 21 voted \$285,000 bonds to erect high school and elementary school; former, brick or concrete; vacuum-cleaning system; program clock; auditorium gymnasium, steel lockers, manual training department, commercial department, etc.; F. W. Steinman & Co., Archts., Beaumont, Tex.; W. P. Arnett, Supt. (Lately noted.)

La., Lake Charles.—Calcasieu Parish votes Jan. 13 on \$30,000 school bonds. Address Parish School Board.

La., Shreveport.—School Dist. No. 1 votes Jan. 11 on \$500,000 bonds. Address Parish School Board. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Belzoni.—City will vote on \$85,000 bonds to erect high school. Address The Mayor.

Miss., Jackson.—Board of Education, Edw. L. Bailey, Secy.; alterations and addition to consist of 2 buildings to Pointdexter School; 65x131 ft. each; 2 stories; semi-fireproof; brick; stone trim; steam heat; flat roofs; contract let about Feb. 1; \$175,000; Emmett J. Hull, Archt., Daniel Bldg.

Miss., Lucedale.—George County; reported considering election on \$15,000 bonds to erect agricultural high school. Address Board of Education.

Miss., Crystal Springs.—Copiah-Lincoln Agricultural High School Trustees; erect dormitory; \$25,000 bonds voted.

N. C., Plymouth.—School Board, W. R. Hampton, Chrmn.; erect building; 11 classrooms, auditorium, domestic science and manual training department; brick and stone; composition roof; electric lights; fan blast furnace heat; Hyloplate blackboards; \$80,000 bonds recently voted; bids opened in January; C. Gadsden Sayre, Archt., Anderson, S. C.

N. C., Wadesboro.—School Board; erect \$100,000 building.

N. C., Wilmington.—New Hanover County Board of Education, Thos. E. Cooper, Chrmn.; bids until Jan. 6 to erect Carolina Beach School; 2 rooms; frame; 2-room brick annex to Winter Park School; Sunset Park School; 3 rooms; brick veneer; slate roof; hot-air heat; plans and specifications at office Wilkins & Co., Archts., Masonic Temple.

N. C., Lewiston.—Lewiston and Woodville Dist. consolidated and voted bonds to erect school. Address Dist. School Trustees.

Okla., Grandfield.—Grandfield School Dist. Trustees; erect \$75,000 building; bonds voted.

S. C., Columbia.—Chicora College, S. C. Byrd, Prest.; plans to expend \$50,000 to erect building; include dining-room, gymnasium, chapel, library, liberal arts and science building, fine arts building and 4 dormitories to accommodate 400 to 500, etc.

S. C., Columbia.—School Dist. No. 4; plans to erect brick building at Rose Hill, complete Heathwood School and erect additional rooms to Olympia School; considering \$50,000 bond issue. Address Dist. School Trustees. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Memphis.—University of Tennessee, Dr. H. A. Morgan, Prest., Knoxville; erect laboratory for College of Medicine.

Tex., Amarillo.—Board of Education; plans erection high-school gymnasium; 90x104 ft.; 2 basket-ball courts and 10-ft. track.

Tex., Kenedy.—Kenedy Independent School Dist.; erect high school; will vote on \$60,000 bonds. Address Dist. School Trustees.

Va., Danville.—Averett College Trustees; erect addition.

Va., Damascus.—Board of Education, W. J. Edmondson, Supt.; erect school; auditorium

to seat 600; fireproof; \$50,000; C. B. Kearfott, Archt., Bristol, Tenn.

Va., Roanoke.—Board of Education; erect building to replace Park Street School noted damaged by fire at loss \$100,000.

### Stores.

D. C., Washington.—Harry Wardman, 1430 K St. N. W.; erect 3 store buildings, 14th and Y Sts. N. W.; 2 stories; 80x100 ft.; brick and concrete; \$100,000; Frank Tomlinson, Archt., 1430 K St. N. W.; construction by owner.

Fla., Jacksonville.—T. E. Floyd; erect brick building.

Fla., Miami.—Nichols & Ullendorff; erect 40x100-ft. building; 2 stories; \$10,000; also erect 25x90-ft. building; 1 story; concrete.

Ga., Columbus.—Deaton Grocery Co.; expend \$20,000 to improve building.

Ga., Rome.—Alto Grocery Co.; erect building in West Rome.

Ky., Lexington.—Chas. H. Berryman; repair Brownell Bldg. damaged by fire.

Md., Easton.—Merchants' Drug Co.; erect building.

Mo., Kansas City.—Mutual Drug Co., Cleveland, O.; erect \$100,000 building; 4 stories and basement; 50x115 ft.; fireproof; brick and reinforced concrete; composition roof; J. C. Sunderland, Archt.; Hedrick & Huff, Struc. Engrs., both Interstate Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis.—J. A. Hutcheson, Prest. Hutcheson Shoe Co.; erect \$100,000 building; 2 stories and basement; 100x104 ft.; fireproof; brick; P. J. Bradshaw, Archt., International Life Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis.—S. Gallop; alter and erect addition to store and flat building; 2 stories; 22x18 ft.; brick; \$10,000; Wedemeyer & Nelson, Archts., Wahnwright Bldg.

N. C., Asheville.—S. H. Kress & Co.; remodel and enlarge store.

E. 4th St.; promoting organization \$50,000 co-operative furnishing company; erect \$15,000 Okla., Oklahoma City.—F. W. Bruner, 800 building.

S. C., Florence.—S. Goodstein; improve building.

S. C., Greenville.—E. N. Mittle; reported to erect store.

S. C., Greenville.—D. B. Traxler; plans erection building.

S. C., Greenville.—H. B. Bates and others; erect business building; contemplated.

S. C., Greenville.—J. I. Westervelt; erect building.

S. C., Greenville.—C. O. Hobbs; erect third-story addition to building on North Main St., occupied by Hobbs-Henderson store; \$50,000.

Tenn., Jackson.—J. C. Felsenthal Co.; enlarge building.

Tex., San Antonio.—Anton Gugger; erect store.

Va., Franklin.—G. H. Steinhardt & Co.; remodel store; 2 stories; brick; R. E. Mitchell & Co., Archts., Flatiron Bldg., Norfolk.

Va., Norfolk.—Woodward Abbott Co.; erect \$12,000 building; 2 stories; 72x25 ft.; brick; Harvey S. Abrahams, Archt., Arcade Bldg.

W. Va., Charleston.—Davis, Payne & Co.; erect 2-story 2-room cement-block business building.

W. Va., Welch.—McDowell County Wholesale Co., W. H. McCulloch, Gen. Mgr.; erect \$60,000 building; 2 and 3 stories; 30x200 ft. and 50x200 ft.; brick; mill construction; 2-ply built-up roof; steel and sash trim; hardwood and concrete floors; possibly wire glass; electric elevators; metal doors to vaults; lighting plant; vault lights; ventilators; open bids about Feb. 1; construction by owner. (Lately noted.)

### Theaters.

Ga., Toccoa.—Burton & Tensley; erect theater to be occupied by Star Theater; 1 story; pressed and common brick; seating capacity 500; \$20,000.

La., Cedar Grove.—Liberty Film Co., Nathan Greenfield, Secy., Shreveport; erect 2-story theater and office building; auditorium to seat 400 to 500.

N. C., Raleigh.—Chamber of Commerce; promoting erection theater at Fayetteville and Cabarrus Sts.

N. C., Statesville.—R. A. Cooper and Ross Barkley; plan erection \$75,000 theater; 50x100 ft.; seating capacity 800 to 900.

Va., Charlottesville.—Kendler-Zimmerman Co.; erect \$75,000 to \$100,000 moving-picture theater; 50x25 ft.; semi-fireproof; slag roof; cement and concrete floors; ornamental terracotta; interior tile; wire glass; steam heat; electric lights; ventilators; Zink, Sparklin, Gandolfo, Inc., Archts., Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C. (Lately noted.)

### Warehouses.

Ga., Commerce.—Williford-Burns-Rice Co.; erect brick warehouse.

Ky., Louisville.—Reynolds Corp., R. S. Reynolds, Prest.; plans erection several warehouses; material purchased.

Md., Baltimore.—W. P. Tanner Gross & Co., New York; erect storage warehouse in connection with flour mill at Locust Point.

Mo., Kansas City.—A. B. C. Fireproof Warehouse Co.; erect \$100,000 warehouse; 6 stories and basement; 62x100 ft.; brick; stone trim; composition roof; Smith, Rea & Lovitt, Archts., Finance Bldg.

N. C., Plymouth.—Plymouth Warehouse Corp. chartered; \$50,000 capital; Clyde Cahoon, A. L. Owens and W. W. Hampton, incpts.

S. C., Columbia.—Adah Milling Co., E. F. Lucas, Prest.; erect \$16,000 warehouse.

S. C., Marion.—R. M. Winn; erect \$25,000 addition to tobacco sales warehouse; W. J. Wilkins & Co., Archts., Wilmington, N. C., and Florence, S. C.

S. C., Orangeburg.—Santee Mills; erect 65x90-ft. warehouse; mill construction; cement-concrete floors; gravel roof; sprinkler system; J. E. Sirrine, Archt.-Engr., Greenville, S. C.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Bridgeport Machinery Co.; erect \$15,000 warehouse.

Va., Newport News.—Wm. Newton Diehl, Archt., Law Bldg.; revising plans for \$40,000 warehouse; 4 stories; 25x100 ft.; reinforced

Va., Norfolk.—Imperial Tobacco Co., E. S. Carter, Mgr., Richmond; repair tobacco-storage warehouse in Berkeley previously noted damaged by fire; 5 stories; concrete; Neff & Thompson, Archts., Seaboard Bank Bldg., Norfolk; C. E. Davis, Engr., 6th and Byrd Sts., Richmond. (Previously noted.)

Fleming, Archt. and Contr. Address owner.

Mo., St. Louis.—Pelligreen Construction Co., 402 Nichols Bldg., Contrs. for \$125,000 apartment building at University City; 5 stories; 76x80 ft.

Tex., Fort Worth.—P. S. Kolus; erect 2 apartment buildings; brick veneer; 2 stories; 40 rooms; composition roof; hardwood floors; cement walks, \$500; \$26,000; R. D. Swor, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Va., Norfolk.—A. L. Black and H. M. Kreyger; erect \$15,500 apartment building; 2 stories; 28x69 ft.; 2 suites; Philip & Moser, Archts., Law Bldg.; Groves & Wagner, Contrs., Board of Trade Bldg.

### Bank and Office.

S. C., Greenville.—Norwood National Bank, J. W. Norwood, Prest.; erect \$40,000 bank building; Gallivan Building Co., Contr.

Va., Norfolk.—O. B. McLean; erect \$15,000 office building; 3 stories; 40x28 ft.; Calrow, Wrenn & Tazewell, Archts., Monroe Bldg.; Nugent & Price Construction Co., Contr., 121 Tazewell St.

W. Va., Kimball.—First National Bank, W. R. Stevens, Prest.; erect building; 2 stories; H. Lucas, Contr.

### Churches.

Tex., Orange.—Methodist Episcopal Church; erect \$75,000 building; reinforced concrete, tile and brick; composition roof; wood and cement floors; city lights; hollow fireproof tile; metal ceilings; interior tile; rolling partitions; ventilators; A. Babin, Archt., Beaumont, Tex.; L. A. Howell, Contr., Orange.

Va., Fineastle.—Baptist Church, C. M. Lunsford, Chrmn., Building Comm.; \$15,000 day-school building; 3 stories; 25x50 ft.; brick; tin roof; pine joist floors; steam heat; G. R. Ragan, Archt., Terry Bldg., Roanoke; F. D. Bolton, Contr., Fineastle. (Previously noted.)

### City and County.

La., Oberlin.—Detention Home.—Allan Parish Police Jury; erect \$10,500 juvenile detention home; brick and concrete; asbestos roof; reinforced concrete; steam-heat extension from courthouse; electric lights; J. C. Carter, Archt.; W. J. Quick, Contr., both Lake Charles.

### Dwellings.

Ala., Birmingham.—Hayden Brooks; erect \$20,000 residence at Arlington Pl.; contract let.

Ala., Birmingham.—Robley C. Munger; erect \$20,000 residence at Arlington Pl.; contract let.

Ala., Ensley.—Perkins Real Estate Co.; erect 11 dwellings; contract let.

Ala., Ensley.—Cole-Graham Realty Co.; erect 21 dwellings; \$5000 to \$15,000 each; contract let.

Ala., Ensley.—Zeigler Real Estate Co., Irby Zeigler, Prest.; erect 8 dwellings; frame; 6 to 8 rooms; fireproof or composition roof; double floor, partly hardwood; \$30,000; furnace heat, \$180; electric lights, \$75; sidewalks; Vines & Reeve, Contrs. Address Owner. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Sharpsburg.—Ben Wright, Mt. Sterling, Ky.; erect 2-story residence; A. E. Lawrence, Contr., Mt. Sterling.

La., Scott.—H. H. Dinkins; erect bungalow; plans and construction by Voorhies Bros.

Mo., Kansas City.—Frank Daniels; erect \$18,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; 28x36 ft.; brick; stone trim; Shepard & Wiser, Archts., 1202 R. A. Long Bldg.; Bert Elmer, Contr., 1004 W. 33d St.

## BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED

### Apartment-Houses.

Ala., Birmingham.—John M. Cartwright; remodel residence for apartments; 4 suites; slate roof; oak floors; steam heat; \$10,000 to

\$12,000; D. O. Willdin, Archt.; J. H. Castleman, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Ala., Enterprise.—P. T. Fleming and others; erect \$25,000 apartment building; brick; L.

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Mo., Overland. — A. Linthrost, Normandy Grove, Mo.; erect residence; Senne & Albert, Archts., Central Nat. Bank Bldg.; Anderson & Dunville, Contrs., 1233 Suburban Terrace, both St. Louis.

Mo., St. Louis. — Eugene Williams, V. P. Mortgage Trust Co.; \$50,000 residence, Country Club tract.; 2½ stories; brick; Guy Study, Archt., 1363 Arcade Bldg.; Geo. Weber, Contr., 4568 Newberry Terrace.

Tex., Fort Worth. — B. G. Rhodes; erect 3 dwellings; \$55,000; contract let.

Tex., Fort Worth. — Mrs. William G. Newby; erect 2 dwellings; \$32,000; contract let.

Tex., Houston. — Mrs. M. B. Crausday; erect \$11,000 residence; 2 stories; frame and brick veneer; 11 rooms; composition asphalt roof; white oak floors; electric heating \$350. Address H. C. Vogt, Archt. and Contr., 812 Hawthorne Ave. (Lately noted.)

Va., Norfolk. — Chas. E. Lambert; erect residence; 2 stories; 32x41 ft.; W. J. Atkinson, Contr., 714 31st St.

Va., Norfolk. — Homes Corp.; erect 4 dwellings; 2 stories; frame; \$26,400; John Gill & Sons, Contrs. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Wheeling. — Walter Smith; erect \$10,000 residence; C. Morgan Vester, Archt.; Hartong Bros. Building Co., Contr.; Albert Wagner, roofing.

W. Va., Wheeling. — John Fleming; erect \$10,000 residence; C. Morgan Vester, Archt.; Hartong Bros. Building Co., Contr.; Albert Wagner, roofing.

### Government and State.

Fla., Key West. — Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., C. W. Parks, Chief, Washington, D. C.; repair postoffice building; South Florida Contracting & Engr. Co., Contr., P. O. Box 528.

Va., Harrisonburg. — Postoffice, etc. — Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Archt., Washington, D. C.; erect addition to postoffice; 27x42 ft.; brick; slag roof; wood floors; radiators, \$400; city lighting; \$12,500; W. P. Thurston Co., Contr., Richmond, Va. (Lately noted.)

### Hotels.

Ga., Atlanta. — Resort. — Blackman Health & Tourists' Resort, Dr. W. W. Blackman, Prest.; erect \$200,000 building; 3 stories and basement; Pine Mountain granite and pressed brick; tile parapet; roof garden; swimming pool in basement; H. W. Nicholas & Son, Contrs.

### Miscellaneous.

Va., Newport News. — Memorial. — E. J. Graff; erect \$15,000 memorial; 1 story; 35x75 ft.; hollow tile; McKee, Williams & Pettibone, Architects, Newport News; 225 28th St.; R. V. Richardson, Contr., Hampton. (Lately noted.)

### Railway Stations, Sheds, Etc.

W. Va., Fairmont. — Monongahela Valley Traction Co.; erect trolley station; 2 stories; 50x30 ft.; Dreher, Churchman, Paul & Ford,

Archts., 1412 Walnut St., Philadelphia; Jas. M. Boyle, Engr., 14 Wall St., New York; Fred T. Ley Co., Contr., 14 W. 44th St., New York.

### Schools.

Ga., Quitman. — Board of Education, H. D. Knowles, Supt.; erect \$80,000 high school; 190x100 ft.; pressed brick; stone trim; A. C. Knight, Contr. (Previously noted.)

Ga., Macon. — Bibb County Board of Education; erect \$104,000 school; 85x240 ft.; 3 stories; brick and hollow tile; hardwood and terrazzo floors; tar and gravel roof; Curran B. Ellis, Archt.; W. D. Griffin, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Fulton. — William Woods College, J. H. Atkinson, Secy.; erect \$100,000 academic building; fireproof; 40x120 ft.; 3 stories; brick and tile; composition roof; steam heat; electric lights; Holmes & Flium, 8 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, and M. F. Bell, Fulton, Asso. Archts.; Wm. R. Oder, Contr., Fulton. (Previously noted.)

Mo., Richmond. — Board of Education; remodel gymnasium; 1 story; 50x75 ft.; brick; stone trim; composition roof; maple floors; \$10,000; J. H. Felt & Co., Archts., Grand Avenue Temple Bldg., Kansas City; Chas. Paulson & Son, Contrs., Richmond. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Farmville. — School Board, G. R. Wheeler, Supt.; erect \$150,000 high school; 24 classrooms, auditorium, library, restrooms, showers, lockers, domestic science, laboratory, manual training equipment, etc.; C. Gadsden Sayre, Archt., Anderson, S. C.; J. W. Stout & Co., Contrs., Sanford, N. C.

Tex., Hallettsville. — Hallettsville Independent School Dist.; erect high school; 12 rooms and auditorium; 80x115; Richard Smith, Contr.; R. L. Martin, plumbing, heating and wiring; C. H. Page & Bro., Archts., all of Austin. (Previously noted.)

### Stores.

D. C., Washington. — J. D. Sizer; erect \$21,000 store, 1005 H St., N. E.; 2 stories; 25x75 ft.; A. H. Wilson, Archt., Washington Loan & Trust Bldg.; M. Gummerick, Contr., 1124 5th St., N. W. (Previously noted.)

Fla., Panama City. — A. H. Brake; erect \$10,000 building; 50x52 ft.; 2 stories; brick; 13-in. walls; composition roof; rift pine floors; city lights; J. R. Asbell, Archt. and Contr. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Savannah. — Samuel Wilensky; erect 3-story building; Artley & Co., Contrs.

La., Lake Charles. — S. M. De Rokey; erect 1-story building; 45x60 ft.; brick, concrete and steel; marble and plate-glass front; Barrett roof; concrete floors; composition roof; Knapp & East, Contrs. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Kansas City. — Central Electrotyping Co., C. Smack, Prest.; erect 4-story and basement building; 70x84 ft.; brick and reinforced concrete; stone trim; composition roof; A. H. Buckley, Archt., Gloyd Bldg.; H. A. Noble, Engr., Reliance Bldg.; Geo. M. Bliss Construction Co., Contr., Lathrop Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Kansas City. — T. S. Epperson; erect \$20,000 business building; 1 story and basement; 125x150 ft.; Geo. Bowling & Son, Contractors, Sharp Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis. — Kretzer Realty Co., H. T. Kretzer, Prest.; erect \$16,000 building; 2 stories and basement; 50x150 ft.; O. J. Popp, Archt., Odd Fellows Bldg.; Pelligreen Construction Co., Contr., Nicholas Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis. — Rice-Stix Dry Goods Co.; erect 12-story and basement building; 300,000 sq. ft. floor space; \$1,500,000; Mauran, Russell & Crowell, Archts., Chemical Bldg., St. Louis; James Stewart & Co., Contrs., 30 Church St., New York. (Previously noted.)

Okla., Oklahoma City. — J. M. Owen and Newton Ave.; erect \$25,000 building; 50x120 ft.; 1 story; concrete and brick; tar and gravel roof; cement floors; gas heat; cement sidewalks; Hawk & Parr, Archts., Security Bldg.; Campbell & Price, Contrs., Southwest Natl. Bank Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Tulsa. — Rosser-Casebeer Furniture Co.; erect \$125,000 building; Blair Bros., Archts.; Pinner Construction Co., Contr.

Va., Norfolk. — McLean & Taylor; erect 3-story brick building on Tazewell St.; 27x40 ft.; contract let.

Va., Richmond. — B. Sharofsky; remodel building; 3 stories; \$10,000; Max Weizel, Contractor, 1117 Goddin St.; Chas. H. Phillips Co., Archt., American Bldg.

### Theaters.

Md., Baltimore. — R. W. Wright; erect \$25,000 moving picture theater, O'Donnell and Third Sts., Canton; 1 story; 100x146 ft.; brick and steel; slag roof; maple floors; steam heat; Henry Pierson & Sons, Contrs., 1000 Olive St. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Durant. — Walter Odom; erect moving-picture theater; Parkinson & Hester, Contrs.

Miss., Greenville. — People's Theater Co.; erect \$119,000 theater and office building; 3 stories and basement; 76x200 ft.; brick, steel and concrete; semi-fireproof; J. R. Scott, Archt., Greenville; Carl Boller & Bro., Const. Archts., Ridge Bldg., Kansas City; Jas. Alexander Construction Co., Contr., Memphis, Tenn.; Johnson Harlow Lumber Co., Clarksdale, Miss., contract for millwork and interior woodwork. (Lately noted.)

### Warehouses.

Ala., Jasper. — Cooner Bros. & Yates; erect warehouse and feed store; 50x100 ft.; brick; Texico roofing; concrete footing and wood floors; electric lights; T. J. Cooner, Archt.; W. W. Welch, Contr. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Winston-Salem. — R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.; erect \$50,000 storage shed; concrete foundation; 36x116 ft.

S. C., Charleston. — Manufacturers Warehouse Co., C. Bissell Jenkins and others; erect \$185,000 warehouse; reinforced concrete; 3 stories; sprinkler system; elevator; Charleston Engineering and Contracting Co., Contr. (Lately noted.)

## MACHINERY, PROPOSALS AND SUPPLIES WANTED

**Bank Fixtures, etc.** — Citizens' State Bank, J. E. Blankenship, Chrmn., Building Comm., Morrison, Tenn. — Prices on bank fixtures and supplies.

**Beams, etc.** — Taka-Kola Bottling Co., 2313 Washington Ave., Newport News, Va. — Data and prices on 50-ft. iron beams and other smaller beams, iron window frames for fire-proof windows, etc., for 2-story 100x100-ft. building.

**Boiler Tubes.** — Hackley Morrison Co., 16½ N. 9th St., Richmond, Va. — 144 2-in. by 14-ft. No. 12 gauge charcoal iron boiler tubes; new.

**Bottles, etc.** — J. W. Hoopes, Denhigh, Va. — 8 and 16-oz. bottles, or screw top or cork top cans; with and without mailing cases; for liquid; cans, jars and containers for salves, cosmetics and proprietary articles.

**Boiler.** — Home Light & Ice Co., H. E. Poynter, Mgr., Pittsburg, Tex. — Second-hand

300 H. P. water-tube boiler; 150-lb. steam pressure; Hartford inspection.

**Boilers.** — See Heating Plant.

**Brick Machinery.** — Jas. B. Porter, Norfolk, Va. — Data and prices on clay brick machinery; 10,000 daily capacity.

**Brick Machinery.** — J. L. Guy Lumber Co., Camden, S. C. — Data and prices on 10,000 daily capacity cement-brick machinery.

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**Bridge Construction.**—Putnam County Commrs., Eatonton, Ga., and Greene County Commrs., Greensboro, Ga.—Bids until Jan. 15; steel and concrete bridge over Oconee River at Reid's Ferry, on Greensboro-Eatonton road; three 100-ft. spans; Federal-Aid Project No. 67, Contract No. 1; 64,124 cu. yds. Class A concrete; 17,175 cu. yds. Class B concrete; 125,739 lbs. structural steel, exclusive stringers; 50,274 lbs. structural steel, stringers; 83,806 lbs. reinforcing steel; 1,344.66 sq. yds. bituminous pavement; plans, etc., on file.

**Bridge Construction.**—Greene County Commissioners, Greensboro, Ga.—Bids until Jan. 15; bridge over Richland Creek on Eatonton-Greensboro road; Georgia Federal-Aid Project No. 67, Contract No. 3; 5100 lbs. fabricated steel, details; 32,250 lbs. structural steel, stringers; 8325 ft. B. M. lumber; plans, etc., on file at Greensboro; State Highway Engr., Walton Bldg., Atlanta, and with Mitcheam & Wright, Project Engrs., 712 Flat-iron Bldg., Atlanta.

**Bridge Construction.**—State Road Dept., M. M. Smith, Chrmn., Tallahassee, Fla.—Bids until Jan. 5; reinforced concrete retaining walls and concrete railway on existing culvert near Maitland; 2260 lbs. reinforcing steel; plans, etc., on file; Chas. A. Browne, State Highway Engr., Tallahassee.

**Bronze, etc.**—Panama Canal, A. L. Flint, Gen. Purchasing Officer, Washington, D. C.—Bronze; cast-iron, wrought-iron, steel, lead and copper pipe; brass and copper tubing; track spikes; track bolts; nails; chain; steel rope; steel wire; copper screening; pipe fittings; cocks; valves; scythe blades; drills; files; hammers; bolt cutter jaws; pliers; machetes; reamers; spades; taps; wrenches; bed casters; salt bricks; horseshoe gloves; rubber boots; rubber tubing; manila rope; oakum; calking cotton; steam packing; ship's felt; corkboard; roofing cement; lime; pitch; paper. Blank forms and information (Circular 1324) on application to offices of Panama Canal; Assistant Purchasing Agents at 24 State St., New York; 606 Common St., New Orleans; Fort Mason, San Francisco; United States Engr. Offices throughout country.

**Building Material.**—See Beams, etc.

**Building Material.**—Citizens' State Bank, J. E. Blankenship, Chrmn., Building Comm., Morrison, Tenn.—Prices on building material, fronts, etc., for bank building 24x50 ft.

**Cans.**—See Bottles, etc.

**Cars.**—Houston Railway Car Co., Houston, Tex.—60-ft. or longer baggage cars.

**Cars (Dump).**—See Irrigation System Equipment.

**Cordage.**—South Texas Cotton Mills, Brenham, Tex.—Cord as substitute for wire wrapping on mops.

**Cranes.**—See Foundry Equipment.

**Cranes.**—Navy Dept., Bureau Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.—Bids until Dec. 31; furnish and install two 15-ton electric-traveling bridge cranes with 5-ton auxiliaries in proof-shop at navy-yards.

**Drainage Canals.**—Lead Bayou Drainage Dist. Commrs., Cleveland, Miss.—Bids until Jan. 7; construct drainage canals; 166,100 ft. total excavation; 1040 ft. clearing right way; W. W. Boone, Engr., Shelby Bldg.

**Drill (Radial).**—Bokourt Machine Co., Box 93, Fort Worth, Tex.—2½-ft. radial drill.

**Drying Equipment.**—Corinth Brick Co., Corinth, Miss.—Equipment to quickly dry wet clay for grinding in dry pan, and then mix with wet clay to make stiff mud brick.

**Elevators.**—Harry L. Hussman Refrigerator & Supply Co., 913 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.—2 electric elevators 6x20.

**Elevator.**—Geo. L. Elliott, Somerset, Ky.—

Data and prices on electric elevator for 2-story garage; platform 8x14 ft.; capacity 4000 lbs.

**Engines.**—Union County Mining Co., 444 4th St., Louisville, Ky.—Hoisting engines, 30 to 24 by 36 to 42.

**Engines and Boiler.**—T. J. Lane Equipment Co., Springfield, O.—Hoisting engines with boiler; good condition.

**Engines.**—Potter & Shackelford, 206 Gallivan Bldg., Box 1002, Greenville, S. C.—Prices on hoisting engines; state delivery.

**Fan.**—Union County Mining Co., 444 4th St., Louisville, Ky.—Fan.

**Feed Mills.**—Carolina Machinery Co., E. W. Molise, Prest., Sumter, S. C.—Names and addresses manufacturers vertical and horizontal feed mills, both hand-fed and automatic.

**Flooring Machine.**—J. T. Darby Lumber Co., Vidalia, Ga.—Second-hand high-speed flooring machine; Berlin, Woods or American.

**Foundry Equipment.**—W. J. Westbrook Elevator Co., Greensboro, N. C.—Prices on foundry equipment for machine castings.

**Foundry Equipment.**—Mack Manufacturing Co., Chas. R. Edwards, Supt., Mack St. and Q Ave., Houston, Tex.—Equipment for steel and gray iron foundry; forge and machine shop; oil well supplies; forging presses; steam hammers; bulldozers; upset machines for tubular goods; turret lathes; boring mills; cranes, etc.

**Furnace.**—W. J. Westbrook Elevator Co., Greensboro, N. C.—Prices on iron furnace.

**Generator.**—Planters' Oil Mill & Gln Co., Kosciusko, Miss.—20 to 30 K. W. D. C. generator; 110 volts; belted.

**Handles.**—South Texas Cotton Mills, Brenham, Tex.—48x1-in. wooden handles for mops; large quantities.

**Heating Boiler, etc.**—Harry L. Hussman Refrigerator & Supply Co., 913 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.—Boiler and equipment for heating plant.

**Heating Plant.**—J. L. Herring, Gadsden, Ala.—Prices on steam-heating equipment, boilers, etc., for 2-story bank building; 17 rooms on second floor.

**Hotel Equipment.**—H. H. Dunn, Secy. Board of Trade, Winston-Salem, N. C.—Correspondence from furnishers of hotel equipment.

**Irrigation System Equipment.**—Vernon L. Sullivan, 701 Mills Bldg., El Paso, Tex.—Prices on power shovels; excavators; dump cars; small railroad equipment; concrete mixers; control gates; bar, iron, steel sheet piling; cement, etc.

**Loading Machinery.**—Texarkana Gravel Co., W. Troy Gannt, Asst. Secy., Texarkana, Tex.—Loading machinery.

**Lockers (Steel).**—Harry L. Hussman Refrigerator & Supply Co., 913 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.—Steel lockers.

**Locomotive.**—A. C. Love, Huntington, W. Va.—10 to 12-ton dinkey locomotive, 44-in. gauge.

**Lumber.**—C. J. Tallman, West Palm Beach, Fla.—Prices on dressed lumber for ready-cut houses; f. o. b. West Palm Beach.

**Lumber.**—Panama Canal, A. L. Flint, General Purchasing Officer, Washington, D. C.—Bids until Jan. 8 to furnish: Southern yellow pine or douglas fir lumber; blank forms and information (Circular 1326) on application to offices of Panama Canal; Asst. Purchasing Agents at 24 State St., New York; 606 Common St., New Orleans, La.; Fort Mason, Iowa; San Francisco; United States Engr. offices throughout country.

**Plumbing.**—Harry L. Hussman Refrigerator

tor & Supply Co., 913 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.—Plumbing for drinking fountains.

**Machine Tools.**—See Foundry Equipment.

**Macaroni and Noodles Machinery.**—A. Patorna & Son, Dumaine and Chartres Sts., New Orleans, La.—Data and prices on macaroni and noodles machinery.

**Mixers (Concrete).**—See Irrigation System Equipment.

**Mixers.**—Potter & Shackelford, 206 Gallivan Bldg., Box 1002, Greenville, S. C.—Prices on mixers; state delivery.

**Motor Generator Set.**—H. K. Porter Co., Union Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.—135 to 175 K. W. synchronous self-starting self-exciting motor generator set; consisting of 2300-volt 3-phase 60-cycle motor; 230-volt D. C. generator; switchboard with motor and generator; control panels with voltmeters, ammeters, switches, voltage transformers, current transformers, auto transformers for starting and circuit breaker; price, condition, location and how long in service.

**Paving.**—City, Chas. F. White, Clerk, Troy, Ala.—Bids until Jan. 6; pave North Three-Notch St.; 12,000 sq. yds. brick, bitulithic, vibrolithic, asphalt or cement paving; concrete or stone curbing; plans, etc., on file.

**Paving.**—City, J. B. McCalla, Commr. Streets and Public Improvements, Knoxville, Tenn.—Bids until Dec. 30; pave Gay St. viaduct; plans, etc., with L. H. Kidd, City Engr.

**Paving.**—Commrs. Improvement Dist. No. 2, J. D. McIlroy, Secy., Ozark, Ark.—Bids until Jan. 20; 42,700 sq. ft. sidewalk; changed date from Dec. 20.

**Paving.**—City, J. L. Cobbs, City Treas., Montgomery, Ala.—Bids until Jan. 27; pave Finley, Clanton and Bell-air Aves.; gravel; pave south side Hinley Ave. with Schillinger or Hexagon block pavement; plans, etc., with H. A. Washington, City Engr.

**Peanut Machinery.**—R. J. Kichline, 421 Second St., Slatington, Pa.—Correspondence with manufacturers of peanut machinery.

**Power Plant.**—Union County Mining Co., 444 4th St., Louisville, Ky.—Power plant, including four 72x18 boilers.

**Pumps.**—Potter & Shackelford, 206 Gallivan Bldg., Box 1002, Greenville, S. C.—Prices on pumps; state delivery.

**Rails.**—Union County Mining Co., 444 4th St., Louisville, Ky.—30 tons 30-lb. rails.

**Railroad Equipment.**—See Irrigation System Equipment.

**Road Construction.**—Manatee County Commissioners, Wm. M. Taylor, Clerk, Bradenton, Fla.—Bids until Dec. 22; improve 9½ mi. road from Venice to Manassota; bridges and culverts; plans, etc., on file; E. M. Canty, Engr., Sarasota, Fla.

**Road Construction.**—Scurry County, W. S. Adamson, Judge, Snyder, Tex.—Bids until Jan. 12; grade and gravel 10.5 mi. 16-ft. road, construct ditches, concrete drainage structures, etc., on State Highway No. 7, from Snyder to Scurry-Mitchell-Noland County line, total distance 21.5 mi.; plans, etc., with Henry Exall Elrod Co., Const. Engr., Dallas, and at office State Highway Engr., Austin.

**Road Construction.**—Eastland County Commissioners, C. R. Starnes in charge, Eastland, Tex.—Bids about April, 1920; 210 mi. road; concrete or brick and asphalt macadam; \$4,500,000; W. R. Eccles, Engr.

**Road Construction.**—Lawrence County Commrs., Road Dist. No. 5, J. M. Armstrong, Commr., Silver Creek, Miss.—Bids about Jan.; gravel and graded roads; \$70,000.

**Road Construction.**—Mingo County Commissioners, Elihu Boggs, Clerk, Williamson, W. Va.—Bids until Jan. 6; 8 mi. road on

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Pigeon Creek; plans, etc., with County Road Engr., Williamson; Division Road Engr., Huntington, and State Road Comsu., Charleston.

**Road Engineer.**—St. Landry Parish, Supervisors' Road Dist. No. 11, J. P. Dezauche, Secy., Opelousas, La.—Engineer to construct roads and bridges; applications until Jan. 15.

**Roofing.**—Perkins & Edwards, Greenville, N. C.—Carload galvanized 2 and 3 V-crimp roofing, corrugated and roll, No. 29 gauge.

**Road Machinery.**—A-118, care Manufacturers Record.—10-ton 3-wheel scarifier; 10-ton tandem roller; 5-ton tandem roller; 2-bag concrete mixer; 4 concrete carts (Briggs); six 1½ cu. yd. dump wagons.

**Safety Deposit Boxes.**—Citizens' Bank of Crane, A. B. Kerr, Pres., Crane, Mo.—Prices on safety boxes for bank.

**Saws.**—Medical and Hospital Supplies Div., Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C.—Bids until Dec. 27; 6 cross-cut saws for bone-operating set; 12 single saws; electric; circular 114.

**Sawmill.**—Farmers' Union Co-operative Gin Co., F. W. Rosenbaum, Mgr., Brenham, Tex.—Sawmill outfit.

**Sawmill Feed.**—Hackley Morrison Co., 16½ N. 9th St., Richmond, Va.—6-in. steam feed; good second-hand.

**Sawmills.**—Perkins & Edwards, Greenville, N. C.—Names and addresses manufacturers sawmills and equipment.

**Screening Plants.**—Texarkana Gravel Co., W. Troy Gantt, Asst. Secy., Texarkana, Tex. Screening plants.

**Sewer Equipment.**—District of Columbia Commrs., 511 District Bldg., Washington, D. C.—Bids until Jan. 5; construct 3800 lin. ft. 10 to 15-in. pipe sewers; plans, etc., from Chief Clerk, Engr. Dept., 427 District Bldg.

**Sewer Construction.**—District of Columbia Commrs., 509 District Bldg., Washington, D. C.—Bids until Jan. 14; construct 250 lin. ft. 4½x5-ft. masonry sewer and 450 lin. ft. 30-in. concrete invert in Old Tiber sewer; specifications, etc., from Chief Clerk, Engr. Dept., 427 District Bldg.

**Shoe Machinery.**—Tynes Shoe Co., W. J. Blair, Westbrook Hotel Bldg., Fort Worth, Tex.—Shoe machinery.

**Shovels (Power).**—See Irrigation System Equipment.

**Shovel (Traction).**—Standard Engineering & Construction Co., 1001 Main St., Dallas, Tex.—¾ yd. revolving traction shovel; caterpillar traction and long dipper stick preferred; first class; not over 2 years old.

**Sprinkler System.**—Harry L. Hussman Refrigerator & Supply Co., 913 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.—Sprinkler system.

**Telephone Supplies.**—Big Bend Telephone Co., Mouthcard, Ky.—Data and prices on telephone supplies.

**Thrasher.**—Farmers' Union Co-operative Gin Co., F. W. Rosenbaum, Mgr., Brenham, Tex.—Cane seed thrasher.

**Veneer Machinery.**—High Point Machine Works, High Point, N. C.—Dealers' prices on second-hand veneer lathe, clipper and press.

**Washing Plant.**—Texarkana Gravel Co., W. Troy Gantt, Asst. Secy., Texarkana, Tex.—Washing plant.

**Well-drilling.**—City of Pensacola, Fla., F. D. Sanders, Mayor.—Bids until Dec. 22; drill

and complete 2 water wells; plans, etc., from Water Dept., City Hall.

**Water-works Equipment.**—City of Lexington, N. C., J. T. Hedrick, Mayor.—Bids until Jan. 20; improve water-works; brick and concrete pumping station; filter-house and filter tubs; brick and concrete auxiliary station; concrete coagulating basin; 500,000-gal. concrete storage reservoir; ¾ mi. C. I. pipe line; ¾ mi. 2200-volt transmission line; motor-driven centrifugal pumps, etc.; filter plant equipment; plans, etc., from Gilbert C. White, Engr., Durham, N. C.

**Welding Equipment.**—W. E. Houston, 1614½ Washington St., Charleston, W. Va.—Data and prices on wire-welding equipment.

**Wire.**—South Texas Cotton Mills, Brenham, Tex.—Broom wire for wrapping mops.

**Wire.**—Guilford College, Raymond Binford, Guilford College, N. C.—Copper wire for 3 or 4 mi. electric transmission system.

**Woolen Machinery.**—Downtown Woolen Mills, Downingtown, Pa.—4 sets 60-in. woolen cards; mules to follow.

**Woodworking Machinery.**—A. C. Love, Huntington, W. Va.—Hollow chisel mortiser; No. 126 Fay & Egan planer; matcher or similar machine.

## Railroad Construction

### Railways.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Fort Worth & Mineral Wells Ry. Co. plans line from Fort Worth to Mineral Wells, Tex., about 60 mi., and Fort Worth, Mineral Wells & Breckenridge Railway Co. line from Mineral Wells to Breckenridge, about 55 mi. H. E. Robinson of Fort Worth is Pres. of both.

Tex., Gainesville.—George M. Easley of Dallas is Pres. and Burt C. Blanton Ch. Engr. and Gen. Mgr. of Gainesville, Whitesboro & Sherman Electric Railway Co., planning line to connect those places, about 30 mi.

Tex., Houston.—Houston, Richmond & Western Traction Co. proposes to begin construction by Feb. 1 on 30 miles from Houston to Richmond. Contract let. Ed Kennedy, V.-P., and others interested.

Tex., Wichita Falls.—Panhandle Short Line Railway Co., W. A. Squires, V.-P., Box 671, plans construction of a line from La Junta, Colo., to Austin, Tex., 835 mi., via Dalhart, Hereford, Lubbock, Big Spring, San Angelo, Brady and Llano, Tex. Survey not completed. Southwest Texas Construction Co., Wichita Falls, is Contr. S. M. Porter of Caney, Kan., is financial agent. E. G. Cook is Pres. and Gen. Mgr.; W. A. Squires and others vice-presidents; W. R. Ferguson, Treas.; M. M. Hollenbeck of Springfield, Mo., Ch. Engr. Expected to be able to let contracts for 200 mi. in 60 days.

Va., Orange.—Rapidan Railroad Co., 17 miles long from Orange to a point beyond Wolf-town, expects to complete grade by Jan. 15. Rails received. H. E. Crews is Gen. Mgr.

### Street Railways.

Tex., Abilene.—Abilene Gas & Electric Co., it is reported, will spend about \$40,000 to improve the street railway, which will again be operated.

sale of the new stock the company's \$3,250,000 first serial gold 6 per cent bonds will be retired and current indebtedness of \$720,000 will be paid off. The remaining sum will be added to working capital. The new stock has been underwritten by a New York investment banking-house.

### Coal Shortage Had No Effect Here.

Few concerns were able during the recent industrial tie-up due to the coal shortage to do more than maintain a semblance of efficiency. The Brown Portable Machinery Co. of Chicago, however, found itself in a particularly fortunate position and was able by prompt action to continue work without interruption during the crucial period without violating any of the provisions fixed by the district fuel administrator. The company manufactures conveyors, piles and other machines of various types for conveying purposes. Gasoline motors of 4, 4½, 6 and 7½ horse-power are used as power units on these machines, and are always in stock. The Brown plant normally is operated by a series of small electric motors driving line shafting or direct connected with some of the larger machines. Power for the motors is purchased from the central station operating in that district. When the coal shortage became acute the company was notified that it was classed as a non-essential industry and would not be permitted to use current after a certain time. The executives noted that they had sufficient coal in stock to furnish light and heat for a considerable period, and they immediately arranged to keep going by setting up seven gasoline motors of various sizes to operate the line shafting hitherto operated by the electric motors. One 7½ horse-power engine was connected up with a 110-volt D. C. generator to furnish light, and the company burned coal only for heating. The result was that the Brown plant continued operation on full time, and in addition was able to cut their fuel consumption considerably under normal during the period when restrictions were in force.

### Additions to Foundry Plant.

The addition being made to the Link-Belt Company's Belmont foundry at Indianapolis consists in completing the new furnace buildings Nos. 7 and 8, but for the present installing only furnace No. 7, which will be of fifteen tons capacity instead of ten tons, as is the case with the present furnaces. The company is also purchasing the necessary machinery such as rolling mills, sand blast and other foundry equipment needed to take care of the additional capacity. The building will be about 70 feet wide and 400 feet long, and when finished will complete the foundry as originally laid out. These additions are being made to give better service to customers and take care of the constantly increasing demand for Link-Belt malleable iron chains for elevating, conveying and power transmission purposes.

### Steam and Electric Machinery, Tools, Etc.

P. J. McBride and George B. McClennen, well known in the steam and electrical machinery trade and the machine tool trade, respectively, have severed their old business connection and, together with Andrew I. Mehan, have purchased the Delta Electric Engineering Co., owned by Mr. Mehan for the last two years and doing a general business in buying, selling and repairing electric motors and generators. The partners have now organized the Delta Equipment Co., 140-142 N. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa., which will continue and further develop the business, departments being added for new and used boilers, steam equipment and machine tools.

(Continued on Page 134)

## INDUSTRIAL NEWS OF INTEREST

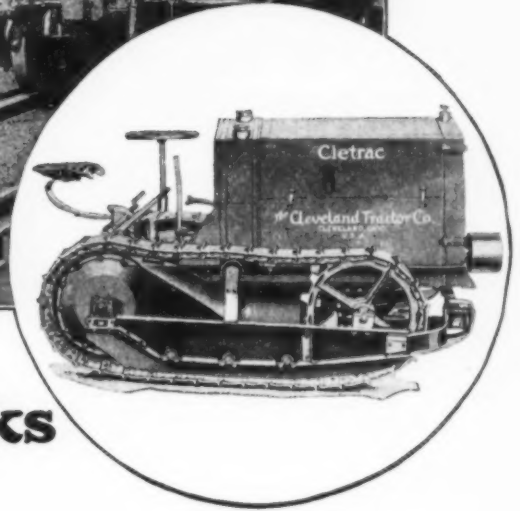
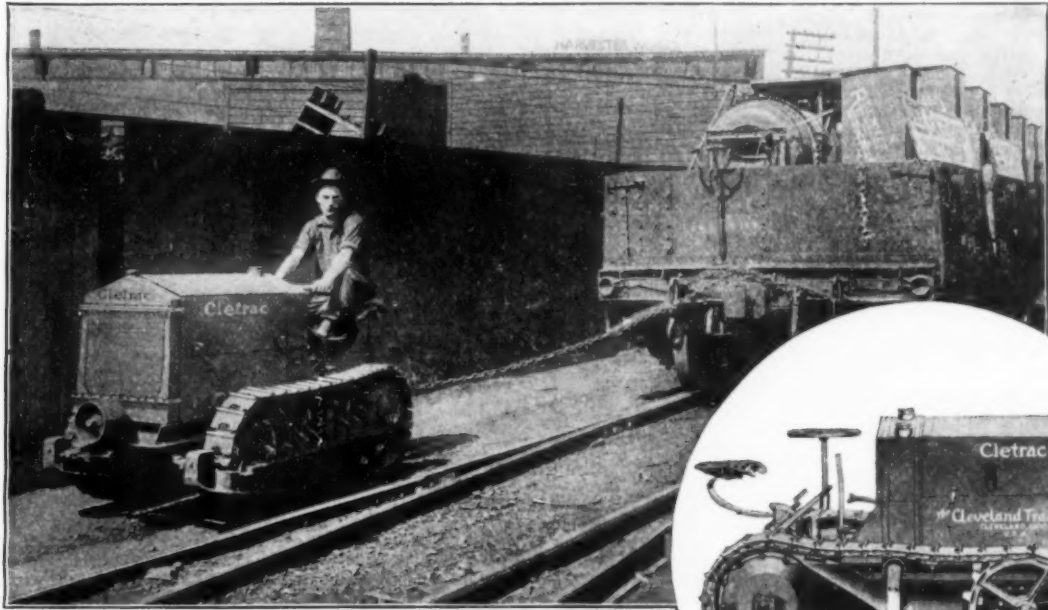
Items of news about industrial, railroad or financial interests, building operations, construction work, municipal improvements, or the sale of machinery or the letting of contracts in the South or Southwest, are invited from our readers whether they are advertisers or subscribers or not. We invite information of this character from readers in the North and West about their Southern business operations, as well as from Southern readers. News of value will be published just as readily when from non-advertisers as from advertisers.

### Capital Stock Doubled.

Doubling the capital stock of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. from \$6,488,800 to \$12,977,600 was recommended recently by the directors and voted on by the stockholders.

The stock will be increased from 64,888 to 128,976 shares of \$100 par value, and stockholders will be offered the privilege of subscribing for one share of new stock for each share now held. From the proceeds of the

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.



## You Can Stop the Leaks

In almost every factory, foundry, shop and yard there are a lot of hard-hauling jobs for which trucks, storage-battery tractors and industrial railways are not suited.

These are the jobs which run up transportation costs, take men away from their regular work and delay production schedules. But they are the jobs for which the Cletrac is particularly well suited.

The Cletrac is a compact, easily handled and economical tractor. Yet it has power enough to handle hauling jobs over bad footing where trucks would mire and stall or through places where horses and mules cannot be used. It will stop the leaks in your haulage costs.

The Chain Belt Co. of Milwaukee, manufacturers of Rex Concrete Mixers, write us as follows:

"During the past two months we have had considerable rush business and found that our shipments were being held up on account of the fact that the cars were placed in our shops, but that they would not be pulled out for possibly a day after they were loaded, and, in the meantime, our tracks were clogged, so that we could not get any more cars in. However, using the Cletrac, we have been able to eliminate all of this trouble."

Our experienced industrial engineers have proved the economy of the Cletrac to many representative factory managers. They will welcome the opportunity to investigate and make recommendations in your plant.

### The Cleveland Tractor Co.

19196 Euclid Avenue

CLEVELAND, OHIO

*The Cletrac runs on a pair of tracks like a locomotive*



### Annual Sales Convention.

From every large center in America came thirty or more district representatives of the Midwest Engine Co. to attend its annual sales convention, held in Indianapolis and Anderson, Ind., December 2 to 6, inclusive. N. McCarty, manager and engineer of the Diesel engine division, spent all of Wednesday explaining constructional details and production methods of this engine. It developed at this meeting that the company had built several hundred Diesel engines for submarines and submarine chasers during the war. A special car took the delegation to Anderson on Thursday, where the Hill pump division is located. They inspected the facilities and processes and had an opportunity to see the new testing laboratory in operation. V. Shleyer, engineer in charge of the centrifugal pump department, lectured on the design and efficiencies of the pumps. A test on a ten-stage tandem turbine-driven mine pump, to operate against a 1400-foot head (606 pounds), was witnessed. This pump will be used in a Pacific Coast mine. Friday was also spent at Anderson. H. H. Wait, designer of the Walt impulse type steam turbine of the company, talked on design and construction of the various units. Tests of several sizes were witnessed. An interesting feature was the assembling of the governor of a turbine by a blindfolded mechanic in eleven minutes.

### Removal of Offices.

Alfred C. Bossom, bank architect and engineer, is removing his offices from 366 Fifth Ave. to 680 Fifth Ave., New York, where he has taken the entire top story of a handsome structure recently built by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and has arranged it to accommodate a most complete architectural and engineering organization. Among some of the operations that Mr. Bossom has handled at this time are the new homes for the Seaboard National Bank, National Bank of Commerce and Columbia Trust Co., all of New York City (four branches); Virginia Trust Co. and the First National Bank of Richmond, Virginia (additions); the Colonial Trust Co., (additions); the Colonial Trust Co., Farrell, Pa.; First National Bank of Jersey City, N. J., etc. In the new quarters Mr. Bossom has introduced a novel feature by making special provision for any of his banking clients when they visit New York.

### Asphalt Department Established.

Sinclair Refining Co. announces the formation of an asphalt sales department to handle the output of the Meraux (La.) refinery, formerly owned and operated by the Freepot & Mexican Fuel Oil Corporation. The plant will be devoted exclusively to producing refined asphalt from specially selected heavy Maltha from the Panuco field in Mexico. The company will produce a complete line of high-grade asphalts for all purposes. By controlling, through its affiliated companies, its own producing properties in Mexico and ample steamship facilities to transport raw material to the refinery at Meraux, it is ideally situated to become an important factor in the asphalt business. A large number of tank cars specially equipped for handling asphalt are already in service, and the equipment is being steadily increased. The headquarters of the new department are in the Conway Building, Chicago, Ill., with E. F. Fitzpatrick manager and J. M. Woodruff assistant manager.

### Free Insurance to Employees.

In working out the problem of increasing production and efficiency in their plants at Linfield, Pa., and East Greenville, Pa., the Sanitary Company of America have taken an-

other progressive stride by issuing insurance policies to all those who have been in its employ six months and longer. The amount of each policy is worked out in proportion to the length of time of continuous service as follows: Those in the employ of the company continuously for six months or more, but less than one year, receive a policy for \$500. Those employed one year, but less than two years, \$600, and from this time up to ten years of service the maximum of \$1500 is reached. This is absolutely free of cost to the employees, who are also to have free nursing service when sick. These policies, of course, terminate automatically if employees leave the company. The Sanitary Company, through the Linfield Improvement Co., also recently awarded contract to R. C. Hartenstine of Pottstown, Pa., for the erection of ten more brick twin houses at Linfield. It is hoped that they will be ready for occupancy by March 1.

### OBITUARY.

#### Ebenezer Finley Porter.

E. F. Porter, long identified with lumber business in the South and with mineral business in the West, died recently at his home in Pittsburg, Kans., aged 60 years. He was a native of Fayette County, Pa., and first engaged in the lumber trade when he was a young man at Wakeeney, Kan. Later he was manager for the Carey-Lombard Lumber Co. at Hutchinson, and in 1890 he embarked in business on his own account at Pittsburg. He had large holdings of timber lands and was a hard-working business man all of his life. For sixteen years he served in the State Senate, in which he was president pro tem for two sessions, and also chairman of the committee on mines and mining. He successfully worked for the establishment of the State Manual Training and Normal School at Pittsburg, and took a lively interest in its welfare as well as in the Carnegie library there, the Y. M. C. A. and the activities of his church. He leaves a widow and two sons, besides two sisters and two brothers, the latter being J. W. Porter of Birmingham, Ala., and B. L. Porter of Grand Ridge, Fla.

## Financial News

### New Financial Corporations.

Ark., Mt. Holly.—A bank with capital stock \$15,000, surplus \$1500, is organized. J. H. Lewis, Pres.; Alfred McKee, V.-P.; H. T. Patton, Cash.

D. C., Washington.—Liberty National Bank, conversion of Liberty Savings Bank, a State institution, capital \$250,000, surplus \$25,000, has applied for charter. Geo. O. Watson, Pres.; Dr. Wm. L. Robins and Grant W. Taylor, V.-Ps.; E. J. McQuade, Treas.; J. B. Skinner, Asst. Treas.

Fla., Chiefland.—Bank of Chiefland, capital stock \$16,000, is chartered. O. N. Harper, Pres.; M. M. Clyatt, V.-P.; C. J. Huber, Cashier.

Fla., Miami.—Abstract & Title Guaranty Corporation, capital stock \$15,000, is chartered. Don Peabody, Pres.; O. M. Bayan, V.-P.; W. D. Payne, Secy.-Treas.

Fla., Tallahassee.—Lewis State Bank and State Savings Bank propose to consolidate Jan. 1.

Ga., Arnoldsville.—Bank of Arnoldsville, a new concern, capital \$25,000, has begun business.

Ga., Brunswick.—Brunswick Mutual Life & Health Insurance Co. is chartered. Incprts.: J. M. Pitts, B. J. Benton, W. A. Steward, L. P. Pinkney and others of Brunswick.

Ga., Hartwell.—Citizens' National Bank, conversion of Farmers & Merchants' Bank, capital \$50,000, applied for charter. J. H. Skelton and others.

Ga., Hartwell.—Hart County Bank, a State institution, has applied for national bank charter and will increase its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$50,000. C. I. Kidd is Pres.

Ky., Dawson Springs.—First National Bank, capital \$25,000, chartered. J. D. Meadows, Pres.; L. H. Wilkie, Cash.

La., Homer.—American National Bank, a new concern, capital \$50,000, is being organized. Expected to open for business Jan. 1. Perry L. Pyle, formerly of Wynnewood, Okla., and others interested.

Md., Cumberland.—Liberty Trust Co. is being organized to conduct general banking in addition to trust and title guarantee business. It will represent a merger of five Cumberland banks, viz.: First National, Third National, Citizens' National, Dime Savings and Citizens' Savings Bank. The First National Bank will conduct banking business after the merger. Hugh A. McMullen will be Pres., and others interested are Thos. B. Finan, Henry Shriver, Harry E. Weber, Jas. A. McHenry, Chas. G. Holsehu and D. Lindley Sloan.

Md., Linthicum Heights.—(P. O., Baltimore). Linthicum Heights Building & Loan Assn., capital stock \$390,000, incptd. Incprts.: Joshua S. Linthicum, Edwin J. Paige and John A. Marshall.

Miss., Rosedale.—Bollivar County Bank, \$25,000 capital, organized to begin business Feb. 2. W. P. Holland is Pres. and LeRoy Jones, Cash.

Mo., Crane.—Citizens' Bank of Crane, capital stock \$10,000, is chartered. Began business Dec. 1. Directors: A. B. Kerr, J. F. Jordan, M. P. Brown, Tom Kerr, J. T. Moore, all of Crane, Mo.

Mo., Marcelline.—Marcelline Trust Co., a new concern, paid-up capital \$50,000, is organized. S. L. Gibson of Chillicothe, Mo., and others.

N. C., Angier.—Farmers' Bank of Angier, capital \$10,000, is chartered. Incorporators, J. F. Adams and W. R. King of Angier and W. B. Drake of Raleigh.

N. C., Greensboro.—Southern Security Service Co., capital \$100,000, is chartered to conduct a bonding business. Incprts.: E. P. Wharton, David White and C. M. Henders.

N. C., Mt. Holly.—Bank of Mt. Holly, capital \$15,000, surplus \$1500, is chartered. Began business Dec. 11. J. H. Lewis is Pres.; Alfred McKee, V.-P.; H. T. Patton, Cashier.

N. C., Mount Olive.—Farmers & Merchants' Bank, capital stock \$100,000, \$50,000 paid in, is organized, and will begin business Jan. 1.

N. C., Vanceboro.—Bank of Craven, in Vanceboro, capital \$30,000, is chartered. T. M. Howard is Pres.; N. M. Lancaster, V.-P.; W. C. Winslow, Cash. Will begin business Jan. 1.

Okla., Hanna.—First National Bank, capital \$25,000, chartered. J. F. Burnham, Pres.; Walter M. Homan, Cash.

Okla., Okmulgee.—Union State Bank, capital stock \$150,000, is chartered. H. L. Wine-land, Pres.; H. G. Zike, Cashier.

Okla., Tulsa.—Home Building and Loan Association, capital stock \$500,000, has applied for charter. Incorporators, Robt. E. Adams, L. E. Abbott, Albert H. Bell, Chas. W. Rewer, W. A. Brownlee and others.

S. C., Charleston.—Surety Building & Loan Assn., capital stock \$150,000, is chartered. R. G. Rhett, Pres.; W. L. Douglas, V.-P.; R. G. White, Secy.; T. T. Hyde, Treas.

S. C., Florence.—Commercial Trust Co. is being organized as a subsidiary of the Commercial & Savings Bank. Capital will be increased from \$125,000 to \$250,000.

(Continued on Page 136)

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.



Replacement of porch columns and joists in framing of three floors is an annual occurrence at most apartment-houses of this type.

Arrows point to a badly rotted column on the third floor, to a new column just put in on the second floor, and on the walk to rotted columns and stringers already taken down.



Applying surface treatment by spraying Carbosota on contact surfaces

## The Dangers of Decay

Wooden back porches and stairs of apartment buildings, factories, warehouses and other industrial structures must be protected against decay to avoid becoming a serious menace to tenants, employees and the public; likewise to reduce the continual expense of replacement, piece by piece.



The grade of lumber generally employed and the nature of the exposure, cause rapid development of decay and unsuspected weakening of the structure, particularly at points of contact.

It is, perhaps, a very small detail—to protect these structures from premature decay, but a precaution that the builder should encourage from the standpoint of safety and economy. Elimination of decay is physical protection to all, children and adults alike.

Carbosota Creosote Oil, properly applied to points of contact before erection will retard decay and materially increase the life of even the cheapest lumber.

Used as a stain, it gives the structure a practical and attractive dark brown color at considerably lower cost than paint.

Carbosota Creosote Oil is a pure refined coal-tar creosote, standardized for non-pressure treatments.

Wood Preservation is a "Safety-First" measure.

*(Green wood cannot be effectively creosoted by non-pressure processes. It should be air-dry. In regions of moist, warm climate, wood of some species may start to decay before it can be air-dried. Exceptions should be made in such cases and treatment modified accordingly.)*

### The Barrett Company

New York	Chicago	Philadelphia	Boston	St. Louis
Cleveland	Cincinnati	Pittsburgh	Detroit	New Orleans
Birmingham	Kansas City	Minneapolis	Dallas	Nashville
Salt Lake City	Seattle	Peoria	Atlanta	Duluth
Milwaukee	Bangor	Washington	Johnstown	Lebanon
Youngstown	Toledo	Columbus	Richmond	Latrobe
Bethlehem	Elizabeth	Buffalo	Baltimore	

THE BARRETT COMPANY, Ltd.: Montreal Toronto Winnipeg  
Vancouver St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S. Sydney, N. S.

S. C., Greenville.—Greenville County Natl. Bank, capital stock \$500,000, has applied for charter. Incprts.: J. I. Westervelt, M. C. Westervelt, Jas. D. Calmes, V. M. Manning and A. G. Furman.

S. C., Walterboro.—Bank of Smoaks and Smoaks Banking Co. propose to consolidate with \$25,000 capital. The new bank will begin business about Jan. 1 and may be called the Home Bank.

Tenn., Johnson City.—City Trust & Savings Bank, a merger of the Savings, Loan & Trust Bank and the City National Bank, has applied for charter with capital stock of \$200,000 and surplus \$100,000. Directors: W. F. Carter, J. W. Ring, L. H. Shumate, H. C. Black, C. L. Marshall, W. W. Miller, S. R. Jennings and Thad A. Cox.

Tenn., Morrison.—Citizens' State Bank of Morrison, a new concern, capital stock \$25,000, is incptd. J. E. Leekenship and others interested.

Tex., Leakey.—First State Bank, capital \$20,000, is chartered. Ed. Bell is Prest. and Otto Tumpke Cash.

Tex., Yoakum.—Yoakum Building & Loan Assn., capital stock \$50,000, organized. Philip Welhausen, Prest.; J. B. Harris and E. C. Koerth, V.-Ps.; M. A. Meyer, Treas.

Va., East Radford.—Farmers and Merchants' Bank, a State institution, has decided to apply for a national bank charter and to increase capital stock from \$35,000 to \$60,000, the present surplus being \$50,000. Jas. F. Martin is Prest. and W. H. Galway, Cash.

Va., Roanoke.—Mountain Trust & Mortgage Bank, capital \$1,000,000, surplus \$75,000, is chartered with temporary quarters at 34 Church St. S. B. Pace is Prest., D. P. Sites and Holman Willis, V.-Ps.

W. Va., Huntington.—Huntington National Bank and the Day and Night Bank propose to consolidate Jan. 2 under the name of Huntington National Bank, capital of the latter to be increased from \$500,000 to \$700,000; surplus, \$225,000. Chas. M. Gohen is Prest.; Jas. K. Oney and John W. Ensign, V.-Ps.; Chas. R. Carder, Jr., Cash.

W. Va., Pennsboro.—Securities Corp., capital stock \$25,000, is chartered. Incprts.: L. D. James, Geo. H. Wilson, F. Ross of Pennsboro; Ralph Broadwater and M. H. Broadwater of Sistersville.

### New Securities.

Ala., Birmingham.—(Road).—Election Feb. 16 on \$5,000,000 of Jefferson County road bonds. Address County Commrs.

Ala., Gadsden.—(School, Sewer, Light Plant).—Election Jan. 6 on \$440,000 of 5 per cent bonds as follows: \$250,000 school, \$90,000 sewer, \$100,000 light plant. Address W. P. Archer, Chrmn. Finance Com.

Ala., Gadsden.—(Light Plant).—Reported that election Jan. 6 on \$100,000 of city bonds has been revoked. Address The Mayor.

Ark., Marianna.—(Drainage).—\$114,000 of 5 per cent serial 1924-1939 \$500 and \$1000 denomination bonds of Black Swamp Drainage Dist., Lee County, were purchased by Mercantile Trust Co. and Mississippi Valley Trust Co., both of St. Louis.

Ark., Paragould.—(Drainage).—Bids asked until 2 P. M. Dec. 19 for \$150,000 of 5½ per cent \$1000 denomination 1920-1939 bonds of Beaver Dam Drainage Dist., Greene County. Address Drainage Commrs.

Ark., Sheridan.—(Road).—Sold to M. W. Elkins of Little Rock, Ark., \$50,000 of 5½ per cent bonds of Road Improvement Dist. No. 8, Grant County.

Fla., Miami.—(School).—Bids will be re-

ceived until noon Jan. 13 for \$15,000 of 6 per cent bonds of Silver Palm Special Tax School Dist. No. 7, Dade County. Address R. E. Hall, Secy. County Board of Public Instruction.

Fla., Milton.—(Road, Bridge).—Bids will be received until noon, Jan. 29 for \$15,000 time warrants of Special Road and Bridge Dist. No. 1 of Santa Rosa County; denomination to suit purchaser. Address J. F. Poore, Chrmn. County Commrs.

Fla., Panama City.—(Street, Water-works, Town Hall).—Election Jan. 10 on \$150,000 of city bonds. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Pass-a-Grille.—(Improvement).—Sold to American Bank & Trust Co. at 98 and interest, \$14,000 of 6 per cent. \$500 denomination 1919-1949 bonds voted Oct. 2 and offered Dec. 15.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—(Improvement).—Special dispatch to Manufacturers Record says: \$100,000 of 5½ per cent \$1000 denomination 30-year city bonds offered Dec. 15 sold to Central National Bank of St. Petersburg at \$1000 premium. G. B. Shepard is Director of Finance.

Fla., West Palm Beach.—(Street, Jetties, Sewer, Town Hall, Light).—Contemplated to issue \$130,000 of city bonds as follows: \$70,000, streets; \$50,000, jetties; \$10,000, sewerage; \$30,000, town hall; \$10,000, lighting. Address The Mayor.

Ga., Blue Ridge.—(Road).—Voted Dec. 19 \$130,000 of 5 per cent 30-year Fannin County bonds. Address G. A. Curtis, Ordinary.

Ga., Brunswick.—(School).—Special dispatch to Manufacturers Record says: \$250,000 of 5 per cent 30-year serial bonds of Glynn County voted Dec. 18. Address Paul E. Twitty, County Clerk.

Ga., Leslie.—(Water, Sewer).—Contemplated to vote on bonds as soon as estimate is made. F. A. Wilson is Mayor and J. Q. Jones, City Clerk.

Ga., Madison.—(Street, School).—\$45,000 of street and \$30,000 of school bonds offered Nov. 4 are reported sold to the Trust Co. of Georgia, Atlanta, at par plus \$1400.

Ga., Madison.—(Road).—Reported sold to the Trust Company of Georgia, Atlanta, at 102.22, the \$325,000 of 5 per cent 10-29-year serial bonds of Morgan County, dated July 1 and offered Dec. 4.

Ga., Quitman.—(Road).—Bids are asked for \$500,000 Brooks County bonds. Address County Commrs.

Ga., Quitman.—(School).—Bids are asked until Jan. 7 for \$44,000 of bonds. Address School Board.

Ga., Smithville.—(Water, Light, Sewer).—Contemplated to vote on city bonds. Address J. H. Randall, Jr., Mayor.

Ky., Madisonville.—(Road).—Bids will be received until Feb. 10 for \$500,000 of 5 per cent Hopkins County bonds. W. W. Crick is Judge.

Ky., Nicholasville.—(Water).—Reported election will be held for city bonds. Address The Mayor.

La., Alexandria.—(School).—Special dispatch to the Manufacturers Record says: Sold to Hibernia Bank & Trust Co. of New Orleans, at par plus \$150, \$125,000 of 5 per cent serial 1920-1944 \$500 denomination bonds of Rapides Parish School Board, voted Sept. 24 and offered Dec. 15.

La., Alexandria.—(Road).—Sold to J. A. Bentley of Alexandria, at par and accrued interest, Rapides Parish bonds as follows: \$56,000 Road Dist. No. 12; \$55,000 Road Dist. No. 15 (the latter being part of \$125,000), and unsold portions of issues for Road Districts Nos. 1 and 14, which had issued respectively \$67,000 and \$75,000.

La., Baton Rouge.—(Road).—Bids will be received until noon Jan. 13 for \$125,000 of 5 per

cent serial \$1000 denomination 1919-1949 bonds of Road District No. 7, East Baton Rouge Parish. Jos. Gehelin is Prest. and F. A. Woods, Secy. Police Jury.

La., Baton Rouge.—(School).—Election called for Jan. 6 on \$600,000 bonds is postponed. Address P. B. Greely, Prest. Parish School Board.

La., Cameron.—(Road).—Bids will be received, it is reported, until Jan. 5 by Gayle & Porter, Attys., Lake Charles, La., for \$87,000 bonds of Cameron Parish, as follows: \$27,000 Dist. No. 1; \$60,000 Dist. No. 5, all 5 per cent 25-year serial \$1000 denomination, dated Aug. 1, 1919.

La., Crowley.—(Road).—Bids will be received until Dec. 30 for \$400,000 (part of \$500,000 issue voted Sept. 10) of 5 per cent \$500 denomination bonds of Arcadia Parish, dated Dec. 1, 1919. Address Prest. Police Jury.

La., Lafayette.—(Street, Sewer, Drainage).—Bids will be received until Jan. 5 for \$425,000 of municipal bonds. Address The Mayor.

La., Lake Charles.—(Drainage).—Election Jan. 13, it is reported, on \$225,000 bonds of Calcasieu Parish. Address Drainage Commrs.

La., Lake Charles.—(School).—Election reported Jan. 13 on \$30,000 bonds. Address School Board.

La., New Iberia.—(School).—Bids will be received until Jan. 2 for \$200,000 of 5 per cent \$1000 denomination 30-year serial bonds of School Dist. No. 6, Iberia Parish voted Nov. 13. Address L. R. Tilly, Supt. Parish School Board.

La., Opelousas.—(School).—Reported sold to W. L. Slayton & Co., Toledo, O., at par and interest, \$37,000 of 5 per cent \$500 denomination bonds of Melville and Morrow School Dist. of St. Landry Parish offered Nov. 18, dated Nov. 1.

La., Shreveport.—(School).—Election Jan. 14 on \$500,000 Caddo Parish School Dist. No. 1 bonds. Address Parish School Board.

Mo., Oxford.—(Electric-light Plant).—Election Dec. 22 on \$18,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Miss., Aberdeen.—(Road).—Sold to C. W. McNear & Co., Chicago, at par and accrued interest plus \$500 premium, \$100,000 of 5½ per cent (part of issue of \$200,000) \$500 denomination bonds of Dist. No. 4, Monroe County, voted Aug. 8, 1919, dated Jan. 1, 1920, maturing serially 1930 and 1943, inclusive. Purchaser to pay for blank bonds and attorney's opinion.

Miss., Hazlehurst.—(School).—\$25,000 bonds voted in Copiah County at recent election for Agricultural High School. Address County Commrs.

Miss., Jackson.—(Road).—Election Dec. 23 in First and Fifth Dists. of Hinds County on \$75,000 bonds. Address County Supvrs.

Mo., Marshall.—(Road).—Election soon on \$1,500,000 of Saline County bonds. Address County Commrs.

Miss., Belzoni.—(School).—Contemplated to vote on \$85,000 city bonds. Address The Mayor.

Miss., Meridian.—(School).—Bids will be received until 2 P. M., Jan. 9 for \$1800 of 6 per cent \$100 denomination bonds of Center Hill Consolidated School District, Lauderdale County. Address W. R. Pistole, Clk.

Miss., Monticello.—(Road).—Sold to Wm. R. Compton Co., St. Louis, at par and \$1435 premium \$70,000 of 6 per cent 30-year \$500 denomination bonds of Road Dist. No. 5, Lawrence County, voted Nov. 4.

Miss., Quitman.—(Road).—Bids will be received until Jan. 5 for \$65,000 of Clarke County bonds. Address W. H. Foster. For particulars see Proposals Department.

Miss., Starkville.—(Water-works, Sewer).—  
(Continued on Page 140)

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.



# STEEL BARS



HIGH QUALITY BARS  
FOR FORGING AND MACHINING

CONCRETE BARS  
FOR CONSTRUCTION WORK

QUICK SHIPMENTS

WRITE, WIRE OR TELEPHONE FOR QUOTATIONS

WITHEROW STEEL COMPANY

Rolling Mills and General Offices  
PITTSBURGH

OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

# THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON

## First National Service

is service of the highest possible character. It covers every department of banking and many collateral lines, and is constantly at the disposal of all those who do business with this institution.

Deposits	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$179,000,000
Resources, over	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$260,000,000

*Branch at Buenos Aires, Argentina*

### The Oscar T. Smith Company

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### HAVE YOU BONDS FOR SALE?

WE BUY ALL CLASSES OF MUNICIPAL BONDS,  
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We Make Them Promptly. Headquarters for Seals, Stock Certificates, Stencils, Steel Dies, Brass Signs, Enamel Plates, Memorial Plates, Church Seals and Pew Plates. Made on our Premises. Send for Catalogue.

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I organize, incorporate, outline plans and finance complete meritorious industrial and commercial propositions of magnitude, such as coal, oil, iron, timber and mining properties; railroads, both steam and electric; light and power plants; paper and pulp mills; hotels and office buildings. In submitting proposition give complete data, first letter, for quick results.

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## The Largest National Bank in the South

Liberal Accommodations to  
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**MERCHANTS-MECHANICS  
FIRST NATIONAL BANK  
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## LOANS MADE TO STATES, CITIES, COUNTIES, ETC.

Also Entire Issues of Bonds of  
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Largest Capital and Surplus of Any Financial  
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Established 1884

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## Mercantile Trust and Deposit Co. OF BALTIMORE

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## MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY BALTIMORE

Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business

Correspondence and interviews invited

CAPITAL. - \$1,000,000

## THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK OF BALTIMORE, MD.

Hopkins Place, Redwood and Liberty Sts.

Capital, - - - \$1,500,000  
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Sale Deposit Boxes. Department for Savings,  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$  Interest.

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R. A. TERRELL . . . . . President.  
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We Solicit Your Business

## W. L. SLAYTON & CO.

—Dealers in—

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TOLEDO, O.

We buy Municipal Securities from Contractors subject to their being awarded contract involving the issue. Write our nearest office before bidding for Municipal work.

Buying Offices at Birmingham, Ala., New Orleans, La., Dallas, Tex., Tampa, Fla.

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**JEMISON  
REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE COMPANY  
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## We Buy Bonds and furnish legal advice

We deal in city, county and district bonds covering school, road, lighting, water-works and other municipal issues.

We are prepared to assist in drawing up legal proceedings leading up to and including the issuance.

We invite inquiries from municipalities and contractors.

## THE SILVERMAN-HUYCK CO.

Mercantile Library Building CINCINNATI, OHIO

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## Powell, Garard & Co.

39 South La Salle Street  
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We buy Southern Municipal Bonds  
(County, City, School, Road and Drainage Dist.)

## First National Bank

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Capital and Surplus, \$3,000,000.

J. M. MILLER, JR., President.

W. M. ADDISON, Vice-President.

CHAS. R. BURNETT, Vice-President.

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## WE BUY BONDS CITY, COUNTY SCHOOL and DISTRICT

Correspondence Invited from Officials and Contractors

**SIDNEY SPITZER & CO.** New York Cincinnati Toledo

Southern Branch: BELL BUILDING, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

## JOHN NUVEEN & CO.

First National Bank Building CHICAGO

We purchase SCHOOL, COUNTY and MUNICIPAL BONDS. Southern Municipal Bonds a Specialty.

Write us if you have bonds for sale.



Bids will be received, it is reported, until 8 P. M. Jan. 9 for \$55,000 of 5½ per cent bonds. R. C. Bridges is Mayor.

Miss., Walthall—(Road).—Sold to Canal Bank & Trust Co., New Orleans, \$200,000 of 5½ per cent Webster County bonds voted last May.

Mo., Bolivar—(Road).—\$716,000 of Polk County bonds were defeated at election Dec. 16. Address County Commrs.

Mo., Ironton—(Road).—\$200,000 of Iron County bonds voted Dec. 13. Address County Commrs.

Mo., Springfield—(Road).—Election Dec. 30 on \$30,000 of bonds of Phillipsburg Special Road Dist., Greene County. Address County Commrs.

Mo., Waynesville—(Road).—Election to be held Dec. 23 on \$250,000 of Pulaski County bonds. Address County Commrs.

N. C., Boone—(Street).—Sold to Bruce Craven of Trinity, N. C., at par, \$15,000 of 6 per cent 3-17-year bonds, dated Dec. 1.

N. C., Bessemer City—(Water).—Election Dec. 29 on \$45,000 of city bonds. R. C. Kennedy is Mayor.

N. C., Boone—(Road).—The proposed sale of \$50,000 of Watauga County road bonds on Jan. 6 has been called off owing to a delay in publishing the notice locally. The sale is to be re-advertised and bids will be received some time in February. Address W. R. Gragg, Clk. County Commrs.

N. C., Candler—(School).—Contemplated to issue bonds for new building. Address R. J. Gaston, Chrmn. of New School Com.

N. C., Fayetteville—(Road and Bridge).—Sold to R. M. Grant & Co., New York, \$250,000 of 6 per cent Cumberland County notes previously offered Oct. 7.

N. C., Hertford—(Water, Light, Street).—Sold to Bruce Craven of Trinity, N. C., at 101 and interest and expenses, \$200,000 of 6 per cent bonds as follows: \$125,000 of 3-40-year water and light and \$75,000 of 3-17-year street, dated Jan. 1, 1920.

N. C., Plymouth—(School).—\$60,000 of city bonds recently voted. Bids some time in January. Address W. R. Hampton, Chrmn. School Board.

N. C., Tarboro—(Street, Water, Sewer).—Special dispatch to Manufacturers Record says: Sold to Spitzer, Korick & Co., Toledo, O., at \$200 premium, \$200,000 of not over 6 per cent 2½-year average street bonds, and \$50,000 of 2½-year average water and sewer bonds. J. H. Jacobs is Clerk and Treas.

N. C., Windsor—(School).—Bonds reported voted by Lewiston and Woodville Dist. of Bertie County. Address County School Board.

N. C., Winston-Salem—(Street).—Board of Aldermen has authorized under the Municipal Finance Act of 1917 several blocks of street-improvement bonds, all 6 per cent, 15 years, as follows: \$35,000, \$84,000, \$35,000 and \$39,000, also \$21,000, 10-year bonds, besides the following 6 per cent 10-year paving bonds: \$12,000 and \$65,000. Address W. H. Holcomb, Secy. Board of Aldermen.

Okla., Grandfield—(School).—\$75,000 of bonds of Grandfield School Dist. have been voted. Address School Board.

Okla., Madill—(Water).—Election Jan. 15 on \$400,000 of city bonds. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Norman—(Electric-light Plant).—Election will be held Jan. 2 on \$125,000 city bonds. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Ponca City—(Waterworks, Sewer).—Sold to American National Bank of Oklahoma City and the Hanchett Bond Co., Chicago, jointly, \$55,000 of 6 per cent 10-25-year optional bonds offered Sept. 9.

S. C., Anderson—(Drainage).—Bids will be received for \$33,000 of 6 per cent 20-year bonds of Generostee Creek Drainage Dist. until 10 A. M. Jan. 3 at the office of Bonham & Allen, Attorneys. J. S. Fowler, D. W. Chamblee and R. C. McKinney are Drainage Commrs. For particulars see *Proposals Department*.

S. C., Clinton—(Street).—Voted Dec. 9 \$100,000 bonds. Address Jas. R. Copeland, Mayor.

S. C., Gaffney—(School).—Contemplated to hold election on \$200,000 of bonds of School Dist. No. 10, Cherokee County. Address County Commrs.

S. C., Orangeburg—(Street, Light, Water, Sewer).—Bids will be received until noon Jan. 15, for \$200,000 of 5 per cent 40-year city bonds as follows: \$100,000 street; \$45,000 electric light; \$45,000 water-works; \$10,000 sewer. Address T. O. S. Dibble, City Clk. and Treas. For particulars see *Proposals Department*.

S. C., Pickens—(Water, Sewer).—Sold \$55,000 of city bonds. Address Sam B. Craig, Mayor.

S. C., Summerville—(Electric-light Plant).—Sold to Bank of Dorchester, Summerville, at \$40,025 and accrued interest, \$40,000 of 5 per cent 20-40-year serial \$1000 denomination bonds, voted Oct. 2, and offered Dec. 15.

Tenn., Dover—(Road).—\$200,000 of 5 per cent \$1000 denomination 1-40-year bonds of Stewart County voted recently. Address County Commrs.

Tenn., Knoxville—(Courthouse, Road).—Bids will be received until Dec. 30 for \$275,000 of 5 per cent \$1000 denomination 20-year Knox County bonds as follows: \$125,000 courthouse, \$150,000 road. Geo. M. Trotter is Judge, Knox County.

Tex., Abilene—(Water).—\$450,000 of city bonds voted Dec. 13. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Angleton—(Road).—Election Jan. 24 on \$100,000 of Brazoria County bonds. Address Commrs.' Court.

Tex., Austin—(School).—State Board of Education has purchased \$168,050 of 5 per cent bonds in different amounts and of various school districts throughout the State.

Tex., Big Springs—(Water).—Election Dec. 18 on \$50,000 of 6 per cent 1-20-year bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Cisco—(Water-works).—Election Jan. 29 on \$400,000 of 5 per cent serial 40-year \$1000 denomination city bonds, dated Feb. 1, 1920. Address J. M. Williamson.

Tex., Conroe—(Water).—Reported bonds were voted Dec. 16. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Del Rio—(Road).—Election Dec. 16 on \$400,000 of Val Verde County road bonds. Address County Commrs.

Tex., Edna—(Road).—Voted Dec. 6 \$60,000 of Jackson County, Dist. No. 2, bonds. Address County Commrs.

Tex., Fredericksburg—(Road).—Sold to E. L. Twing & Co., of San Antonio \$182,000 of Gillespie County bonds.

Tex., Gatesville—(Road).—Election Jan. 19 on \$1,000,000 of Coryell County bonds. Address County Commrs.

Tex., Harrisburg—(School).—Bids reported asked until 8 P. M. Dec. 20 for \$95,000 of 5 per cent 1-40-year serial bonds. Address W. G. Burchfield, Prest. Board of Trustees.

Tex., Houston—(Improvement).—Bought by J. L. Arlitt, Austin, Tex., \$25,000 of 6 per cent \$900 denomination 1923-1951, inclusive, warrants of West Houston, ated Sept. 12.

Tex., Kenedy—(School).—Election to be held on \$60,000 of bonds of Kenedy Independent School Dist. Address School Board.

Tex., Kenedy—(Road).—Bids will be received on Feb. 18 for \$300,000 of 5½ per cent. serial 1-30-year (with 10-year option) bonds of Karnes County. Denomination \$1000 each. Address

J. H. Stoltzfus, Secy. Kenedy Commercial Club.

Tex., Huntsville—(Road).—Bids will be received until Jan. 12 for \$40,000 of 5 per cent serial 1920-1953 bonds of Kittrell Road District, Walker County. W. A. Leigh is County Judge. For particulars see *Proposals Department*.

Tex., Lufkin—(Sewer, Improvement).—Bids will be received until Jan. 5, it is reported, for \$150,000 of 5½ per cent bonds as follows: \$100,000 improvement and \$50,000 sewer. Address The Mayor.

Tex., McKinney—(Hospital).—\$100,000 of 5 per cent city hospital bonds offered Nov. 6 are reported sold at 98 net to the Collin County National Bank.

Tex., Terrell—(Water-works).—\$200,000 of 5 per cent city bonds will be sold Jan. 13. Address G. E. Kelley, Chrm. City Comm. For particulars see *Proposals Department*.

Va., Portsmouth—(Refunding).—Sold to R. M. Grant & Co., \$150,000 of 5½ per cent \$1000 denomination 30-year bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1920.

W. Va., Charleston—(Road).—Contemplated to vote on \$60,000 of Washington Dist. bonds and \$25,000 of Pocahontas Dist. bonds, of Kanawha County. Address County Commrs.

W. Va., Winfield—(Road).—\$200,000 of Union and Scott Dist. Putnam County bonds to be voted. Address County Commrs.

## Financial Notes.

First National Bank of Monett, Mo., has increased capital stock from \$50,000 to \$60,000.

Berea Bank of Berea, Ky., has increased capital stock from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Citizens' Bank of Ocilla, La., will increase capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Mechanics' Savings Bank of Washington, D. C., will increase capital stock from \$30,000 to \$50,000.

Providence Citizens' Bank & Trust Co., Providence, Ky., has increased capital stock from \$45,000 to \$50,000.

Snaka National Bank of Johnson City, Tenn., proposes to increase its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$200,000 or \$250,000.

Safe Deposit & Trust Co. of Baltimore proposes to increase its capital stock from \$600,000 to \$1,200,000. Stockholders meet Jan. 5.

Liberty National Bank, Columbia, S. C., has increased its capital stock from \$325,000 to \$500,000 and surplus from \$65,000 to \$100,000.

Seaboard Bank of Baltimore, Md., proposes to increase its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$200,000. Stockholders meet Jan. 13.

Laurens Trust Co. of Laurens, S. C., will increase capital stock from \$75,000 to \$200,000.

First State Bank of Uvalde, Uvalde, Tex., increased capital stock from \$30,000 to \$60,000.

First State Bank of Rice, Tex., increased capital stock from \$40,000 to \$50,000.

Southwest Louisiana Farm Mortgage Co., Inc., proposes to increase capital stock from \$250,000 to \$350,000. Stockholders meet Jan. 13.

Commerce Trust Co., Baltimore, Md., proposes to increase capital stock from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. Stockholders meet Jan. 13.

Planters' National Bank, Clarksdale, Miss., proposes to increase capital stock from \$400,000 to \$600,000. Stockholders meet Jan. 8.

First National Bank of Jefferson City, Mo., proposes to increase its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$200,000. Stockholders meet Jan. 13.

Planters' National Bank of Rocky Mount, N. C., proposes to increase its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$300,000. Stockholders meet in January.

